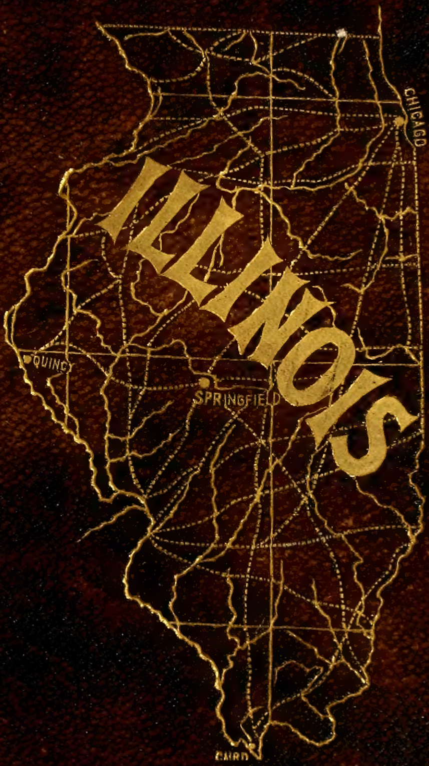
ILLINOIS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BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

AND

PORTRAIT GALLERY

OF THE

REPRESENTATIVE MEN

OF THE

UNITED STATES

ILLINOIS VOLUME

EDITED BY

HON. JOHN MOSES

CHICAGO
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1896

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PREFACE.

AS previously announced by the publishers, the primary object of this work, comprising, as it does, one of a series of biographical dictionaries for each State, "is to make honorable mention and preserve the record in imperishable letters, for reference and guidance, of representative citizens who have been influential in public or private life in shaping the institutions and destiny of their State and Nation."

The controlling facts in the history of any State, relating to its growth and development, are largely found in the biographies of its leading citizens. This volume, for Illinois, includes the names of those who have become illustrious, either as pioneers in the formative period, or as worthy successors to an inestimable heritage, who, taking up the work of their fathers, so well begun, have added to their renown, and advanced still higher those material, commercial and intellectual elements of progress which make a nation great and prosperous.

As the present volume has already exceeded its limits without exhausting the material on hand, a second for Illinois will be issued soon.

JOHN MOSES.

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from

Henry Clay Connelly

to

Alvin Henry Connelly

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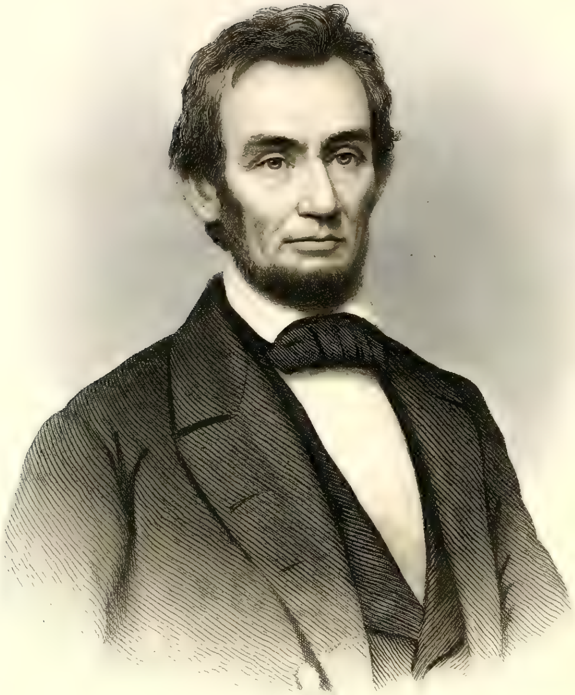


Yours truly
A. Lincoln

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

AND

PORTRAIT GALLERY.

ILLINOIS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

SPRINGFIELD.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth president of the United States, stands out conspicuously in the category of illustrious American heroes and statesmen, next to Washington. The one earned the distinguished appellation of "Father of his country," the other that of its "Savior," from the perils of a fratricidal war. By reason of his commanding position, of his unequaled services, and especially from the fact that he was the most eminent son of the great commonwealth of Illinois, his name and fame demands more than a mere cursory sketch in this volume. It was in Illinois that he began his career. Here he grew to manhood and her institutions and laws bear the impress of his genius; and so long as the flowers grow on her beautiful prairies will his name be cherished and honored.

On the 12th of February, 1809, in Larue (then Hardin) county, Kentucky, in a cabin on Nolan creek, three miles west of Hodgensville, Abraham Lincoln was born. His parents were Thomas and Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln. Of his ancestry in early years the little that is known may best be given in his own language: "My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families, —second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family by the name of Hanks, some of whom now remain in Adams, and others in Macon county, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockbridge county, Virginia, to Kentucky, in 1781 or 1782, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians,— not in battle, but by stealth when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks county, Pennsylvania. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity in Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham and the like. My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age, and he grew up, literally, without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer county, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew to manhood.

"There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of the teacher beyond 'readin', writin' and cipherin' to the rule of three.' If a straggler, supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write and cipher to the rule of three, and that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity. I was raised to farm work, which I continued until I was twenty-two. At twenty-one I came to Illinois and passed the first year in Macon county. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard, county, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store.

"Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected a captain of volunteers,—a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went into the campaign: was elected; ran for the legislature the same year (1832) and was beaten, the only time I have ever been beaten by the people. The next and three succeeding biennial elections I was elected to the legislature and was never a candidate afterward.

"During this legislative period I had studied law and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was elected to the lower house of Congress; was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 until 1854, inclusive, I practiced the law more assiduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics and generally on the Whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses, I was losing interest in politics when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise roused me again. What I have done since is pretty well known."

The early residence of Lincoln in Indiana was sixteen miles north of the Ohio river, on Little Pigeon creek, one and a half miles east of Gentryville, within the present township of Carter. Here his mother died October 5, 1818, and the next year his father married Mrs. Sallie (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky. She was an affectionate foster-parent, to whom Abraham was indebted for his first encouragement to study. He became an eager reader, and the few books owned in the vicinity were many times perused. He worked frequently for the neighbors as a farm laborer; was for some time clerk in a store at Gentryville, and became famous throughout that region for his athletic powers, his fondness for argument, his inexhaustible fund of humorous anecdote, as well as for mock oratory and the composition of rude satirical verses. In 1828 he made a trading voyage to New Orleans as "bow hand" on a flatboat; removed to Illinois in 1830; helped his father build a log house and clear a farm on the north fork of Sangamon river, ten miles west of Decatur, and was for some time employed in splitting rails for the fences—a fact which was prominently brought forward for a political purpose thirty years later.

In the spring of 1831 he, with two of his relatives, was hired to build a flatboat on the Sangamon river and navigate it to New Orleans. The boat stuck on a milldam and was gotten off with great labor through an ingenious mechanical device which some years later led to Lincoln's taking out a patent for "an improved method of lifting vessels over shoals." This voyage was memorable for another reason,—the sight of slaves chained, maltreated and flogged at New Orleans, which was doubtless the origin of his deep convictions upon the slavery question.

Returning from his voyage, he became a resident for several years of New Salem, a recently settled village on the Sangamon, where he was successively a clerk, grocer, surveyor and postmaster, and acted as pilot to the first steamboat that ascended the Sangamon. Here he studied law, interested himself in local politics after his return from the Black Hawk war, and became known as an effective "stump speaker." The subject of his first political speech was the improvement of the channel of the Sangamon, and the chief ground on which he announced himself (1832) a candidate for the legislature was his advocacy of this popular measure, on which subject his practical experience made him the highest authority.

Elected to the legislature in 1834 as a "Henry Clay Whig," he rapidly acquired that command of language and that homely but forcible rhetoric, which, added to his intimate knowledge of the people from whom he sprang, made him more than a match in debate for his well-educated opponents. He was re-elected to the General Assembly in 1836, 1838 and 1840, serving four consecutive terms. Admitted to the bar in 1837, he soon established himself at Springfield, where the State capital was located in 1839, largely through his influence; became a successful pleader in the State, circuit and district courts; married in 1842 Mary Todd, a lady belonging to a prominent family of Lexington, Kentucky; took an active part in the presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844, as candidate for elector on the Harrison and Clay tickets, and in 1846 was elected to the United States house of representatives over the celebrated Peter Cartwright. During his single term in Congress he frequently appeared in the debates and for a new member made a favorable impression as a rising statesman. He voted for the reception of anti-slavery petitions, for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and for the Wilmot Proviso; but was chiefly remembered for the stand he took against the Mexican war. For several years thereafter he took comparatively little interest in politics, but gained a leading position at the Springfield bar. Two or three non-political lectures and a eulogy on Henry Clay (1852) added nothing to his notoriety as a politician.

In 1854 the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the Kansas-Nebraska act aroused Lincoln from his indifference, and in attacking that measure he had the immense advantage of knowing perfectly well the motives and record of its author, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, then popularly designated as the "Little Giant." The latter came to Springfield in October, 1854, on the occasion of the State fair, to vindicate his policy in the senate, and the "Anti-Nebraska" Whigs, remembering that Lincoln had often measured his strength with Douglas in the Illinois legislature and before the Springfield courts, engaged him to make a reply. This speech, in the opinion of those who heard it, was one of the greatest efforts of Lincoln's life,—certainly one of the most effective in his whole career. It took the audience by storm, and from that moment it was felt that Douglas had met his match. Joint discussions were held by the distinguished disputants at Peoria and other points, the effect of which, with the fierce campaign against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, resulted in the election of an anti-Nebraska legislature, and Lincoln was selected as the anti-Nebraska candidate for the United States senate to succeed General James Shields, whose term expired March 4, 1855, and led several ballots; but Lyman Trumbull was ultimately chosen. The second conflict on the soil of Kansas, which Lincoln had predicted, soon began. The result was the disruption of the Whig and the formation of the Republican party. At the Bloomington State Convention in 1856, where the new party first assumed form in Illinois, Lincoln made the greatest speech of his life, in which for the first time he took distinctive grounds against slavery in itself. Thenceforth he became the leader of his party in the State.

At the national Republican convention in Philadelphia, June 17, after the nomination of Fremont, Lincoln was put forward by the Illinois delegation for the vice-presidency, and received on the first ballot one hundred and ten votes against two hundred and fifty-nine for William L. Dayton. He took a prominent part in the canvass of that year in this and other States. In 1859 Lincoln was unanimously nominated by the Republican State convention as its candidate for the United States senate in place of Douglas, and in his speech of acceptance used the celebrated illustration of a "house divided against itself" on the slavery question, which, while in the resulting argument it was made to conduce to his defeat, was so handled as to make impossible the nomination of his opponent as the Democratic candidate for president, which was his objective point. The seven great debates carried on at the principal towns of Illinois between Lincoln and Douglas as rival senatorial candidates, resulted at the time in the election of the latter; but being widely circulated as a campaign document, it fixed the attention of the country upon the former, as the clearest and most convincing exponent of Republican doctrine.

Early in 1859 he began to be named in Illinois as a suitable Republican candidate for the presidential campaign of the ensuing year, and a political address delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York, February 27, 1860, followed by similar speeches at New Haven, Hartford and elsewhere in New England, first made him known to the Eastern States in the light in which he had long been regarded at home. By the Republican State convention, which met at Decatur, Illinois, on the 9th and 10th of May, Lincoln was unanimously endorsed for the presidency. It was on this occasion that two rails, said to have been split by his hands thirty years before, were brought into the convention, and the incident contributed much to his popularity. The national Republican convention at Chicago, after spirited efforts made in favor of Seward, Chase and Bates, nominated Lincoln for the presidency, with Hannibal Hamlin for vice-president, at the same time adopting a vigorous anti-slavery platform.

The Democratic party having been disorganized and presenting two candidates, Douglas and Breckenridge, and the remnant of the "American" party having put forward John Bell of Tennessee, the Republican victory was an easy one, Lincoln being elected November 6 by a large plurality, comprehending nearly all the Northern States, but none of the Southern. The secession of South Carolina and the Gulf States was the immediate result, followed a few months later by that of the border slave States and by the outbreak of the great Civil war.

The life of Abraham Lincoln became thenceforth merged in the history of his country. None of the details of the vast conflict which filled the remainder of Lincoln's life can here be given. Narrowly escaping assassination by avoiding Baltimore on his way to the capital, he reached Washington February 23, and was inaugurated president of the United States March 4, 1861.

In his inaugural address he said: "I hold that in contemplation of universal law and the constitution the union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental laws of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. I therefore consider that in view of the constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the constitution enjoins upon me, that the laws of the United States be extended in all the States. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power conferred to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the government and to collect the duties and imports; but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it."

He called to his cabinet his principal rivals for the presidential nomination,—Seward, Chase, Cameron and Bates; secured the co-operation of the Union Democrats, headed by Douglas; called out seventy-five thousand militia from the several States upon the first tidings of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 15; proclaimed a blockade of the Southern ports, April 19; called an extra session of Congress for July 4, from which he asked and obtained four hundred thousand men and $400,000,000 for the war; placed McClellan at the head of the Federal army on General Scott's resignation, October 31; appointed Edwin M. Stanton secretary of war, January 14, 1862, and September 22, 1862, issued a proclamation declaring the freedom of all slaves in the States and parts of States then in rebellion from and after January 1, 1863. This was the crowning act of Lincoln's career—the act by which he will be chiefly known through all future time—and it decided the war.

On the 16th of October, 1863, President Lincoln called for three hundred thousand volunteers to replace those whose term of enlistment had expired; made a celebrated and touching, though brief, address at the dedication of the Gettysburg Military Cemetery, November 19, 1863; commissioned Ulysses S. Grant lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, March 9, 1864; was re-elected president in November of the same year, by a large majority over General McClellan, with Andrew Johnson of Tennessee as vice-president; delivered a very remarkable address at his second inauguration, March 4, 1865; visited the army before Richmond the same month; entered the capital of the Confederacy the day after its fall, and upon the surrender of General Robert E. Lee's army April 9 was actively engaged in devising generous plans for the reconstruction of the Union, when on the evening of Good Friday, April 14, he was shot in his box at Ford's theater, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, a fanatical actor, and expired early on the following morning, April 15. Almost simultaneously a murderous attack was made upon William H. Seward, secretary of State. At noon on the 15th of April Andrew Johnson assumed the presidency, and active measures were taken which resulted in the death of Booth and the execution of his principal accomplices.

The funeral of President Lincoln was conducted with unexampled solemnity and magnifi-

Joseph Medill.

cence. Impressive services were held in Washington, after which the sad procession proceeded over the same route he had traveled four years before from Springfield to Washington. In Philadelphia his body lay in state in Independence Hall, in which he had declared before his first inauguration that "I would sooner be assassinated than to give up the principles of the Declaration of Independence." He was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, Illinois, on the 4th of May, where a monument emblematic of the emancipation of the slaves and the restoration of the Union marks his resting place.

The leaders and citizens of the expiring Confederacy expressed genuine indignation at the murder of a generous political adversary. Foreign nations took part in mourning the death of a statesman who had proved himself a true representative of American nationality. The freedmen of the South almost worshiped the memory of their deliverer; and the general sentiment of the great nation he had saved awarded him a place in its affections second only to that held by Washington.

The characteristics of Abraham Lincoln have been familiarly known throughout the civilized world. His tall, gaunt, though not ungainly figure, homely countenance and his shrewd mother wit, shown in his celebrated conversations overflowing in humorous and pointed anecdote, combined with an accurate, intuitive appreciation of the questions of the time, are recognized as forming the best type of a period of American history in which the strength of the Union was tested and the ability of the people to maintain a free government in this country was fully established. As the years roll by from that stormy period of doubt and battle, the name of Lincoln looms up with increasing luster. His was the brain that shaped the policy of Congress and cabinet, his the unconquerable spirit which fed the flames of patriotism and kept them in a continuous glow of fervent heat. With unbending will and a prescience which could pierce the future, the path of war was made the way to victory,—the Union restored, a nation saved. His heart was as warm as his hand was strong, and when the great triumph came his was the voice first to proclaim amnesty and peace.

JOSEPH MEDILL,

CHICAGO.

MR. MEDILL is a son of Scotch-Irish parents, and was born April 6, 1823, in the city of St. John, New Brunswick. His parents were William and Margaret Medill, and there the family remained until 1832, when they emigrated to Massillon, Stark county, Ohio. While residing on a farm near there, Joseph acquired a good foundation of a practical education, thorough grounding in the elementary branches of knowledge, especially in the use of his mother tongue. It is said that he showed his thirst for knowledge at the age of 16 by walking nine miles every Saturday afternoon in a winter and spring to get instruction in English grammar, Latin, logic and natural philosophy from Rev. Hawkins, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canton, Ohio. He studied five or six months under that gentleman and later completed his education in the village academy of Massillon, graduating in 1843. The next year he marked the attainment of his majority by voting for Henry Clay, and, this important duty done, he began the study of law with the Hon. Hiram Griswold. Admitted to the bar in 1846, he was for some time the partner of George W. McIlvaine, since chief justice of the supreme court of Ohio. After being engaged in the practice of his profession for three years he dissolved his partnership with Mr. McIlvaine and discontinued his work at the bar. His natural vehicle of expression was the pen and the versatility of his faculties sought a more natural outlet in journalism.

The great questions which were already forcing themselves upon public attention and demanding solution,—resistance to slavery aggression, the questions of national sovereignty over sectional pretension,—a doctrine to which he had become converted by reading a speech of Daniel Webster, delivered in 1833,—the question of reconciling the letter of the constitution to the spirit of American liberty, the question of substituting a protective tariff in place of the Democratic free-trade experiments, which the Southern cotton exporters were trying at the expense of the young industries of the country, and to the profit only of cotton-growing in the South and cotton-manufacturing in England,—all these appealed more acutely to Mr. Medill's imagination than forming canons of common-law precedence and the increasing and conflicting statutes enacted in the young nation.

His success in journalism was identified at the beginning with these questions. Another condition that induced Mr. Medill at least to temporarily adopt journalism as a profession, was the fact that he had three younger brothers for whom he desired to find congenial employment. The boys were aged respectively nineteen, fifteen and ten years. They became compositors and job printers and assisted most materially in the mechanical construction of the journal. In 1849 he became the proprietor of the Coshocton (Ohio) Whig, and changed its name to Coshocton Republican, stating in it that Republican and not Whig was the proper name for the party or its organs; and when chance came his way to reach a larger mass of his countrymen, he sold that print and in 1852 started the Daily Forest City at Cleveland, giving General Scott a strong support in the presidential campaign of that year. The overwhelming defeat of the Whig candidates, running on the platform which Mr. Medill, who was a radical, considered cowardly, convinced him that it was time to organize a new party to occupy more advanced grounds, in which the doctrines of free soil and anti-slavery would be the prominent features. From this same conception in the minds of others grew the national Republican party, which boldly took its stand on the platform of equal rights, anti-slavery, the sovereignty of the nation and protection to American industries. In 1853 Mr. Medill formed a business partnership with John C. Vaughn, an emancipationist from South Carolina, who was publishing the True Democrat, a free-soil organ in Cleveland, and Edwin Cowles, a job printer. The two papers were combined in 1853 under the name he proposed, of the Cleveland Leader, and the consolidated venture was highly successful.

The movement for a new national party, which Mr. Medill and others originated in Ohio, began in 1853. In the spring and summer of that year he wrote and published in his Cleveland "Forest City" a series of editorials advocating the substitution of the name "Republican" for that of "Whig," as the latter belonged to one of the English parties. He argued that "Republican" meant a strong national, masterful government, while Democracy had for its model the weak, waning confederation of Grecian State sovereignty. As the Whig party had to be reconstructed in its platform so as to attract liberal-minded people, he held that it should adopt a more descriptive name. He corresponded with Horace Greeley and other Whig leaders about changing the party name. Greeley replied: "Go ahead and get it adopted in Ohio: it is too soon for us in New York to advocate the change of name. We must first suffer another bad defeat."

The same year (1853) the anti-slavery wing of the Whig party in Ohio, which had become ripe for a change, cast nearly 60,000 votes for Samuel Lewis for governer, which caused the overwhelming defeat of the conservative Whig candidate, Nelson Barrere, and that ended the "Whig" party in the Buckeye State. Mr. Medill's paper made a vigorous campaign for Lewis, the liberal candidate. In April, 1854, a number of prominent anti-slavery Whigs, Democrats and Free-soilers met with Mr. Medill in the "Leader's" editorial rooms in Cleveland, and then, after discussion, organized a new party, which they christened "the National Republican party," with opposition to the aggressions of slavery as its corner-stone. The name and principles of the new party were speedily adopted in Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and other States. The sequel is known.

Important events in the country's history crowded this closely and the growth of the party was powerfully assisted by the perfidious repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the disgraceful Dred

Scott decision, which tended to disrupt the old parties.

Chicago about this time was beginning to attract attention as a commercial and political center, and in January, 1855, Mr. Medill disposed of his paper in Cleveland to Edwin Cowles, and in company with his old partner, Mr. Vaughn, who remained in the firm only one year, and Dr. Ray of Galena, Illinois, (who continued in the firm till 1863), bought the Chicago Tribune, a paper which up to that time had been a losing enterprise. The individuality of Mr. Medill quickly permeated the Tribune. He at once assumed the business and editorial management and made the venture a successful one from the very start, and a few years later succeeded Dr. Ray as editor-in-chief.

When Mr. Medill became the managerial head of the Chicago Tribune, more than forty-one years ago, the telegraphic service was then in its infancy. The mail and railway equipment were crude and inadequate to the unforeseen development of the Northwest. The phenomenal vigor and rapidity with which Chicago itself became the great city of the interior astounded even the most sanguine prophets of prosperity, and the field of journalism, local in color but national in tone, Western in sympathy but American in scope of political vision, was one in which an editor was without predecessors. Mr. Medill in those days watched every department of his paper with a scrutiny that never relaxed, and, while always more occupied with great principles than small episodes, always more absorbed in political conceptions of universal truth and national importance than with the evolution of the newspaper, made every column of the Tribune feel his personal touch. He had to invent methods of making the Tribune an adequate exponent of this astounding growth. He had to create the machinery to make these methods practicable. It was he, more than any hundreds of men of the Northwest, who brought Abraham Lincoln to the forefront of destiny. It was he who, long before the name of the Emancipator had been heard in the homes of New England or debated in the halls of New York, discerned those spiritual traits in the rugged exterior of the rail-splitter, which, with his genius for making the truths of Christianity sound politics for a free people, pointed him out to the few who knew him well in his obscurity as the man appointed by fate to override the shifty partisanship of the time and become the expounder before the world of the eternal maxims of human liberty and the conservator of the Republic, bound to perpetuate equal political freedom or perish itself.

Lincoln in those days was a tall, gawky, joke-telling, modest, ill dressed, astute country lawyer, who had some business in the courts of Chicago. He used to give a few hours now and then to Leonard Volk, the sculptor, whose studio was the star region of a dingy block on Randolph street; but he oftener climbed the stairs of the Tribune and with his log-rolling feet on the edge of Mr. Medill's desk would plainly state his grave convictions upon the paramount questions of the time. The ideas of the future president and the editor were substantially alike with the exception that Lincoln was more of an evolutionist than Medill, and believed that the great slavery question would in time evolve itself. Lincoln also at that time believed that slavery might be abolished by purchase. Mr. Medill has recently published portions of his reminiscences of Lincoln, and much of that mist which for years overhung his passage as a man from the margin of backwoods politics into the clear sunlight of national leadership has thereby been lifted.

Meanwhile the terrible civil war was on; Lincoln was where Mr. Medill had foretold he would be, in Washington, at the national helm, and the part the Tribune had to perform was one of new and great responsibility. It was not enough that soldiers should go to the front; it was not enough that their physical wants should be carefully supplied; it was not enough that the commerce and industry should be sustained while they were in the field; it was necessary that party timidity and the connivance of treason should not defeat at the polls the purpose Unionists were achieving in battle. It was Joseph Medill who first suggested that the soldiers should not forfeit their right to cast a ballot while carrying a musket in the field; and the invaluable assistance the soldier vote gave to loyalty at home in those days of darkness and intrigue, history has not fully measured, so engaged has she been with the more fascinating chronicle of military heroism and the story of the clash of armies. It was at Mr. Medill's suggestion that the soldiers in the field were given an opportunity to vote, and it was the result of the election in 1864 which sustained Mr. Lincoln in his conduct of the war and made success possible. While on his vacation at White Bear Lake in Minnesota in the summer of 1862, Mr. Medill saw at St. Paul thousands of young men leaving their homes as members of regiments bound for the front. Fear was expressed by many of the older Union men who remained behind that by sending the "true blue" boys to war the peace-at-any-price Democrats would gain the ascendancy and through the ballot obtain control of Congress, the president and cabinet, and thus defeat the cause of liberty by a minority vote of the Union States. After reflection Mr. Medill conceived the idea of permitting the soldiers to vote while in the army. He immediately inspected the constitutions of various States and discovered that in the majority thereof provision could be made by act of legislature to permit a ballot to be taken in the field. The first action was in Minnesota. Mr. Medill explained his views to Governor Ramsey, who after consulting the attorney general immediately called the legislature together and recommended that an act be passed to enable the governor to appoint commissioners to go to the front and to take the ballots which were to be deposited and sealed, to be opened and counted in the district in which the voter resided.

The plan of voting, which was an original one, was not only conceived by Mr. Medill, but its adoption by many State authorities was also due to the energetic manner in which he announced and championed it in the Tribune.

He also early and often insisted upon the emancipation of the slaves by the president, and advocated arming the freedmen to fight for their liberty, believing, in the language of private Miles O'Reily, "That a black man could stop bullets as well as a white man."

The war over and the Union saved, still another era set in. The important work of reconstruction was next in order. The editor employed all the force that his brain and paper gave him to assist in making such a reconstruction of the secession States as would secure to the freedmen their Lincoln decree of emancipation, and prevent their re-enslavement in part or whole. Hence he fought for the constitutional amendments and the enfranchisement of the ex-slaves.

After this great work of the Republican party had been accomplished, he turned his attention to the industrial problems as he had been in the right settlement of the war. As a student of economic data, he is microscopic, and to this minuteness of study he conjoins a memory of unusual reach and of phenomenal tenaciousness. He has a voracious appetite for statistics. Thirty-five years ago statistical publications were not the well arranged annuals any one can buy now on book shelves. Mr. Medill made his own almanacs and carried most of their matter in his head. There is not a phase of economics on which he is not ready, clear and accurate. His soundness in political ethics and his already well demonstrated capacity as a practical politician, willing to take no office but equipped better than any other man in the sight of the people for formulating sound modes of government, he was elected to the constitutional convention which gave Illinois the organic instrument that corrected many errors of the earlier advisers of the commonwealth, and formulated many of the provisions which have proved particularly effectual for the protection of the taxpayers, and that for the protection of the rights of minorities was written by his hand or inserted in the constitution by the cogency of his arguments.

Thus Mr. Medill's entrance into official life in Illinois was in 1869, when he was unanimously elected a member of the constitutional convention. He was the only member of the convention who was unanimously chosen, and he received a larger vote than was given any other member of that body and represented the largest constituency. He framed the provisions which secured representations to minorities in the legislature and in corporations, and was a leader in the general work of revision. In 1871 he was appointed by President Grant a member of the first civil-service commission, and in November of the same year he was elected mayor of Chicago by a three-fourths majority. When he assumed charge of the office the city was in ruins from the great fire and disorder and destitution prevailed. It was Mr. Medill's special work during the ensuing two years to restore order and put municipal affairs in proper condition, a task which he performed in a highly satisfactory and acceptable manner. The intense application to duty required of him in this laudable work undermined Mr. Medill's health and resigning his office in September, 1873, he went to Europe for a year's recreation. The time passed abroad was almost entirely spent in the study of social and civic conditions and in writing a series of letters thereon for the Tribune, which has made him an authority on public affairs in the Old World, and especially in Great Britain and Ireland. Upon his return to Chicago in November, 1874, Mr. Medill bought a controlling influence in the Tribune, and took active charge of the editorial department. Under his influence the paper rapidly regained the high position it had lost during the three years of his absence from its helm, and since then has become the recognized journalistic representative of the Republican party in the West.

To Mr. Medill's efforts may the present high-license law of Illinois be credited. For years he advocated an increase in liquor licenses from $50 to $500, claiming that the increase would close many of the vile dens in which liquor was sold and would do much to regulate the traffic. The present law, which places the minimum license at $500 and gives to the municipalities the power to increase the amount, has had the effect which he prophesied, and the city of Chicago has already derived over $20,000,000 in additional revenue since the passage of the law.

It makes little difference whether, as used to be the case, his own hand wrote a considerable portion of the daily well filled page, as he now dictates the articles to his staff writers. At no time in the history of the Tribune of New York did that journal express the exclusive individuality of Horace Greeley with more absolute unity than the Tribune of Chicago expresses the individuality of Mr. Medill. It is true that he employs a half dozen persons upon editorial work; but they all subordinate their powers to him without a vestige of personal mannerism, either in thought or expression. This is why the writing of the editorial page of the paper presents daily the ultimate of intellectual economy in literary form. The style is direct, nervous, simple, forcible. There is rarely a line of mere literary adornment. There is never a line bearing the impress of an effort for embellishment. The aim is apparent in the longest leader—which is never a long article—to the shortest paragraph, to say something that is to be said without any consciousness as to the manner of saying it beyond clearness, force and completeness. There is rarely a redundant word. There is never a superfluous sentence. Each article is devised to cover a specific idea: when that is done the article is at an end. In these qualities of simplicity without vulgarity, force without excitement, of precision without rigidity, the Tribune editorial page is a model. Every man who can read can understand it; and as Mr. Medill's aim is always to persuade by convincing, his diction is that of a plain, frank, well trained and powerful writer who knows how to reach the reason of readers by the shortest road.

His personal habits inevitably create this personal stamp upon his paper. He has no life which he considers higher than that of the editor; there are no recreations that absorb his facilities as happily as his duties; no pleasures tempt him from work with allurements equal to those it possesses. His success enables him to indulge a loving and generous disposition toward his own household. In his elegant home on the north side, in what is called the "aristocratic" portion of Chicago, he has every comfort that intelligence, wealth and taste can supply. There, immediately after breakfast, his day's duties are assumed. Being for several years somewhat deaf, he has more time for reading and reflects with less distraction. He reads everything, the newest books, the best magazines, the foreign periodicals. He keeps abreast with the thought of the day in every advance. By the time he sets out for the office he has selected the editorial topics for the staff and digested clearly what he proposes to say about them. With the instinct of the true journalist he seizes daily upon those themes which are uppermost in the mind of the day, and to each gives that relative allotment of space to which it is intrinsically entitled. Thus there are never abstract disquisitions upon the editorial page, no mere space-filling with literary gymnastics, no message, no scattering of intellectual power. Every topic is of the instant and of large public interest. Each fresh aspect of a permanent interest is discussed within logical bounds. He balances his daily quota of editorial with regard to the various phases of general concern. While pre-eminently a man of serious disposition and profoundly convinced that the world is most deeply involved in politics, commerce, manufactures and the common, every-day materialism of existence, he always looks on the horizon for the new in human interest, and he gives to the arts, to literature and science to which he is a devotee, and to social questions, ample recognition.

When he has allotted his topics and outlines the treatment of them, he reads again; and his own scissors are quick to clip the pungent allusion, the pithy paragraph or the suggestive story. He is visited by scores of people every day and is accessible and affable to everybody. He listens, gives every man his attention and those he likes his tongue. But he forms his own conclusions upon every newspaper topic. When the day's editorial "copy" is handed in, he carefully goes over every line. Few lines, scarcely a paragraph, escape his discriminating and improving pen. Sometimes he completely alters the aspect of an article, the treatment of which he had not sufficiently sketched to the writer. It is not uncommon for staff writers to say that they scarcely recognize in print the articles which they had written: so, in every fair and reasonable sense, all the editorial articles are his, representing his views on the important events of the day.

DAVID DAVIS,

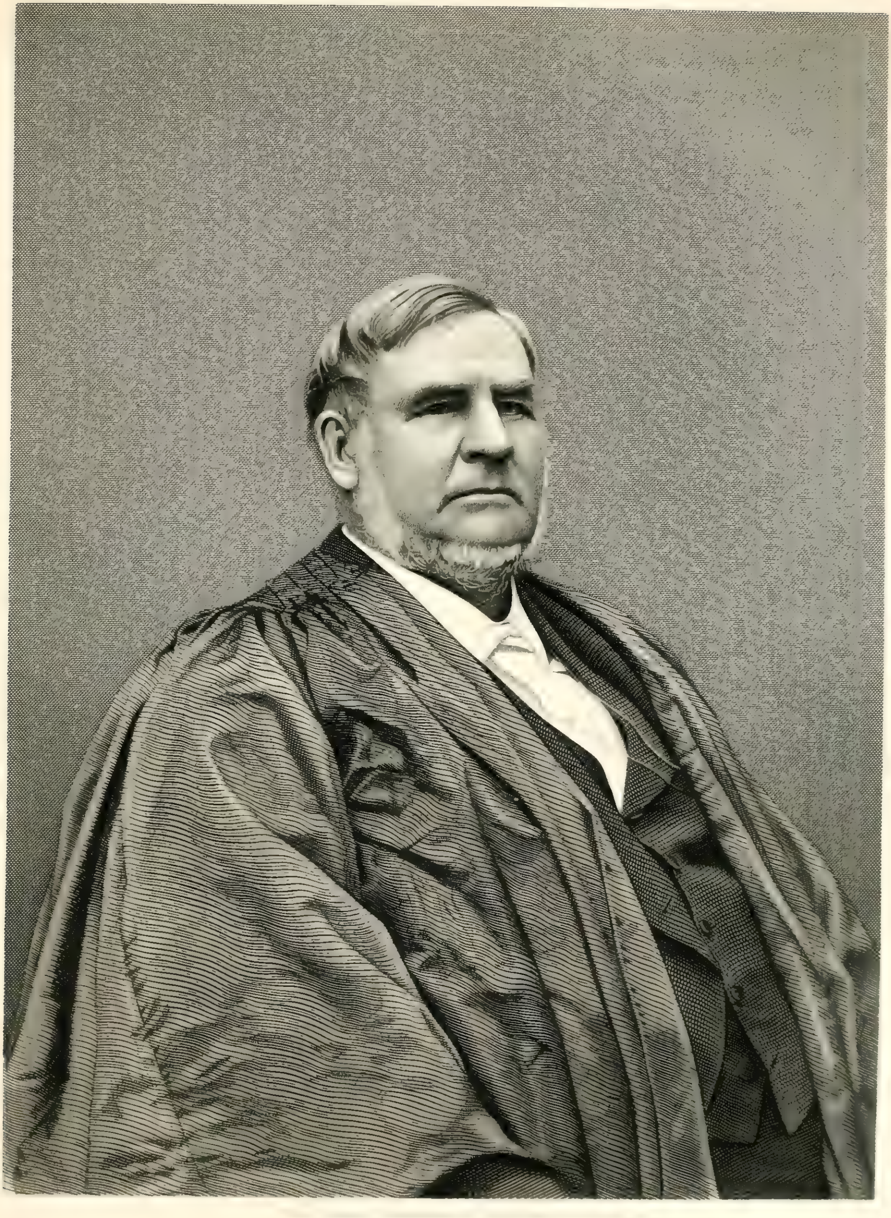
BLOOMINGTON.

BORN of good Welsh-American stock, on March 9, 1815, in Cecil county, Maryland, Judge Davis was naturally endowed with a hardy earnestness and a large-souled common sense which made him through life popular among all classes yet incapable of becoming arrogant toward those below him, as he rose to his great height of fame. By the death of his father, at an early age, he was enabled to follow the educational bent of his mind without having his energies divided between his studies and the problem how to secure the means of a livelihood. But although a considerable estate was left to him, so that he received a primary education in the public schools of his native State, he attended Kenyon (Ohio) College, read law in the office of Judge Henry W. Bishop, of Lenox, Massachusetts, and afterward took a legal course in the New Haven law school. Although he was thus able to thoroughly ground himself, intellectually and professionally, he found, when he was ready to go out into the world, that his property had disappeared, and he was called upon to shift for himself with no capital but his character and his acquirements. Fortunately, these proved all sufficient.

Wise young man that he was, he had early taken his own measure, realizing that he was not to make a name as an advocate at the bar or a silver-tongued orator. From the date of his admission to the bar in 1835, and his emigration to Illinois during the same year, up to the time of his elevation to the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1862, Judge Davis continually impressed upon the public, both as a lawyer and minor judge, the fact that his mind was of the rugged, large, philosophical type.

As stated, he came to Illinois during the year of his admission to the bar in 1835, first settling at Pekin, but removing during the succeeding year to Bloomington, which place he called his residence for the following half a century. Two years later (in 1838) he married a lady whom he had met while studying his profession in Lenox, Massachusetts, Miss Sarah W. Walker, daughter of Judge Wm. P. Walker of that town.

Judge Davis had not been long settled in his new home before his fellows discovered his popular as well as his substantial qualities, and, although his party was decidedly in the minority, in 1840 he was put forward by the Whigs as their candidate for State senator in the Bloomington district. He made an energetic canvass and a



David Davis.

good run, but, as was generally anticipated, was beaten by Governor John Moore, an experienced and most popular Democratic leader. Four years later (1844) he was elected to the lower house, declining a renomination. Here, as a legislator, Judge Davis added to the reputation which he had already earned as a lawyer, a reputation for the thorough examination and clear analysis of any matter entrusted to his charge, and for a judicial and impressive manner of presentation.

His work in the legislature was so satisfactory to his constituents, and, although a young man of but thirty-two, his judgment was already accounted so mature, that he was elected to the convention which formed the State constitution of 1848. Although he expected no reward, his labors there in behalf of the establishment of a more uniform State judiciary were so valued by both the profession and the laity that he was chosen one of the circuit judges without opposition, at the first election held under the provisions of the new constitution. In those days the position was far from a sinecure, if it ever approached it. Judge Davis' circuit consisted of fourteen counties, and, without the aid of a railroad, he was obliged to hold two sessions annually in each county. But the incumbent was at length in his element, and was fully equal to the emergency; in order, however, to fulfill his duties to his own satisfaction he was obliged to bring into play every fiber of the bodily strength and intellectual acumen for which he was noted. In this capacity he continually met his old associates of the bar, Mr. Lincoln, Judge Douglas, Colonel Baker, Judge Trumbull, Colonel Hardin, Judge Logan and others; and it is the highest tribute to Judge Davis' sterling worth that none of his decisions ever aroused a feeling of personal antagonism, even among those with whom he was so long a fellow practitioner and several of whom were his acknowledged superiors in brilliancy and versatility. But his honesty, his solid judicial qualities, and his remarkable industry and executive force were received by all as full compensation for the eloquence and magnetism which are indispensable to the successful advocate. At rare intervals in the world's history the judicial, the eloquent and the magnetic are combined, as in the personality of Abraham Lincoln, but Judge Davis was accepted at the standard which he had himself fixed and to which he adhered through life. During the fourteen years of his faithful service as circuit judge few appeals were taken from his decisions. Literally, he considered himself the servant of the people, and had it not been for his admiration and love for Mr. Lincoln it is doubtful whether he would have entered so actively as he did into the campaign of 1858, which witnessed the Douglas-Lincoln debates and finally elevated his warm and great friend to the presidential chair. It was at Mr. Lincoln's personal request that Judge Davis attended the convention of Republicans which met at Chicago on May 16, 1860, being a delegate at large and the chosen leader of the Lincoln forces. After he had assisted his friend to take the first step in his open ambition, he left the management of the campaign to others, and returned unassumingly to his judicial duties.

In 1861, with Gen. Holt and Mr. Campbell, of St. Louis, Judge Davis was appointed by President Lincoln to adjudicate the conflicting and multitudinous claims against the quartermaster of the Department of the Missouri. The work involved an enormous amount of investigation, legal acumen and business talent, but the findings of the commission were eminently satisfactory and have stood the test in the highest courts of the land.

In November, 1862, a vacancy having occurred on the bench of the United States Supreme Court, in the circuit including his native State, Judge Davis was called by the president to assume the duties of that high office. It is needless to inform even the careless student of history that these were trying times—that to assume an office, in the midst of war, the discharge of whose duties involved the interests of millions of people, was a responsibility which was almost terrible in its import. But for the succeeding fifteen years Judge Davis brought the most power of his mind to bear upon questions of personal liberty, the belligerent rights of enemies, the powers of military commissions and the financial policy of the Government. It was especially his stand after the war, in defense of the legal tender acts of 1862-3, that brought him into prominence before the people of the whole country. A majority of the Supreme Court, in the case of Hepburn vs. Griswold, held that credit currency was not a legal tender in payment of debt. Judge Davis was of the dissenting minority, and a short time afterward had the satisfaction of being with the majority which reversed the former decision, and held that "the acts of Congress known as the legal tender acts are constitutional when applied to contracts made before their passage, and are also applicable to contracts made since."

Undoubtedly the position so firmly taken by Judge Davis, with the conviction, which for nearly forty years had been strengthening and expanding, that his was one of the stanchest, most sympathetic and popular personalities in the country—these considerations induced the so-called Labor-Reform party to nominate him for the presidency in January, 1872. The financial question and the general wave of reform which swept the country during that year caused a portentous division in the Republican party and the secession of such leaders as Sumner and Greeley. This minority, with a large element of the Democracy, united in the so-called Liberal movement. At its convention, held in May, 1872, Judge Davis was submitted as a presidential candidate, but as Senator Trumbull also had a strong following in the Illinois delegation he went before that body with only a divided support from his own State. Although Horace Greeley was nominated by the Liberals for the presidency, the independent elements in Illinois kept him in mind, and in March, 1876, to break the deadlock in the legislature over the selection of a United States senator, they united upon Judge Davis and elected him over John A. Logan. The contest had continued for two months, and the final choice was spontaneous, the term of service being for six years from March 4, 1877.

Judge Davis entered upon his career in the United States senate when within a few days of his sixty-second birthday. Although he had passed twenty-nine years in judicial labors, his experience as a public legislator had been confined to one term in the lower house of the Illinois legislature before he had reached his thirtieth year. In taking leave of his *confreres* on the supreme bench, therefore, it was no unmeaning assertion when he said: "Having passed all the years of my active life at the bar or on the bench, it is not without serious misgivings that I enter upon a new sphere of public service." Nor was it a mere act of customary politeness which prompted the court to reply to his letter of resignation and his farewell address in the following strain: "We have received with sincere regret your letter announcing that your official connection with us is closed. During the fifteen years in which you have been a member of this court, questions of the gravest character have come before it for adjudication, and you have borne your full share of the labor and responsibility which their decision involved. We shall miss you in the conference room, your wise judgment and your just appreciation of facts; in the reception room, your kind and courteous greetings. With the hope that your life in the future may be as useful as it has been in the past, and that the ties of personal friendship which now bind us to you may never be broken, we subscribe ourselves very sincerely your friends."

But notwithstanding his natural misgivings Judge Davis not only served upon the judiciary committee with such tacticians and statesmen as Conklin, Edmunds, Carpenter and Thurman, the equal of any, but was acting Vice-President for nearly two years; and although he had enjoyed little experience as a parliamentarian, not one of his decisions was ever reversed by the senate. At the expiration of his term he devoted himself to his extensive business interests, but was not fated to enjoy the well-earned ease of old age, as his death occurred on the 26th of June, 1886, after an illness of several months.

Judge Davis was twice married, his first wife dying at her home in Massachusetts, in November, 1879. In March, 1883, upon the expiration of his senatorial term, he was married to Miss Adeline Burr, of Fayetteville, N. C. His surviving children were George Perrin Davis and Mrs. Sarah D. Swayne. But although a kind husband and father had been lost, the country and the country's history had gained a great and an honest fame.

SMITH D. ATKINS,

FREEPORT.

THE ancestors of General Atkins were of English extraction, who, on coming to America, settled in the New Haven Colony, Connecticut. Their descendants emigrated thence to Orange county, New York, and later to Chemung county, same State. The father of General Atkins was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his grandfather in the Revolutionary war.

General Smith D. Atkins was born on the 9th of June, 1836, near Elmira, in Chemung county, New York, and came with his father's family to Illinois in 1846, where he lived on a farm until 1850. He was educated at Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, Illinois. He became a printer's apprentice in the office of the "Prairie Democrat" in 1850, continuing his studies during his spare hours, and in 1852 was made foreman of the Mount Morris Gazette, while he was yet a student in the seminary. In 1853 he became associated with C. C. Allen, who, during the war of the Rebellion, was a major on the staff of Major-General Schofield. They bought the "Mount Morris Gazette," and with the plant established the Register at Savanna, Carroll county. In the meantime General Atkins had determined upon the law as a profession, and in 1854 he entered the office of Hiram Bright, in Freeport, as a student, and was admitted to practice June 27, 1855. After his admission to the bar, however, he continued his law studies for some time in the office of Goodrich & Scoville at Chicago, and then entered upon practice in Freeport, September 1, 1856.

He early manifested a great interest in political matters, and in 1860 made a spirited canvass as a candidate for prosecuting attorney for the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, and one address which he delivered in that campaign, and which was a careful and thorough review of the Dred Scott decision, was published and went through several editions.

In November, 1860, General Atkins was elected State's attorney for the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit of Illinois, and on the 17th of April, 1861, while trying a criminal case in the Stephenson county circuit court, a telegram was received stating that President Lincoln had issued his first call for troops to suppress the Rebellion. General Atkins immediately, in the court-room, drew up an enlistment roll which he headed with his own name, being the first man to enlist as a private soldier in his county. Hastening out of the court-room, he went into the streets of Freeport, urging his fellow citizens to rally in defense of the Union cause. Before dusk 100 men had signed the roll, and in the evening a company organization was formed, with him as captain. He and his companions in arms went to Springfield, where they were mustered in as Company A of the Eleventh Illinois Infantry. Before the expiration of his three-months service, he re-enlisted for three years as a private, but was again mustered in, as captain of the company just mentioned, at Bird's Point. At the battle of Fort Donelson he commanded his company, with an unexpired leave of absence, on account of sickness, in his pocket; he took sixty-one men into that desperate engagement and came out with but twenty-eight, having lost more than fifty per cent! For gallant service in this battle he was promoted to the position of major of that regiment, and by special assignment of General Grant went on the staff of General Hurlbut, as acting assistant adjutant general, Fourth Division, Army of the Tennessee, and in that capacity was engaged in the battle of Pittsburg Landing. His service in that battle secured special mention in the general orders after that fight. Ill health compelled his resignation after the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and he spent the two subsequent months on the sea-coast.

It was his intention to return to his command, but at the solicitation of Governor Yates he took the stump to try to recruit eight companies in the eight counties, composing what was then Washburn's Congressional district. He covered the territory, speaking often three times a day, morning, afternoon and evening, and put into camp at Rockford forty-four full companies, instead of the eight which had been the limit of

Governor Yates' hopes. He was chosen colonel of the Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers, September 4, 1862. He remained in command of that regiment until January 17, 1863, when he was placed in command of a demi-brigade.

While the Ninety-second was at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, Colonel Atkins, commanding the post, a grave issue arose. It was the first Yankee regiment that had visited that section, and hundreds of slaves flocked to the camp begging for protection and offering their services to fight for freedom. They refused to return to their masters, and when their owners demanded them as chattels Colonel Atkins declined to entertain the request, not feeling that his force should be used to drive them back. The owners appealed to the commander of the brigade, a Kentuckian, who ordered General Atkins to return the slaves, but the latter persistently declined to do this, and never did, his reasons being that he was not responsible for the escape of the slaves, and that his men had not enlisted to act in the capacity of blood-hounds to hunt them down and drive them back. The order issued is worthy of preservation, and is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS CAMP DICK YATES, }
MT. STERLING, KY., NOV. 2, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

In compliance with general order No. 1 issued from the headquarters of the brigade, I hereby assume command of the post of Mt. Sterling and the vicinity.

Loyal citizens will be protected as such, and the civil authorities assisted in the enforcement of the laws.

All loyal citizens and soldiers of Mt. Sterling and the vicinity are commanded to give information of the whereabouts of any one who is now or has been in any capacity in the Confederate service, and to arrest all such parties found in Mt. Sterling or the vicinity, and report them in custody to the commander of the post for further proceedings.

All loyal citizens are commanded to give information to the commander of the post of the whereabouts of any citizen who has at any time during hostilities given any aid or comfort to the common enemy.

Farmers are invited to bring their products to the town and camp for sale, and will be granted protection in so doing.

Dealers in intoxicating liquors are commanded not to sell or in any way dispose of any intoxicating liquors to any soldier. Any one so doing will for the first offense have his stock in trade destroyed, and for the second offense be severely punished and confined.

Loyal citizens who are the owners of slaves are respectfully notified to keep them at home, as no part of my command will in any way be used for the purpose of returning fugitive slaves. It is not necessary for Illinois soldiers to become slave hounds to demonstrate their loyalty. Their loyalty has been proven upon too many bloody battle-fields to require new proof.

By command of

SMITH D. ATKINS,
Col. 92nd Ill. Vol. Com. Post.

I. C. Lawyer, Adjt.

With reference to the order the general editorially says:

"The last paragraph of that order gave us no end of trouble. The colored people would flock into camp; at night all who were not employed in the officers' service would be turned out of camp; some of them would 'streak it' for the North Star, while others would return to their masters. Our own servant was a colored man, born at Elkhorn, Wisconsin. But we were held responsible for every one of our fellow citizens of African descent who disappeared from the plantations about Mt. Sterling. After the regiment was ordered away the judge of the circuit court convened a special grand jury, and we were duly indicted for stealing 'niggers.' We were not arrested, because the sheriff found it inconvenient to place us in custody, there being too many blue-coated soldiers around. Champ Furgusson, a rebel guerrilla, went to Mt. Sterling, and some of the citizens of Mt. Sterling being loyal people and belonging to the Episcopal church, Furgusson set fire to the Episcopal church, from which the courthouse caught fire and burned up, including the indictments. We have never heard anything of them since then. In the end the war freed all the colored people of Kentucky and of all the States where slavery existed. The South, when there was no danger of the abolition of slavery, took up the sword to save slavery and thereby lost slavery. Those who took up the sword perished by the sword."

Colonel Atkins on June 17, 1863, was placed in command of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Army of Kentucky, which he commanded while in the Department of the Ohio. When the Ninety-second regiment was removed to the Department of the Cumberland he was placed in command of the First Brigade, First Division of Gordon Granger's corps, and when the regiment was mounted and transferred to Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry, he accompanied it and commanded it until transferred to Kilpatrick's cavalry division. When General Kilpatrick reformed his division, preparatory to the great march with Sherman, he assigned the command of the Second Brigade to Colonel Atkins. When Sherman advanced southward he aimed to throw his army between the rebel forces and Savannah. The task of deceiving the enemy and holding them while the movement was being effected was given to Colonel Atkins by Kilpatrick, and he skillfully accomplished it. At Clinton he charged the enemy and drove them fourteen miles to Macon. He assaulted their lines about the city, forced them into the works and held them there until Sherman swept to the east, leaving him with the enemy in his rear and nothing before him to impede his rapid progress.

In all the engagements in which he participated with his brigade, Colonel Atkins distinguished himself, especially so at Waynesboro, where Wheeler and his cavalry were overwhelmed and defeated. While leading the charge of his troops against the rebel columns his color-bearer, Gede Scott, was shot down by his side, and his brigade flag attracted the attention of the enemy, who poured upon it their concentrated fire. In that storm of leaden hail he escaped injury, leading prominently in the van and cheering on his troops to victory. At Savannah he was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry, and was assigned to duty under his commission as brigadier-general by brevet by the special order of President Lincoln, and at the close of the war he was brevetted major-general.

In all his stations as commanding officer he was popular with both rank and file. He was a perfect disciplinarian, but was kind and considerate to the men under him. His courage and judgment as a strategist won their confidence, and they readily and heartily supported him wherever he went. The military career of General Atkins was highly creditable and one of which his descendants may feel proud.

After his military service was ended, General Atkins returned to Freeport, where he has since resided. For many years he has been, and is now, the editor of the Freeport Journal, a daily and weekly newspaper, and for nearly twenty-four years he held the office of postmaster of the city of Freeport. General Atkins is a thirty-second-degree Mason, and during the war the Smith D. Atkins Lodge, A. F. & A. M., under a dispensation from the Grand Master of Illinois, was organized in the Ninety-second Illinois regiment, of which he was colonel. He was very active in organizing the Stephenson County Soldiers' Monument Association, and made speeches in every township in the county; and he drew the plans for the county soldiers' monument, of cut stone, nearly eighty feet high, now on the courthouse square in Freeport. He earnestly advocated the establishment of the free public library in Freeport, and when it was established he was elected the first president of the board of directors, has been annually re-elected, and is now serving in that capacity. He is also a member of the Freeport Board of Education, and is one of the Illinois commissioners of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. His life has been one of great activity, and whatever part he played in public affairs has been with great energy and fidelity.

General Atkins stands to-day one of the respected and highly esteemed citizens of the city of his adoption. His friends are legion, as his genial courtesy and kindly bearing are calculated to win confidence, which his sterling integrity and unquestioned candor serve to maintain.

SHELBY M. CULLOM,

SPRINGFIELD.

THE parents of Shelby M. Cullom, Richard Northcraft and Elizabeth (Coffey) Cullom, were both of Southern origin, the former having been born in Maryland and the latter in North Carolina. The parents of both removed from their respective States to Kentucky, where in the course of time was consummated the marriage of our subject's parents. The Cullom family had its origin in Scotland, and its predominating characteristics, transmitted through one generation after another, were strong and rugged in physical constitution, sturdy rectitude of character and a willingness and capacity for labor. In this connection it is interesting to note that the father and his five brothers were each over six feet in height,—men who possessed sound minds and sound bodies. His grandfather Cullom died at the age of sixty-one or sixty-two, but his grandmother lived to record in her days the lapse of nearly an entire century. The maternal ancestry was also one notable for longevity. Hon. Alvin Cullom and Hon. William Cullom, brothers of Richard N., were both prominent lawyers in Tennessee, the former having been for many years a judge on the bench, and for a time a member of the lower house of Congress; while the latter became attorney general of the State, and subsequently a member of Congress and clerk of the house of representatives; he is still living, having attained the venerable age of eighty-four years and standing as the only surviving representative of the original family. The name of Cullom, in both its lineal and collateral ramifications, has ever been synonymous with strength, energy, courage and ability, and representatives of the family have in turn emerged from obscurity to occupy positions of high public honor. Thus it would seem that our subject has gained prestige by heredity as well as having won it through his personal endeavors. He is one of not a few of the men of the Cullom stock who have attained to distinguished position in public life.

Shelby M. Cullom was born in Wayne county, Kentucky, November 22, 1829, and within the following year his parents removed to Illinois, settling in Tazewell county, where they passed the residue of their days and where they now sleep the sleep of the just. The father, Richard Northcraft Cullom, was for many years a leading citizen of Illinois, and was well known by all the prominent men of his time throughout the State. He was a member of the State Legislature several times and was a close friend of Abraham Lincoln, Stephen T. Logan, John T. Stuart, Benjamin S. Edwards and other representative Whig politicians and lawyers, his identfication with the old Whig party being a very active and intimate one from the time of its inception.

The son of a farmer, our subject became early accustomed to the hardy but plain fare and the laborious duties attaching to farm life, the discipline being a valuable one during the formative period of his life, for those who live in so close sympathy with nature can scarce fail to absorb from her a spirit of honesty; can scarce fail to come to a realization of the fact that in all fields of endeavor, seed-time and harvest maintain their regular alternation, and that the harvest, with its valued aftermath, comes alone to those who have labored for its securing. Young Shelby did his share of all kinds of farm work, making a full hand in the harvest and hay fields, at feeding cattle, clearing land, splitting rails, etc. In those days educational facilities in the newer Western States were very limited in scope. Young Cullom had early in life decided to adopt the law as his chosen profession, and so realized the necessity of a broader and more liberal education than the country schools afforded. His ambition and determination soon led him to the practical consultation of ways and means; he prevailed upon his father to lend him a team of oxen and a plow, and with this primitive equipment he began the battle of life on his own responsibility, engaging for several months in breaking prairie at two dollars per acre. He then taught a country school for six months, at a salary of eighteen dollars per month for the first three months, and at twenty dollars for the remaining three. The money thus earned enabled him to attend school at the Rock River Seminary, Illinois, for two years. He was a hard and assiduous student, and the magnificent physical strength which he had attained by following the plow and swinging the ax came into great use as the mental portion of his system was called upon for its more vigorous work. After returning from school he went to that city which was to figure as his future home, Springfield, Illinois, and there began the study of law, entering the office of Messrs. Stuart and Edwards, who constituted one of the strongest and best known law firms of that place and period, each of the members being a personal friend of the young student's father. In 1855, two years after he began his legal studies, Mr. Cullom was admitted to the bar, and immediately thereafter came to him his first official preferment, that of city attorney of Springfield. It was a year of excitement on the temperance question; the city had passed ordinances prohibiting the sale of liquor, and young Cullom did all in his power to enforce the laws, proving quite successful in his prosecutions. He soon, however, entered upon a broader field of practice, finding in the circuit court a higher plane for the exercise of his talents, and meeting here, as antagonists, some of the foremost practitioners of the day. As a lawyer his presentation of a case was always logical and concise. His object was to explain, and not to clothe with doubt; to convince rather than to overwhelm with flights of oratory. In judgment he showed himself to be keen and accurate, with that judicial ability which implied intuitive wisdom. He is a man of inflexible principles and has never been known to sacrifice what he considers right to any rule of expediency. He soon gained a lucrative practice, and had he seen fit to remain in private life he might to-day have been counted among the men of wealth, instead of as one who has in a measure sacrificed personal ambition for the purpose of rendering service to the public.

In 1856 he was nominated and elected a member of the house of representatives in the State legislature, was re-elected in 1860, and was chosen speaker. Cullom was strongly arrayed in the support of the Republican party, but his election came, notwithstanding the differences in political creed between himself and the majority of his constituents in Sangamon county, thus showing that as a man he was held in highest estimation. At the election in 1860 the county gave the Douglas Democratic electors a small majority, but such was Cullom's personal popularity that he was elected to the house by a majority of sixty-two votes. The Republicans being now, for the first time, in the majority in the Legislature, and his pronounced eligibility being admitted, he was chosen speaker, and upon him fell the honor of being the youngest man upon whom this responsible position had been conferred in the State. In 1862 President Lincoln, who was a warm personal friend of our subject, appointed him, in connection with Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and Charles A. Dana, of New York, a commissioner to pass upon the accounts of quartermasters and commissary officers,—a trust of more importance than is indicated by a superficial glance, and one which demanded the exercise of discriminating care and sound judgment. The able report, which was in due time presented, shows the care and fidelity with which the incidental duties were performed. In the same year, Mr. Cullom was prevailed upon to become a candidate for the State senate, but the feeling in his county was so intense at this crucial period and so opposed to the war, and to freeing the slaves that naturally, as the representative of a party pledged to the Union and to freedom, he was defeated. In 1864 he was nominated and elected by the Republicans of the old Eighth district for representative in the popular branch of Congress, his opponent being one of his former preceptors, Hon. John T. Stuart. Two years later he was re-elected to the same office, and again in 1868, on which occasion he found as his antagonist Hon. Benjamin S. Edwards, his other preceptor, who likewise met defeat at the hands of his former *protege*. Mr. Cullom entered into the national Congress during that interesting period of reconstruction when the best thoughts of the ablest men of the country were brought into constant requisition in the effort to effect a solution of the many perplexing questions that presented themselves. The official records attest the fact that he was an active and aggressive member, even assuming his full share in the debates, the while maintaining a conservative attitude, with decisive opinions adequately fortified. Within his last term in the house, he was made chairman of the committee on Territories and prepared a bill for the suppression of polygamy in Utah Territory, which passed the house but failed in the senate. This bill, which provided stringent measures for the suppression of that practice which constituted a foul blot on our national escutcheon, became the practical basis of subsequent legislation, the enforcement of which has effaced the dark spot and destroyed the institution of polygamy.

After returning from Congress Mr. Cullom was urged by his neighbors and friends in Sangamon county to consent once more to enter the State legislature, and thus to aid in insuring what was deemed a very imperative measure,—the revision of the laws of the State, and also to lend his effective co-operation in retaining the capital at Springfield, a spirited contest for its removal having been in progress for several years. He consented to become a candidate and was again elected to the lower house in 1872, and was once more chosen speaker by his party colleagues, who were in the majority. Nothing further was heard of the project for the removal of the capital, and the legislature undertook and completed the most effective revision of the laws that has perhaps ever been made in the State. In 1874 our subject was for the fourth time elected representative of his county in the assembly, and became the choice of his party for speaker, but was defeated, owing to a successful combination between the Democratic and independent members of the house. This assembly became notorious as the "Haines Legislature," which has passed into history as the worst the State ever had.

It was at this juncture that the friends of Mr. Cullom began to put forward his name in connection with the candidacy for governor of the State,—a position for which he was admirably fitted by reason of his distinctive ability and his wide experience in public affairs. In 1876 he accordingly received the nomination at the Republican State convention, and was elected as governor over the combined forces of the Democrats and independents, the same coalition which had the year before defeated him for the speakership. His administration as chief executive of the great commonwealth of Illinois was highly satisfactory to the people of the State, whose affairs were never in better condition than when he retired from office. At the end of his term not a word could be urged against his executive policy, even by his political adversaries, and he was elected to serve a second consecutive term,—the first instance of the sort in the history of the State. Within the period of his administration the last of the State debt, which had hung over the State from its early history, was paid, as an example of the economic and judicious policies which the executive had insisted upon.

In March, 1883, by the expiration of the term of United States Senator David Davis, there came up the matter of electing his successor; and though Governor Cullom was at this time but half way through his second term, the Republican caucus of the Thirty-third General Assembly nominated him to represent the State in the national senate, and he was duly elected,—a fitting recognition of the meritorious services rendered the State in various capacities. Mr. Cullom resigned his office as governor in February, 1883, and his career as senator began March 4th of the same year. At the expiration of his first term, in 1889, he was elected as his own successor; and was again elected in January, 1895, for a third term, which began March 4th, 1895. No public officer has been more faithful to public duty. In whatever position he has been placed he has been a man of work, one who has had no idle moments.

As senator it is said that, before he took his seat, he determined to do all in his power to accomplish three things: first, to prevail on the government to construct the waterway known as the Hennepin canal, commencing at or near Rock Island, on the Mississippi river, and terminating at Hennepin, on the Illinois river, thereby connecting the upper Mississippi river with the Great Lakes, at Chicago; second, to bend every effort to carry forward to successful issue that endeavor which had enlisted his attention while a member of the lower house,—the abolition of polygamy in Utah; and third, to vitalize the commercial clause of the constitution by an act of Congress, "regulating commerce among the several States," etc., etc. What better criticism of his efforts can be offered than this: polygamy has been obliterated and Utah has been admitted into the Union as a State; the Hennepin canal is being constructed; and an act of Congress was passed in 1887, known as the Cullom act, "regulating commerce among the several States."

It is in connection with the last and most important measure of this notable list that Senator Cullom has become most distinguished as a legislator. He was at the head of a committee which made an exhaustive investigation of the condition of inter-State commerce as conducted by the common carriers of the country, and which finally brought about the passage of the act already mentioned. This, the Cullom act, which was approved in 1887, is regarded by very many of the ablest men of the country as the most important measure which has been enacted since the close of the war.

While governor of Illinois, Mr. Cullom did all in his power to regulate commerce in the State over which he presided, and he then discovered that State regulations without Congressional legislation would prove ineffectual and abortive so far as remedying existing evils was concerned. Therefore, when he was elected to the senate he determined that one of the first efforts he would make as a representative of his State in the great conservative body of the national legislature, would be to secure the regulation of commerce among the several States by an act of Congress. He at once took hold of the question and pursued it with a degree of energy and power that effectually overcame all resistance, and which eventuated in the speedy passage of the act which now stands as one of the most valued chapters of Congressional legislation. The provisions of this law were urged upon the attention of the common carriers of the country almost before they were made aware that justice had laid a summary hand upon their indiscriminate operations. While this act has been much criticised and abused and its author opposed by men who were in certain lines of commerce and transportation, yet the public have always believed that its provisions were right and just; and the longer it has remained upon the statute books and the more it has been tested by practical experience, the stronger has it become in the judgment of fair-minded people.

Incidental to his services in Congress, Senator Cullom has twice been designated as one of the visitors to the Military Academy at West Point, and has for several years been a member of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

Senator Cullom is a conservative man and must be regarded as a statesman, always striving to build up for the benefit of the people and to insure a continuous national progress, believing that nations, like men, cannot stand still; they must go forward or backward; they cannot go backward without decay, therefore it is imperative that they go forward. He has become somewhat conspicuous as a public officer who is always at his post of duty and always at work. No man has ever represented Illinois, either as member of the State Legislature, as a representative in the lower house of Congress, as Governor of the State, or as a United States senator, who has been more faithful to the trust reposed in him by the people. His mental characteristics are of the solid and practical rather than of the ostentatious and brilliant order. He is essentially strong in intellect and capable of reaching safe, reasonable and prudent conclusions. In person the Senator is tall and thin; his hair is black, tinged with gray; his forehead is high and massive, indicating his intellectuality, and his features mobile and clearly cut. He has an ease of carriage and a grace and courtesy of address which have in no slight degree contributed to his popularity. "A strong man," mentally and physically, best describes the individual of our subject.

In conclusion we turn briefly to the domestic life of Senator Cullom. In December, 1855, at Springfield, Illinois, was consummated his marriage to Miss Hanna M. Fisher, who entered into eternal rest in 1861, leaving two little daughters, Ella and Catherine. Both grew to womanhood, receiving the best of educational advantages and enjoying all the privileges of a cultured and refined home. Miss Ella became the wife of Mr. William Barrett Ridgely, a young successful business man of thorough education and practical attainments, resident in Springfield, Illinois, where she presides over an elegant home. She is deservedly prominent in social and church matters in the city of her birth. Miss Catherine married Mr. Robert Gordon Hardie, an artist of distinction in New York. Her untimely demise occurred May 17, 1894, bringing great sorrow to her devoted husband, her honored father, and all who had known and appreciated the beauty of her character. Of great personal attractions, accomplished, and imbued with the abiding graces of true Christian character, she was a woman whose death leaves a void in many loving hearts.

Some years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Cullom married her younger sister, Miss Julia Fisher. Two children were born of this union, but both died in infancy. Concerning Mrs. Cullom we cannot do better than to quote from a published article touching her individuality. She is spoken of as "one of the most modest and retiring women at the capital, but a woman of marked intelligence and sterling character in every sense of the word, as unbending as her Presbyterian faith. She is a most conscientious member of that church and is rarely absent from her place in the Church of the Covenant. In discharging the duties of her high position she is most affable and cordial to all. No one has ever heard her speak of another but to praise; if she has criticisms to make no one outside of the sacred circle of their happy home ever hears them. She was educated at the Young Ladies' Institute at Springfield, Illinois. * * * Senator Cullom has occupied most distinguished positions ever since their marriage and Mrs. Cullom has consequently known no reverses, and has been continuously most conspicuous, always filling her position with great credit to herself and fidelity to her husband's interests. * * * Her perfect equipoise of temperament is most attractive, and has made its reflex on her beautiful face, which is that of a much younger woman than we find her to be after consulting the calendar. Her influence has been for the betterment of mankind and the elevation of her sex. * * * In Springfield and Washington she has ever been most active in works of charity. At the capital she is a member of the board of managers of the Foundlings' Home, and of other organizations of a benevolent character."

ISAAC LA FAYETTE MORRISON,

JACKSONVILLE.

ISAAC L. MORRISON, for more than forty years one of the leaders of the bar of Illinois, was born in Barren county, Kentucky, January 20, 1826. His father, John O. Morrison, was a native of Virginia, whither his father, Andrew Morrison, had immigrated from the north of Ireland. Andrew Morrison enlisted in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war and was killed at the battle of Brandywine. Maternally Mr. Morrison is a descendant of the Welborn family of North Carolina. His maternal grandfather, Samuel Welborn, was also a Revolutionary soldier and served under General Nathaniel Greene in his campaign in the Carolinas. Afterward he moved to what is now Monroe county, Kentucky, in which State John O. Morrison, who had immigrated thither in 1793, and Elizabeth Welborn were united in marriage.

John O. Morrison was a farmer. He died when Isaac L. was fifteen years of age, and therefore a great amount of responsibility rested upon the youthful shoulders of the latter. He attended the common schools during the winter months, and after his father's death a large share of the management of the farm devolved upon him, and for several years thereafter he was able to devote but little time to study. When the opportunity offered itself he entered the Masonic Seminary located in La Grange, Kentucky, and later studied law in the office of Addison M. Gazelay, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. He began to practice his profession in La Grange, but clients being few and being an opponent of the institution of slavery and its advocates, he determined to locate in a different section, where the opportunities to advance were better and where slavery did not exist.

In 1851 he settled in Jacksonville, Illinois, and although he had no friends or acquaintances in the state he quickly gained an enviable reputation as a lawyer of ability and as a man of undoubted integrity. By constant application and honesty of action and purpose he soon earned for himself a prominent position in the front ranks of his profession, and his career at the bar of the State has been one long continued series of triumphs. His intellect is vigorous and acute, his judgment quick and comprehensive, and his argument is close and rigid in logic, skillful in method, agreeable and forcible in manner. In legal learning, in what may be called the erudition of his profession, he has no superior at the bar, and those qualities have given to him the eminent standing so readily accorded him. As a pleader at the bar he endeavors to make his argument so as to place the facts before the court without embellishment; but should occasion seem to require force he can bring a flood of eloquence to bear upon the facts, and in some cases uses refined sarcasm with effect.

He has not always practiced his profession alone but at various times has had partners. At the time of the Rebellion Herbert G. Whitlock, then a student, left his office to enter the army. After his return from the war he was admitted by Mr. Morrison into a partnership, which continued for twenty-two years. For seven years, between 1861 and 1869, Mr. Morrison was associated with Cyrus Epler, now circuit judge. At present his son-in-law, Thomas Worthington, is his business partner.

Mr. Morrison has never been a politician in the sense of office-seeking. His love of freedom and opposition to slavery naturally placed him in the ranks of the Whigs, and he was one of the active organizers of the Republican party. He was a delegate to the first Republican State convention in 1856, and also in 1860. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Baltimore, which renominated Lincoln for the presidency. He represented his district in the Illinois legislature for three terms and rendered valuable service to the people. In the session of 1883 the Republicans had but one majority, and having organized the house were held responsible for the legislation. One of their number was taken sick, and, being thus without the means for controlling the house, the services of a competent leader were badly needed, and Mr. Morrison naturally took command.

His ability as a legislator was unquestioned, and his knowledge of the law and parliamentary usages made him a power in the deliberations and acts of the body. As chairman of the judiciary committee he assisted in molding all the important measures of the session. The so-called Harper high-license bill, which was introduced by Mr. Harper and given his name, was conceived and drafted by Mr. Morrison and Major James A. Connolly, then United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois. The law has been beneficial in many ways and has been the pattern after which the various high-license laws of the several States which have adopted high license have been drawn. Mr. Morrison led the champions of high license in the house and carried it successfully. The opposition to the measure was great, and the vote was not entirely upon party lines. The final victory was largely due to the management of Mr. Morrison, and the ability that he displayed therein commanded the respect of most of his fellow members whether of his own party or of the opposition. An examination of the full history of the proceedings of the legislature during the three months which were occupied by its deliberation of the bill would disclose Mr. Morrison's name mentioned with honor on each page.

In 1880 Mr. Morrison was nominated for Congress, and made a spirited canvass of his district, which consisted of Christian, Sangamon, Menard, Cass, Morgan and Scott counties. The district was overwhelmingly Democratic and he did not expect to be elected, but he succeeded in materially reducing the usual Democratic majority. For the past ten years Mr. Morrison has not been active in political matters, but has aided his party during its campaigns by public speaking in advocating the principles of the Republican party. He was a delegate to the State convention in 1892 and as chairman of the committee on resolutions drafted a resolution indorsing President Harrison for the presidential nomination. However, he has devoted himself almost exclusively to the practice of his profession.

He was general counsel for the Jacksonville

Southeastern Railroad Line before it was placed in charge of a receiver, and is still counsel for some of the stockholders; was also vice-president of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis road.

Mr. Morrison was married in 1853 to Mrs. Anna R. Rapelje, *nee* Tucker, a native of New York city. They have two children: Miriam A., the daughter, is the wife of Thomas Worthington, who is a partner of Mr. Morrison in the law firm of Morrison & Worthington. The son, Alfred Tucker Morrison, resides at home.

Mr. Morrison owes his success entirely to his own efforts. He has not feared that laborious application that his profession requires of all its successful members, and, combined with industrious habits, he possesses a mind which constant application has stored with a knowledge of the law and its adaptation. His career should serve as an inspiration to the young law student, and should induce him to exert himself to his fullest capacity and endeavor to emulate the example furnished.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER,

CHICAGO.

FEW persons unacquainted with his career would dream that the gray-haired president of the National Bank of Illinois, with his quiet manners, approaching almost to diffidence, and kindly benevolent features, has been an active revolutionist in two continents. Yet facts are stubborn things, and it is not likely that George Schneider, journalist, revolutionist, government official, banker and financier, will ever attempt to deny the impeachment. Nay, he is even proud of the record he established in the past and of the principles for which he made such a gallant fight, both in the old world and the new, as are also those of his friends who have an intimate knowledge of his honorable career.

A native of Rhenish Bavaria, George Schneider was born in Pirmasens, December 13, 1823. A liberal education, received in the Latin school of his birthplace, amply equipped him for newspaper work, which chosen field he entered as soon as he attained his majority. It was while he was engaged in journalistic pursuits that he first became a revolutionist, taking an active part in the revolt of Rhenish Bavaria against the Bavarian government. As is well known, in 1848-9 an attempt was made to unite Germany, and a revolution broke out which had for its object the defense of the constitution promulgated at Frankfort-on-the-Main and the unification of Germany. South Germany, and particularly Rhenish Bavaria and Baden, was almost a unit in favor of a German parliament and against the numerous princes of Germany. An army was raised which took the field, but after a prolonged contest the patriots were defeated and the insurgents, who, as later events proved, were only a few years in advance of the times, were forced to flee the country. In this revolt the young editor, George Schneider, was a prominent leader, and his efficient service for the cause he had at heart, and which he has lived to see successfully realized, made him a marked man.

Escaping to France, Mr. Schneider remained there, vainly hoping for a renewal of the contest under better auspices; but finally, seeing the futility of his desires, he sailed for the United States, arriving in New York in July, 1849. To a light purse was supplemented a dauntless courage, a good education, and a determination to succeed,—not a bad capital for any young man. From New York he drifted to Cleveland, thence to St. Louis, where, with his brother, he established the Neue Zeit, a German daily of liberal, anti-slavery tendencies.

At about the same time that George Schneider reached the new world came hundreds of his fellow sympathizers, the flower of the youth and intellect of Germany. Highly educated, full of ideal views and bursting with eloquence, it was natural that many of these should take kindly to the pen, and as a consequence in a short time, from New York to the far West and southward to New Orleans, the German press invaded the country and was presently established on a firm

G. Schneider

foundation. It was at this interesting period that the "Missouri Compromise" measures were being agitated, the spirit of which the German population by no means understood. Their newspapers had instilled into their receptive hearts a wholesome horror of slavery, and any compromise was intensely repugnant to their sentiments. They were naturally averse to the movement after reading the bitter attacks on slavery in the German newspapers, the editors of some of which were more violently outspoken than such noted abolitionists as Garrison, Lovejoy or Eastman, of the Chicago Western Citizen.

It will be remembered that the state of the country, prior to the introduction of the Nebraska bill in the senate by Douglas, as chairman of the committee on Territories, was decidedly inimical to slavery, but after the election of Pierce, in 1852, the violent opposition of the Democratic party to slavery dwindled down to its acceptance of the "Compromise Measures." The commerce of the country, even, was committed to slavery, and any attempt to impair existing conditions was considered revolutionary. This was the situation when George Schneider was publishing his Neue Zeit, at St. Louis. That his Democratic free-soil paper helped to instill into the hearts of his German readers an honest hatred for slavery is unquestioned, and, having become violently opposed to its institution in spite of the prediction in its favor evinced by the native population of Missouri, the Germans were ready at the outbreak of the war to fight for the Union and the principles it represented. Grant, in his Memoirs, says that the Germans, through the capture of Camp Jackson and by their united opposition to slavery, undoubtedly kept that State in the Union.

After the plant of the Neue Zeit was destroyed by fire, in 1850, its homeless editor accepted a professorship of foreign languages and literature in a college not far from St. Louis, but the newspaper fever was in his veins and in a short time he resigned his chair and removed to Chicago, where, in 1851, he began the publication of the daily Illinois Staats Zeitung, which had previously been established as a weekly newspaper. At this time the feeling of the North was rather for upholding the relations with the South, and the compromise measure passed Congress, including the Fugitive Slave Law, to which, of course, some lingering opposition was kept up in different portions of the country. The Staats Zeitung prospered under the efficient management of Mr. Schneider, and grew in favor, but although its politics were Democratic, its editor was opposed to the Missouri Compromise and took such a decided stand against the measure in the columns of his paper that it aroused the wrath of some of his constituents, who were not among the faithful, and, in 1856, an unsuccessful attempt was made to wreck the office.

But prior to this the agitation over the obnoxious measure resulted in a meeting where was originated the anti-Nebraska bill, which notable event took place January 29, 1854, at Warner's Hall, on Randolph street, near Clark. Editor Schneider was one of the small but courageous body of men that assembled for this purpose, and after the bill was framed a telegram was sent to John Wentworth, then Democratic representative in Congress, notifying him of the result and urging him to vote against the Nebraska bill. He promptly responded that he would accede to the wishes of his constituents, especially as they coincided with his own views, and this conversion is all the more significant because of its being the first Democratic vote pledged against the hated bill.

This meeting, held at Warner's Hall, January 29, 1854, really marked the birth of the Republican party. Thousands of Americans and Germans, indignant and horrified at the violation of the compact, hastened to join the new movement, and of course in the Northern States this wholesale secession influenced the Democratic party to such an extent that in large cities like Chicago it became almost free-soil in its tendencies, and as a result a large part of the best Democrats joined the Republican party. It was at this critical juncture that Douglas and a few other Democratic leaders came to Chicago to try to check the disaffection in the party. By special appointment Editor Schneider met the "Little Giant" at the Tremont House, and, in company with General Cameron and a few other friends, the situation was discussed. Mr. Douglas used all his persuasive eloquence in the effort to convince the editor that he was in the wrong. He told the fearless advocate that he was only leading his friends into the woods, from which there was no possible egress, and urged him to retreat before he was hopelessly entangled. But the German-American said the woods had no terrors for him; he was unalterably opposed to slavery and had cast his lot with the new party for better or worse.

About this date a movement sprang up in the East, unfortunate in itself, which for some time threatened the disruption of the new party. This was the famous "Know Nothing" movement, which, in the New England States and at Chicago, attracted so many young Americans that it took the utmost moral courage of the free-soil Democratic Germans to maintain their ground inside the new organization. Mr. Schneider and his friends found themselves in a difficult and trying position. Behind were the burned bridges that formerly connected them with the Democratic party under Douglas; ahead and right in their new camp was an element inimical to their interests and to that of their countrymen. They had to determine to fight slavery and at the same time were forced to defend themselves against their allies.

Of the greatest value in the new party to the German Republicans were such men as Lincoln, Lyman Trumbull, John M. Palmer and Governor Koerner, all of whom were ready to act with them inside the party against the spirit of the native-American organization. At the convention held at Decatur, in 1855, to which Mr. Schneider was a delegate, the sturdy editor introduced a resolution so as to fortify his position, pledging the party against the impairing or changing of the then existing naturalization laws. This provision in the new platform created consternation among the men who came from districts infected with the spirit of Know-Nothingism, but the greatest help at this trying time came from Abraham Lincoln, who was at that period a leader in the Whig party and was trusted absolutely for his wisdom and discretion. The resolution, after a very stormy session, was referred to him, and he decided in favor of its adoption. It was then carried to the State convention of 1856, at Bloomington, where it had a similarly exciting experience, but was finally passed.

At the Bloomington convention delegates were elected to the national convention of 1856, at Philadelphia, and among them were John M. Palmer, Norman B. Judd and George Schneider —the last named as delegate at large. Contemporary with the convention of 1856 was called the convention of the North American party, by which name the Know-Nothing organization was styled. At the Bloomington convention General Bissell was nominated for governor and Francis Hoffman for lieutenant governor, while among the electors was the gallant Frederick Hecker, who afterward was one of the famous captains of the Union army. At Philadelphia the North American party began to negotiate with the Republican convention and everything was done to prevent a coalition between the parties, for had it been known that the young Republican party had united with the North American party it would have been impossible to carry States like Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Missouri; even Ohio would have been in doubt. Such a union, in fact, meant certain death to the new party, which must have been strangled in its cradle. Think of the result! There never could have been a war for the Union because all the concessions possible would have been made to slavery.

The delegates from Illinois, especially John M. Palmer, Norman B. Judd, George Schneider and a few others of like spirit, made a determined fight and forced the convention to adopt the resolution to maintain unimpaired the naturalization laws, which in itself would kill the attempted fusion between the two conventions. To accomplish this end a compromise was effected with the Indiana delegation under the lead of Governor Henry Lane, to whom was offered the chairmanship of the Republican convention provided he would agree to appoint on the committee on resolutions such men as would insure the adoption of their resolution. He expressed his willingness to do all that was fair and honorable and carried out his compact to the letter. When the resolution was reported by the committee it created a tremendous sensation, raised the greatest excitement and evoked the stormiest scenes ever witnessed in the history of any public meeting.

Thad. A. Stevens, who was known to be identified with the North American party, rose in the convention and denounced the resolution as an insult to the American party of Pennsylvania and moved to lay it on the table. Delegates from Illinois immediately rose to their feet and threatened to secede from the convention if this motion carried. Knowing that such a bolt would disrupt all the arrangements of the party and eternally damn the ticket previously nominated at Bloomington,—because Governor Hoffman and Frederick Hecker would have resigned at once,—amid indescribable confusion a vote was called, which Governor Lane declared carried. The new party was made on a Republican-Democratic basis, and Fremont was nominated. Enthusiastic meetings were held all over the country, but the party was defeated, although it carried the great Western States. New history was made; Lincoln arose on the scene; the war followed, and slavery received its death blow.

In this spirit a writer not long ago remarked that Carl Schurz and George Schneider had done more to kill slavery than any other two men in the country. If so, it was through the spirit developed and described above. How the convention, reviewed years after, would appear is best shown in a letter written by Governor (now Senator) John M. Palmer, who was then closing his term as Republican governor of Illinois. Dated at the executive chamber, Springfield, January 13, 1872, and addressed to George Schneider, it read as follows:

> My Dear Sir:—I am just leaving the executive rooms to make way for my successor, and avail myself of the last moment to thank you for your kind and friendly note. Among the most interesting of my memories are those that are connected with the events to which you refer (the convention of 1856), and I shall hereafter make no friends to whom my affections cling so fondly as to those who encountered the storms of obloquy and the bitterness of party to initiate the great movement for the overthrow of slavery and the preservation of republican institutions upon this continent.
>
> You are entitled to a full share of the honors of this great revolution, for you aided to commit that great people, the German Americans, to the movement, and their tongues and pens and swords have done noble service at all points, and in all fields where their contest was maintained. May God bless you and them for the noble service you and they have rendered!
>
> Respectfully,
>
> JOHN M. PALMER.

This is a noble tribute to the man who worked so faithfully and ardently in support of principles he believed to be right; and who will say it is undeserved? In the Republican convention of 1860, to which Mr. Schneider was a delegate, although a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, he favored the nomination of William H. Seward for the presidency, believing him to be the most available candidate; but in the famous "wigwam," when he found himself in the minority, he yielded gracefully, and promptly and heartily supported Abraham Lincoln, who later showed his esteem for Mr. Schneider by appointing him consul to Denmark, with the special mission of negotiating the placing of United States bonds abroad. He accomplished his mission satisfactorily, but, resigning the consulship in 1862, he returned to Chicago, where, having sold his interest in the Staats Zeitung to Brentano, he was appointed collector of internal revenue by Lincoln.

The duties of this office naturally brought him in close contact with financial interests, and at the close of his term Mr. Schneider engaged in the banking business. In 1871 he was elected president of the National Bank of Illinois, of which institution he was the founder and whose interests he has watched so closely and successfully that to-day the bank ranks with the foremost financial institutions of Chicago. As a business man he is discerning, conscientious and conservative, doing many charitable acts of kindness in a quiet, unostentatious manner that is characteristic of the man. His domestic life has been a poem of happiness, and seven accomplished daughters have been the result of his marriage, which took place in June, 1853. He lives in a large, roomy mansion, which he built, on the corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street, over a score of years ago. Passionately fond of flowers, his tables are seldom without a few rare orchids or roses, which he raises himself in his hothouse on the premises. All his daughters are happily married and live on the North Side, where his friends think he will some day follow them; but Mr. Schneider is fondly attached to his comfortable home on the avenue and denies that he entertains any notions of moving.

When President Harrison was forming his cabinet, there was considerable talk of the treasury portfolio being offered Mr. Schneider, but the presidency of his bank was probably a more attractive position than a cabinet portfolio. A prominent member of the World's Fair Board of Directors, he was on three of the most important committees, viz., ways and means, press and printing, and agriculture, and was a valued and active worker in all. A member of the Union League, Germania and Press Clubs, of which latter organization he has long been the honored treasurer, Mr. Schneider has endeared himself to all his associates by his courtly demeanor, democratic ways and kindliness of heart.

WILLIAM A. BARNES, M. D.,

DECATUR.

GO into any village, town or city in this great Northwest of ours; seek out the men who are the leaders in spirit, thought and action; learn the history of their lives, and you will find that there is usually a striking similarity which leads to the inevitable conclusion that like conditions produce like results. The story usually begins, "Born in New England, parents poor, somewhat numerous family, self-made, etc." Now this fact, for fact it is, illustrates most aptly one of the salient features of our American civilization. There is an opportunity offered here under our emblem of liberty for every human being to work out and develop the best there is in him.

The record of a self-made man, however, is always of interest and profit, and the lessons learned therefrom are valuable ones. To this honored class belongs Dr. Barnes, who was born in Claremont, New Hampshire, on the 15th of March, 1824, and who numbers among his ancestors some of the best families among the early colonists. On the paternal side his ancestors were residents of Connecticut, locating there long before the Revolution. The grandfather, "Bill Barnes," was born in Farmington, Connecticut, and when a young man emigrated to New Hampshire, becoming one of the first settlers of Claremont. He married Miss Esther Spaulding, lived on a farm adjoining the village, reared there a family and became one of the substantial and respected citizens of the community. His second son was Ira N. Barnes, who married Harriet Eastman, and had a family of five children, namely: William A., whose name heads this record; Joseph D., a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Valparaiso, Indiana; George E., who was killed at the battle of Chapultepec, in the Mexican war; Dr. Ira N., who has been one of the leading physicians of Decatur for more than thirty years; and a daughter who died in infancy.

William A. Barnes was only six years of age when his father died, and from that time on was practically reared by his grandparents. He pursued a course of study in the Claremont Academy, and at the age of fifteen removed to Dayton, Ohio, making his home with a cousin, General Phelps, while he continued his studies at the Dayton Academy. When it became time to choose a work or profession which he wished to follow through life his tastes and inclinations led him to take up the study of medicine, and for three years he pursued a course of study in that direction under the supervision of Dr. Van Harlengen, of Centerville, Ohio. Subsequently he attended lectures and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, in the class of 1850.

Upon the completion of that course Dr. Barnes at once returned to Centerville, and continued in practice there until autumn, when he removed to Valparaiso, Indiana, doing a successful business there in the line of his chosen work through the three succeeding years. In the fall of 1853 he came to Decatur, Illinois, then but a small village, and from that time to the present has been one of its most respected citizens. He had saved some money and having confidence in the future of this new country he invested his capital in farming lands near the village. Other business enterprises also claimed his attention, and in the fall of 1855 he embarked in the drug trade, which he continued for three or four years.

Almost from the beginning of his residence here, Dr. Barnes has been a prominent factor in public affairs. In 1861 he was appointed master in chancery of the circuit court for the county of Macon, which office he held for several years. Ever active and a true representative of American enterprise and versatility, he saw an opening for a manufacturing venture, and, in company with William Lintner, he established a plant for the manufacture of hay presses, pumps, agricultural implements, etc. Success attended the new undertaking and he continued his connection with it until some years later, when he disposed of his interest in the same to Messrs. Peddecord & Burrows, and the large works of the Decatur Furniture Company are the outgrowth of the plant of this establishment. The Doctor has always considered investment in land as safe and profitable, and in Macon and adjoining counties owns many fertile and productive farms which yield to him a good income and thus prove the wisdom of his views.

Since his retirement from active commercial business he has not devoted his entire attention to pastoral pursuits. Always an earnest advocate of the education of the masses, he was for many years a member of the board of education of Decatur, and for most of the time its president. He was one of the organizers of the Free Public Library of the city, and has been for nearly twenty years president of the board. He has been twice a member of the board of supervisors and was the first mayor of Decatur under the present charter of the city. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party in the State of Illinois, and has always been an adherent of the principles of that party, though he has never sought official favor. Socially, he is connected with Macon Lodge No. 65, F. & A. M.

Dr. Barnes was married on the 30th of October, 1849, to Eleanor Sawyer, a daughter of John Sawyer, of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of five children, but one son died in infancy. The others are: Albert, now a leading business man of Decatur; Charles M., who was a distinguished attorney of Boston, Massachusetts, and died March 9, 1893; Mary, wife of George R. Stanton, of the city of Mexico; and William, a prominent surgeon of Decatur. The mother of this family died April 22, 1886.

The man who attempts to write of men as they are meets two difficulties on the very threshold of his undertaking. He is liable to say too much —he is liable to say not enough. This much may be truly said of Dr. Barnes, however: he presents a splendid type of our best American manhood. Although past the age of seventy years, he is stalwart, vigorous, well preserved physically, mentally and morally. He has so deported himself that he not only has the good will but the respect and love of the entire community in which he dwells. He is an honorable man whose reputation is above reproach, and his word is as good as his bond. He is a progressive man who has always sought to enlighten and elevate the people among whom he has lived; he is a liberal and generous man, to which fact the community at large will testify; he is a philosophic man, for he has succeeded in getting the best out of life that there was in it. Since his retirement from active business pursuits he has traveled extensively in both the old world and new. His contact with his fellow men has broadened his nature and his views, if such were possible; and hale, hearty, erect and vigorous at three score years and ten, his faculties undimmed, his physique but little impaired by age, many years of undiminished usefulness yet seem before him. Such men are rare, and the world is not slow to appreciate them. It is safe to say no man in Decatur has more or warmer friends than Dr. William A. Barnes.

JOHN BICE TURNER,

CHICAGO.

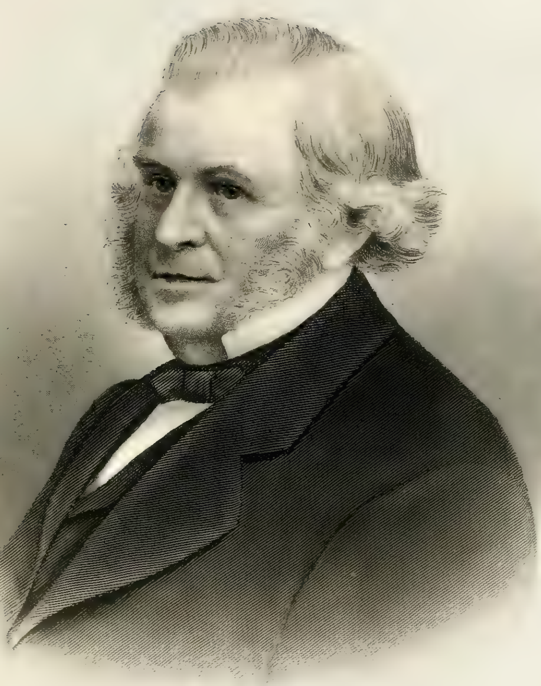
THE man that has bridged over space and practically annihilated time by the work of his inventive and enterprising spirit, deserves to be numbered among the benefactors of the race. 'Tis an age of progress, when vast commercial transactions involving millions of dollars depend upon rapid transportation. The revolution in business that the past half a century, or even less, has witnessed, has been brought about by the means of the railroads; and the man in whose brain originated the scheme of establishing the highway of travel throughout the Northwest was John Bice Turner. Through this means he opened up to civilization a vast region with unlimited resources, providing for every means of labor, giving homes to the miner, the farmer, the commercial man. The advent of railroads has marked the advancing civilization in all countries, and has been the means of uniting the different portions of America, making it one and an inseparable union. Mr. Turner was a great railroad organizer, an important factor in uniting, expanding and consolidating the intersecting and co-operative lines of railway, which extend from coast to coast and from the Gulf to the cold border of British America.

Mr. Turner began life almost with the century and spent the first half of his career in close touch with the interests of the East. He was then closely identified with Chicago until shortly before the great fire, when, on the 26th of February, 1871, at the ripe age of seventy-two years, he passed away. Born in 1799, in Colchester, Delaware county, New York, he lost his father when but two years old, and at the age of fourteen became an orphan by the death of his mother. He was adopted by a Mr. Powers, with whom he remained until his twentieth year, assisting in the work of the farm and of the tan-yard, while in the winter season he attended school. He was always industrious and self-reliant and used every opportunity for attaining the high standard which his ambition placed before him.

In 1819 Mr. Turner married Miss Martha Voluntine, of Malta, Saratoga county, New York, who died in March, 1855. He afterward wedded Miss Adeline Williams, of Columbus, Georgia. Among his six children, three of whom are sons, the eldest, Voluntine C. Turner, a well-known citizen and a man of scholarly attainments, is living a retired life in Chicago, but was long at the head of the North Chicago Street Railway.

Soon after his first marriage Mr. Turner secured an interest in a farm, but in 1824 sold it and opened a store, mill and distillery at Maltaville. Six years later reverses came and he lost much of his property. What then seemed a great misfortune proved otherwise, for it was the means of his turning his attention to railroading. During the next five years of struggle to regain his lost wealth he was becoming more and more interested in the future possibilities of railroads as means of transportation, and in April, 1836, he contracted to build seven miles of the Troy & Saratoga Railroad,—a work done with such completeness and success that he was placed in charge of the road. The company purchased thirty horses, and barns were erected every ten miles, for most of the trains were drawn by horses. There was but one five-ton locomotive in the United States, and the second one, the Champlain, was placed on this road by Mr. Turner. His scrupulous honesty, which avoided even the appearance of speculation that might suggest personal profit, won him a reputation as great as did his services as a railway organizer. In November of the same year he joined a partner in constructing the Delaware division of the New York & Erie Railroad. When the panic of 1837 came on the road suffered to some extent, being affected by the general stagnation of business, but was soon again in a thriving and prosperous condition. In connection with his brother-in-law, John Vernam, he constructed the Genesee Valley canal, which for a time promised to be a financial failure, but afterward yielded a rich return to its promoters. This and a section of the Troy & Schenectady Railroad were both finished by the spring of 1843.

These enterprises placed Mr. Turner's affairs



John B Turner

once more on a firm financial basis, and it was then that he determined to examine the great Mississippi valley. He was so impressed with its possibilities that he came to Chicago, then an insignificant town by the lake, and here he was far-sighted enough to realize the favorable opportunities of location and to see promises of future development. A man who had foreseen the advantages of uniting the lakes with the seaboard naturally thought to unite the lakes, the great water-way, with the interior. On the 15th of October, 1843, he established his family in the old Tremont House of Chicago. The following spring he purchased one thousand acres of land south of Blue Island and put upon it a great flock of Ohio sheep, that he might have some other business interests than railroad projection and construction,—then a somewhat uncertain venture.

While Mr. Turner was engaged in his earlier railroad work in the East, the Galena, Chicago & Union Railroad had been surveyed (in 1837) and a small section constructed, but work was then suspended for ten years. On the 5th of April, 1847, Mr. Turner joined William B. Ogden in reviving the work and the latter became president of the company, while the former was made director of operations. A survey was made by Richard P. Morgan, and the officials began collecting subscriptions for the new concern. By December, 1850, the line had been extended beyond Elgin, and the year 1852 saw it at Freeport, connecting there with the Illinois Central. Mr. Turner became president of this company in 1850, and, in connection with the work before mentioned, completed, within the next few years, the Dixon Air Line and partly the trunk line across Iowa. In 1853 he organized the Beloit & Madison Railroad Company, and though he resigned the active presidency in 1858 he was equally influential with Mr. Ogden in the direction of its affairs. In June, 1864, when the Galena road was united with the Chicago & Northwestern in one system, he was made the chairman of the managing committee. His managerial and executive ability were of a high order, his energy and enterprise seemingly inexhaustible, and his resolute purpose carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. As the city grew and there was a demand for local transportation, he became a director in the North Chicago Street Railroad.

It was during the time of the war that an incident occurred which showed the lofty regard in which he was held by the leaders of the country. There was a growing suspicion that the railways were defrauding the Government in the West and Southwest. John B. Turner was the man whom the investigating committee chose to examine the situation and present to the Government figures concerning the accounts, and his figures were accepted as final without alteration.

All who knew Mr. Turner or who knew of him had the utmost confidence in him, and his public and private life were alike above reproach. He retained connection with the great railway system which he had created until his death, and made it one of the most important in the country. Its lines were extended, its traffic increased and the enterprise became one of the paying industries of the great Northwest, and success paved the way for other similar successes and demonstrated by what means the tidings of enlightenment and civilization were to come to the uttermost ends of the earth. His loss to railway circles was irreparable; for, in the words of General Manager Dunlap, he was a "judicious and faithful counselor, genial companion and Christian gentleman. His devotion to the national interests of the country was excelled only by the patriotism which never lost sight of the highest duties of citizenship. His good works live after him and will keep his memory forever green. He was one of those far-sighted forefathers who laid deep and broad the foundations upon which the men of later days are building; and when the marvelous history of railroad development in America and of the world shall be written the name of John Bice Turner will occupy an honored place as that of a great originator, constructor, organizer and operator who dared when others dared not, and was modest in his claim to public notice when his small imitators were clamoring for the credit of his work. He lived and labored and died like the truly great man that he was."

CHARLES H. ALDRICH,

CHICAGO.

August 26, 1850, in La Grange county, Indiana, is the date and place of Mr. Aldrich's birth. He lived upon a farm until he was sixteen years of age, when his father removed to Orland, Steuben county, Indiana, for the purpose of sending his children to an excellent school then in existence in that village.

The subject of this sketch was a delicate, fragile-looking boy, fond of reading and of studious habits, and when taken from the outdoor life of the farm to the more confined life of the school, his health became so uncertain that his father concluded that he could not survive the education which had been promised him, and that he would be unable to follow the profession of law to which he looked forward. The father therefore refused to send him to the university, whereupon the son left home and worked for his board until he finished his preparation for college and part of his college course. A kind friend became interested in the ambitious and gifted youth, and insisted upon advancing as a loan the money required to pay the expenses during the last half of the college course, and later made further advances that the young man might go at once into the study and practice of his profession and not lose time in teaching. The record made by a youth pursuing his studies under such circumstances was, of course, a highly creditable one. He was graduated at Michigan University, in the classical course, in 1875, and the university has since conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

He commenced the practice of his profession at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and remained at that place until April, 1886, when he removed to Chicago It is safe to say that in these early years no man in the legal profession in Indiana of his age had a higher reputation as a lawyer and gentleman, or was more esteemed by the older lawyers and by the bench. He enjoyed the confidence and friendship of such men as Thomas A. Hendricks, Colonel Abram Hendricks, Benjamin Harrison, W. H. H. Miller, Joseph E. McDonald, John M. Butler, Oscar B. Hord, Noble E. Butler, W. P. Fishback, R. S. Taylor, Allen Zollars, etc., many of whom had then or have since acquired a national reputation.

In Chicago, Mr. Aldrich soon took high rank as an able and successful lawyer. He is modest and retiring, adhering to the old views of professional ethics, which discountenance all manner of advertising and self-adulation. He is a public-spirited citizen, always ready to support real reforms of existing abuses in the law or its administration and to encourage and support institutions calculated to aid his fellow men. He prefers to do this modestly and no noise is ever made about his action. There is no effort on his part to become a leader. His tastes lead him to choose a quiet life of work in his profession, study and reflection. His home, his profession and the questions of the day, covering a wide range of study, absorb him, and in these he finds his greatest enjoyment. Few men have a more intimate knowledge of the history of the country or its public men, or have devoted more time to the study of the social and economic questions of the times.

Mr. Aldrich was appointed special counsel for the Unted States in its Pacific railroad litigations growing out of the so-called Anderson act in 1890. He was successful in both cases, which he argued in the circuit courts of the United States for Nebraska and California, and these successes, opposed as he was by some of the leading counsel of the United States, led to his selection as Solicitor General of the United States, to succeed William H. Taft, who was in 1891 appointed a judge of the United States Court of Appeals. He held the office of Solicitor General until June, 1893. There was but one opinion, irrespective of party, as to the manner in which he discharged his duties, and that was that the office was never more ably filled. In a brief time he impressed himself upon the country as an able lawyer and a fearless and conservative administrative officer. The Chinese Exclusion, Hat Trimmings, the Cherokee and other cases gave evidence of his power as a lawyer; and while defeat came in one of these, a justice of the supreme court has said that the argument was one of the most masterly he had ever heard and

Yours truly

Charles H. Aldrich.

unfortunate precedents alone was responsible for the result.

The opinion prepared by Mr. Aldrich upon the power of the national Government in matters of public health and quarantine regulation, also upon the scope and effect of the election law, showed a broad grasp and met the cordial approval of the legal profession conversant with the questions, while his opinion that the administration might issue bonds to maintain resumption and keep the money of the United States at a parity was practically adopted and has been acted upon by Mr. Cleveland's second administration.

Mr. Aldrich is an earnest Republican, a member and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston, a member and first vice-president of the Union League Club of Chicago, and also a member of the University Club of Chicago, the Literary Club of Chicago, the Evanston Club and the Country Club of Evanston. He also belongs to the American Bar Association, the Illinois State Bar Association, of which he is first vice-president, and to the Chicago Bar Association and the Lawyers' Club of New York city. He is also a member of the Central Council of the Civic Federation of Chicago, and was chairman of the committee which prepared a new charter for the city, which has met with the highest praise by those who have given much attention to the principles of municipal government, but which has not yet received the approval of the legislature of this State.

When asked what public act of his he regarded with the most satisfaction, he answered: "My attempt to put an end to what I regard as the oppressive and fraudulent telephone monopoly, and which I have faith will yet prove successful."

He was married October 13, 1875, to Miss Helen Roberts, and three children bless their union. In vigorous health, enjoying a large and lucrative practice, esteemed by all who know him, blessed with a happy home and those temporal aids with which a home can be made beautiful, the subject of this sketch may well be called a successful man.

SAMUEL C. EELLS,

DIXON.

SAMUEL COOK EELLS was born in Walton, Delaware county, New York, March 19, 1822. The Eells family is of New England origin, descending from one of the early Colonial families that emigrated from the old world. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who also was named Samuel, was an independent farmer, and in 1800 became a pioneer of Delaware county. It was during the latter year that Nathaniel G. Eells, the father of our subject, was born. He was brought up to the hardy occupation of a farmer, and also engaged in the lumber business. He married Betty St. John, a native of Connecticut, whose grandfather and six of his sons served in the Revolutionary war. Nathaniel Eells died when a young man, and his wife was left in straitened circumstances, with four children to care for.

Samuel, who was the second child and eldest son, was reared on a farm, assisting, as soon as he became able, in its cultivation. His primary education was such as he could obtain at the local school, supplemented by a course at an academy. Here he made rapid progress, and when he was sixteen years of age was amply qualified to teach, a profession that he at once entered upon. When nineteen years old he became a clerk in a general store in his native village and continued in that capacity until 1854. In that year he came to Dixon, at the solicitation of Mr. John S. Coleman, of the firm of Robertson & Coleman, of Rockford, who was interested in a bank at Dixon. Mr. Eells entered the employ of Robertson, Eastman & Company as bookkeeper; and a year later, when Mr. Eastman withdrew from the firm, he became his successor, the new title being Robertson, Eells & Company. In 1859 another change occurred, and the firm of Eells & Coleman conducted the business until 1865, when it became the Lee County National Bank, with Mr. Eells as cashier. This position he filled ably and creditably until the expiration of the bank's charter in 1885, at which time the City National Bank was organized, with nearly the same stockholders as the Lee County National. Mr. Eells continued as cashier until the death of President Joseph Crawford in 1891, and then became president. The capital stock of the bank is $100,000, with a surplus fund of $20,000 and an average deposit account of $250,000. Its career has been a most successful one and may be ascribed to the careful, conservative management of Mr. Eells and to his close attention to all the minute details of its affairs.

In politics Mr. Eells is a strong Republican and was formerly a Whig. Before he came West he served as superintendent of schools in Delaware county for three or four years, but he has since then had no ambition for public office. The peaceful, quiet walks of business life, undisturbed by outside causes, are far more to his liking, and here has been the true sphere of his usefulness and here he has ever been successful.

In 1854 he was united in marriage to Miss Anna More, of Delhi, Delaware county, New York, and they have three children: Caroline W., Anna, now Mrs. Charles C. Upham, and Bessie Pauline.

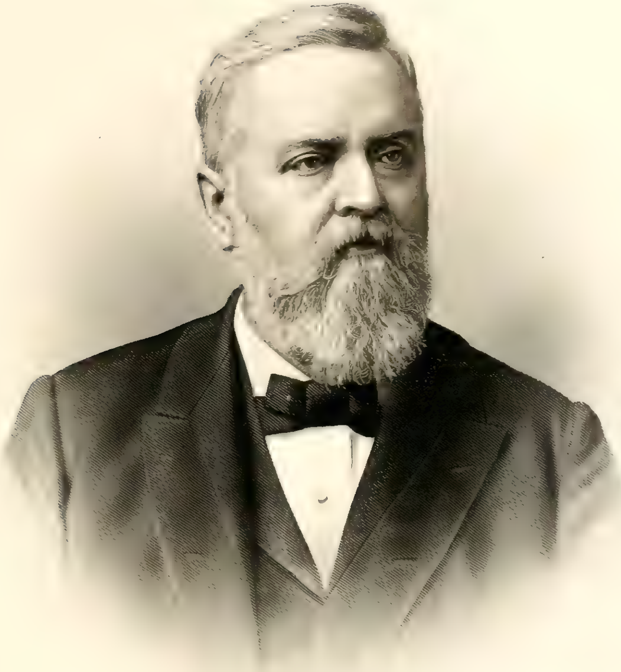
LESTER L. BOND,

CHICAGO.

WHATEVER else may be said of the legal fraternity, it cannot be denied that members of the bar have been more prominent actors in public affairs than any other class of the American people. This is but the natural result of causes which are manifest and require no explanation. The ability and training which qualify one to practice law also qualify him in many respects for duties which lie outside the sphere of his profession and which touch the general interests of society. The subject of this record is a man who has brought his keen discrimination and thorough wisdom to bear not alone in professional paths but also for the benefit of the city which has so long been his home and with whose interests he has been thoroughly identified. He holds and merits a place among the representative legal practitioners and citizens of Chicago, and the story of his life, while not dramatic in action, is such an one as offers a typical example of that alert American spirit which has enabled many an individual to rise from obscurity to a position of influence and renown solely through native talent, indomitable perseverance and singleness of purpose. In making the record of such a life contemporary biography exercises its most consistent and important function.

Lester L. Bond, son of Jonas and Elizabeth (Story) Bond, was born at Ravenna, Ohio, on the 27th day of October, 1829. On the paternal side Mr. Bond is descended from John Bond, the original ancestor of the family in America, who settled in the colony of Massachusetts about the time of the landing of the Pilgrims, and from whom, in direct and collateral lines, are supposed to have descended the several branches of the Bond family now represented in divers sections of the Union. The family name is well known in this country, and many who bear the name are to-day holding high positions in business and professional circles of the United States. The old Bond homestead, which still stands, at Ipswich, Massachusetts, is one of the historic landmarks of New England, its erection having taken place scarce more than a decade subsequent to the arrival in America of the Pilgrim Fathers. A volume might consistently be written on the New World history of this family,—indeed, there is one such, either published or in course of publication, in which those represented claim John Bond as their common ancestor. On his mother's side Mr. Bond is connected with another family well known in American history, that is, the Story family, for his mother was the daughter of a cousin of the renowned Judge Joseph Story, of Massachusetts.

The subject of this review acquired his early education in the public schools of his native town and later pursued an academic course. As he grew older and was able to make himself of value in the line of manual labor, he attended school during the winter only and in the summer was



L L Bond

employed at various times in a box factory, a steam sawmill and in a machine shop, and it was this same experience which quickened his ambition and led him to determine upon the study of law as a profession. He was of determined character and was soon able to so shape his affairs as to begin the study of law in the office of F. W. Tappan, completing his studies under the preceptorage of Messrs. Bierce & Jeffries, the latter of whom subsequently became comptroller of the currency under President Johnson. Mr. Bond was admitted to the bar on the 15th of October, 1853. He came to Chicago on the 28th day of May, 1854, and here commenced the practice of his profession, continuing a common practice for a period of five years, and a mixed practice for about ten years, since which time he has devoted his attention exclusively to patent law. In this branch of the legal profession Mr. Bond is a recognized authority and his record is one of the highest order. His interest in mechanical and other inventions was early awakened in the shops and mills, and from thoughts of invention it was but in natural sequence that professionally he should turn his attention to the protection of inventors and their work.

At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion Mr. Bond tendered his services to the Government, but owing to the fact that he had but recently passed through a severe illness, which left him somewhat impaired in constitutional vigor, the recruiting officers declined to receive his enlistment, and consequently he was not permitted to lend his aid to the Union cause on the field of battle, though his efforts in behalf of the same were not without result as exercised in a civic capacity. Reared an abolitionist, he has been a Republican since his first ballot was cast, and in his earlier manhood he frequently served his party in official capacities. Thus he served two terms in the common council of Chicago, from 1862 to 1866, and did good service for his constituents, being for two years chairman of the finance committee. In 1868 he was one of the presidential electors from Illinois, and in 1871 he was again elected to the city council, serving for two years, during a portion of which time he was acting mayor of Chicago. Mr. Bond was also a member of the State legislature for two terms, and it was within his second term that he brought to successful issue that measure which has since so greatly redounded to his credit and to the advantage of that portion of Chicago lying west of the river. The issue during the campaign had been on the establishment of the South Side parks, and the West Side delegation, consisting of Mr. Bond and two other gentlemen, was elected on the anti-park ticket, and went to Springfield with the intention of fighting to the bitter end the proposed legislation to establish the South Side park system. Early in the contest Mr. Bond discerned the fact that they were entering upon a useless struggle, and being determined to at least secure as much consideration for the West Side as he could, he called his two coadjutors into his private room and laid before them his views on the matter. They concurred with him, and after a conference with their late opponents they pushed through the South Side park bill, thus incidentally giving the West Side the magnificent parks with which it is now graced. Mr. Bond believed that this action would for a time place him under a cloud with his constituents, but he was willing to make the sacrifice, knowing that the wisdom of his course would not fail to be justified later. Subsequent events have proven the correctness of his views, and to him west Chicago largely owes the establishment of her magnificent park system.

After serving his second term in the legislature Mr. Bond saw that his political service was interfering too much with the business of his office, and so concluded to give up politics and devote his entire attention to his legal business. This decision he has never had cause to regret, for his business has shown a most gratifying increase from year to year, and to-day the firm of which he is the head is one of the best known patent-law firms in the Union.

On the 12th day of October, 1856, Mr. Bond was united in marriage to Miss Amy S. Aspinwall, daughter of the Rev. N. W. Aspinwall, of Peacham, Vermont, and a lineal descendant of Peregrine White, celebrated as the first child of English parentage in New England. They have one daughter, Laura, who is now the wife of Mr. John L. Jackson, a member of the firm of lawyers of which Mr. Bond is the senior member.

Mr. Bond has been for years identified with the

Methodist Episcopal Church, and has ever been a liberal contributor to all objects tending to advance the welfare of the church, and in his daily walk has shown himself to be consistent with the beliefs which he professes, being generous and charitable in answering the appeals of the distressed. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for many years, having advanced to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite, and is past commander of Chicago commandery of Knights Templar, No. 19.

He has visited nearly every point of interest in the United States, having traveled over every State in the Union, excepting Oregon, and made two voyages to Europe, where he visited the principal cities.

In his social relations he is identified with the Union League and the Illinois Clubs, and is popular alike with the members of each. In personal appearance Mr. Bond is a magnificent specimen of physical manhood, being slightly over six feet in height and weighing about 270 pounds. In manner he is genial and courteous and his friends are in number as his acquaintances. He is deservedly popular with all classes, and only his decision, made many years ago and so strictly adhered to, has kept him out of public office.

During the short time that he served the public in an official capacity he made an admirable record, giving equal satisfaction as alderman, member of the board of education—which latter office he held for four years—and as a legislator. As a lawyer he stands high with the profession, while in his special branch he has no superior. He has sustained the honorable record made by the family, and the roster from the time of John Bond to the present day shows no truer man or better citizen than Lester L. Bond, the pioneer patent lawyer of the Northwest.

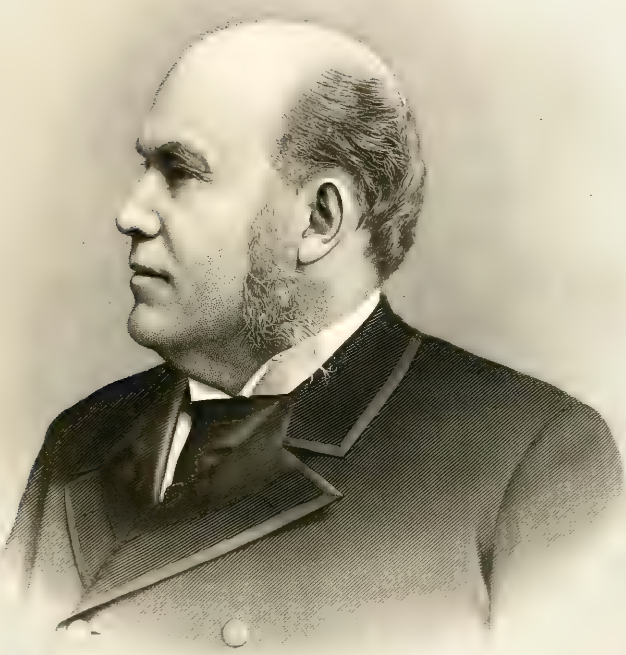
PHILIP D. ARMOUR,

CHICAGO.

MR. ARMOUR is distinctively American: so were his ancestors, both lineal and collateral, for generations. In the early history of the paternal wing of the family, special mention is made of the ancestors as having "bright ideas, and noted for their clever acts." The maternal branch of the family is of old Puritan stock, and said to possess an unusual amount of good common sense. Such was the ancestry of Danforth Armour and Julianna Brooks, the father and mother.

They left Union, Connecticut, September, 1825, and settled at Stockbridge, Madison county, New York, where Philip D. Armour was born, May 16, 1832. There were six brothers and two sisters. Farming was their occupation. Habitual frugality and industry were the fundamental principles and characteristic features of the parents. These family tenets were laid down in their simplest forms and instilled with human sunshine into the life of each child. Their school days were the best the local red school-house could afford. Some of the children were fortunate enough to attend the neighboring village seminary. This was the case with Philip, and many are the anecdotes that are related of him. He was genial to a degree, healthy, resolute and strong; he held his own wherever events found him,—not a follower, but a leader, of his schoolmates, as later events were bound to make him among his fellow-men.

During the winter of 1851-2, the excitement attending the gold discovery in California having spread over the country, a party was organized to make the overland trip. Mr. Armour was invited to join them, and was influenced by a growing desire to get out into the world. A country life on Stockbridge hills was too obscure for one so tempered. He was entering his manhood, and to go was only to satisfy his ambition. The party left Oneida, New York, in the spring of 1852, and reached California six months later. In making this trip they were not exempt from the trials and dangers attending similar journeys. A miner's life, as every one knows, has its privations and uncomfortable surroundings. These were not to be endured in vain. The pitfalls and vices so common in a country that was turned over to so many adventurers could not find lodgment with one of so resolute a character and fixed a purpose. The vicissitudes of his early experience rather tended to broaden his views and knit together his dominant characteristics.



Philip D Armour

In 1856 he returned to the East and visited his parents, whom he always held in reverential affection. He minutely laid before them all he had accomplished during his absence. To a few of the most intimate friends of the family the father whispered the fact of the young man having brought back some money with him.

After remaining with them for a few weeks, he once more turned westward and finally located in Milwaukee, where he formed a co-partnership and entered the commission business with Frederick B. Miles. After a successful run they dissolved, in 1863. The dogmatic and persistent way in which he pursued his business, his characteristic manner in grasping out for new ideas, brought him prominently before his fellow townspeople. Though yet young, he was looked upon by many with almost envy at the prestige he had attained.

In the spring of 1863, there occurred what later years proved the forerunner of a very successful business engagement in the partnership arrangement between John Plankinton and Philip Armour. Mr. Plankinton had been for some years previously engaged in the pork-packing industry with Frederick Layton. This firm had dissolved, as that also of Miles & Armour before mentioned. Mr. Plankinton was Mr. Armour's senior, and had been a resident of Milwaukee for a much longer period. He had established a most thriving business, which had been conducted with unerring judgment. He stood high as a merchant and commanded the respect of all as a public-spirited citizen. This was Mr. Armour's opportunity. How well he handled himself and the business that fell to him, the history of the commercial world is alone our witness. To the pork-packing business of Mr. Plankinton he brought that unremitting labor and concentration of thought that were so peculiarly his own. The fluctuations in the price of provisions at the closing scenes of the war left the firm with a fortune. This with the developments of the country gave them an opportunity of extending their growing business.

At Chicago, in 1862, Mr. Armour's brother, Herman O. Armour, had established himself in the grain commission business, but was induced to surrender this to a younger brother, Joseph F. Armour, in 1865, and take charge of a new firm in New York, then organized under the name of Armour, Plankinton & Company. The organization of the New York house was most natural. The financial condition of the West at that period did not permit of large lines of credit necessary for the conducting of a business assuming such magnitude, and it was, therefore, as events proved, most fortunate that the duties devolving on the head of this house should fall to one so well qualified to handle them. He was not only equal to the emergency, but soon became favorably known as a man possessing great financial ability, and was, in fact, the Eastern financial agent of all the Western houses.

The firm name of H. O. Armour & Company was continued at Chicago until 1870. They continued to handle grain, and commenced packing hogs in 1868. This part of the business, however, was conducted under the firm name of Armour & Company, and in 1870 they assumed all the business transacted at Chicago. The business of all these houses, under their efficient management, grew to dimensions that were the marvel of the trade. Their brands became as well known in all the markets of the world as at home.

It became evident in 1871 that the stock-producing power of the country was migrating westward, and in order to keep abreast of the times they established at Kansas City the firm known as Plankinton & Armours. This enterprise was under the immediate supervision of Mr. Simeon B. Armour, an elder brother. The failing health of Joseph, at Chicago, necessitated assistance, and Milwaukee, as we have already seen, had brains to spare: consequently Philip moved to Chicago in 1875, where he has since resided.

The fraternal feelings manifested on every occasion for the welfare and prosperity of his own family were noticeable in the organization of the Armour Brothers Banking Company, at Kansas City, Mo., in 1879. At that time there remained at the old homestead at Stockbridge, the last of the Armours, Andrew Watson. This new institution was created for this brother, and he assumed the presidency of its management, conducting its affairs with signal ability. As an illustration of the acuteness and quick perception which is the family trait, we must be allowed to digress and relate an incident of this man. Soon after first having been installed in office, a member of a Montreal firm, who had enjoyed extensive transactions with the Chicago house, and stood high in commercial circles, while at Kansas City, on his way to a depot from his hotel, it occurred to him he had not sufficient money to procure the necessary transportation to a point in Texas to which he was bound. Looking around he noticed the banking sign and thought of his relations with the Chicago house. It occurred to him that the bank might be induced to cash a draft on his Montreal house for twenty-five dollars, notwithstanding he was a total stranger. He applied to the teller and related his story, who promptly refused, but told him he had better see the cashier. He also declined, but told him to lay the matter before Mr. Armour. So, for the third time, he repeated his story to Mr. Armour, who asked him if twenty-five dollars was not a pretty small amount, and if he would not be better pleased with fifty dollars. He replied in the negative, and said twenty-five dollars was sufficient. As quick as a flash the former president told him he could have the money. If he had been a rascal he would have taken the fifty dollars. It is needless to say the draft was paid.

It is not to be wondered at that the management of the many millions that were invested at the other points mentioned should take their cue and follow in the footsteps of the wise and intrepid California pioneer at Chicago. This was done invariably with alacrity, and so harmoniously that it has made them all renowned. It is impossible to convey to one not familiar with the scope of the business its magnitude. The distributive sales of the Chicago house alone are in excess of the gross receipts of any railroad corporation of the world. Even in a business of these dimensions there was nothing too great for Mr. Armour to handle, nothing so small that he could overlook.

Mr. Armour's capacity for work is something wonderful. He is at his desk by 7 A. M., and frequently before. Fatigue is an unknown term. He has traveled extensively, but wherever time has found him it has been among those who consumed his products, and where, necessarily, his agencies had been established; his mind would turn intuitively to his industries, and thus his recreation became a source by which he qualified himself as to the merits of his representatives as well as the requirements of the people and their condition. He is a close observer and can give as clear and accurate a forecast of the coming financial condition of the country as it is possible to do.

At the earnest solicitation of the late Alex. Mitchell, he became one of the directory of the St. Paul railway. This is the only office he has ever held. Political preferment is not the bent of his mind or his ambition. He was never known to occupy a public office.

Mr. Armour was married to Belle Ogden, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in October, 1862. She was the only daughter of Jonathan Ogden. Their home life has been singularly happy. Domestic economy was no more truly one of the hearthstones of Mr. Armour's inheritance than it was of Mrs. Armour's. These family precepts were laid down and fostered in every way. They have two sons, Jonathan Ogden and Philip D., both under thirty years of age and active partners with their father. He has made them millionaires. It can safely be said they will carry their honors gracefully and with becoming modesty. They are quiet in manner; nothing can agitate them, and it is pretty sure guessing that the name of Armour will never be tarnished by their acts. Their father, the most affable of men, approachable, notwithstanding his great cares and responsibilities, leaves all of this at his office and enters his family circle to find that joy and contentment which alone springs from an administration of home life that is so simple, gracious, and of such an unostentatious character.

In January, 1881, Joseph F. Armour died, and bequeathed one hundred thousand dollars for the founding of a charitable institution. He wisely directed that the carrying out of his benevolent design should be chiefly entrusted to his brother, the subject of this sketch. In accepting the trust so imposed, he has given to it the same energetic and critical attention that he has given to his private affairs, and has added a large amount to his brother's bequest; and it may also be said of Mr. Armour, that while he is disposed to be liberal in his religious views, his time on the Sabbath day is mainly given to the churches of his choosing. In the afternoon of every Sunday during the year this wonderful protégé, founded by his brother and cherished by himself, receives his individual care and attention, and it is the individuality of the patron that gives so much life to the institution.

It is this combination of industry, untiring energy and philanthropy that has made the name of Philip D. Armour not only so potent in the West but also a recognized leader among the merchants of the world.

Such is a brief history of a man who, by his own energy, perseverance and indomitable strength of character, has achieved a reputation that entitles him to rank among the leading merchants of the world, due alone to his keen foresight and honesty of purpose, and a bright example to the rising generation of what can be accomplished by untiring energy and attention to business. His success has been truly wonderful, and due alone to his individual efforts. One of the most active of men, never idle, and keeping his wealth in motion for the interests of the city he lives in, his name in commercial circles is a tower of strength, and with him there is no such word as "fail" in anything he undertakes. Of medium height, with a keen and expressive eye, he is to-day the embodiment of health, and it is to be hoped he may "live long" to enjoy the fruits of his industrious life.

JOSEPH N. CARTER,

QUINCY.

JOSEPH NEWTON CARTER, associate justice of the supreme court of Illinois, was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, March 12, 1843, being the fourth of the nine children of William P. and Martha (Mays) Carter, the former a son of James Carter, a Virginian of English ancestry and a farmer by occupation.

The early days of our subject's career were spent upon his father's farm and at the village school, where he obtained a good education even under disadvantages. In the latter part of 1856 his parents removed to Charleston, Coles county, Illinois, arriving there on the first day of January, 1857, and the following year removed to what is now Douglas county, where Mr. Carter, senior, had purchased several hundred acres of wild prairie land, which during the years 1858-9 he improved and cultivated.

Young Joseph continued to assist his father during the summers and continued his schooling during the winter months. For four years he was a student at Tuscola and was then employed for three terms as teacher of a country school. In 1863 he entered Illinois College, at Jacksonville, at which he graduated in 1866. Having long since determined to adopt the law as his profession he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, graduating in 1868, and returning to Illinois, began looking about for a location. He went to Quincy, in July, 1869, and, being pleased with the city and its people, resolved to make it his future home. He was admitted to practice at the Illinois bar the third day of the following November. In 1870 a partnership with William H. Govert was established, which continued successfully for nine years, at which time Judge Joseph Sibley, who had just retired from twenty-four years' service on the circuit and appellate court benches, became a member of the firm and continued as such until 1884. In 1888 Theodore B. Pape was admitted to the partnership, the firm name becoming Carter, Govert & Pape, and ranking as one of the leading law firms, if not the leading, of the city of Quincy. Certainly, hardly an important case came before the courts of that section in which the firm were not engaged.

In 1878 Mr. Carter was chosen a member of the Thirty-first General Assembly, and in 1880 was re-elected to the Thirty-second, and also served in the called session of 1882, which was convened to redistrict the State into Congressional and senatorial districts. In 1882 he was the Republican candidate for State senator, and was defeated by a majority of only 500 in a district which ordinarily gave a Democratic majority of 1,500. In 1892 he was a candidate for lieutenant governor, and in May, 1894, was nominated for justice of the supreme court to succeed Hon. Simeon P. Shope. The election was held the fourth of the following month and resulted in a victory of Mr. Carter, he defeating his Democratic adversary, Hon. Oscar P. Bonney, by 4,207 votes. On the 16th of the same month he was sworn in and took his seat as associate justice, being the youngest member of the tribunal.

The Chicago Legal News, in its issue of December 22, 1894, says: "An extended general practice throughout the central portion of the State for many years, together with the knowledge of men and things, acquired by mixing with the people, has peculiarly fitted Judge Carter for the judicial position he now occupies. He is pleasing in manner, writes a clear and concise opinion, and in arriving at conclusions shows that he is possessed of a great amount of common sense. Although the youngest in commission, he is considered by his brother judges as an able member of the court."

While he has ever been devoted to his profession, Judge Carter has taken a warm interest in the welfare of the city of his home, and is considered one of her ablest citizens. Every enterprise calculated to promote her interests finds cordial support at his hands, and he has been an invaluable factor in her prosperity.

Though his application to his practice has been close and assiduous, he has nevertheless found time to travel extensively, and has visited almost every State in the Union.

Judge Carter was married on the 3d of December, 1879, to Miss Ellen Barrell, daughter of the late Captain George Barrell, of Springfield. Of this union have been born three children,—Henry Barrell, William Douglas and Josephine. The Carter residence in Quincy, erected in 1892, is delightfully located, and is one of the elegant mansions in that city of handsome homes.

SAMUEL EBERLY GROSS,

CHICAGO.

SAMUEL E. GROSS was born on the 11th of November, 1843, on the banks of the Susquehanna river, near the town of Dauphin, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John C. and Elizabeth (Eberly) Gross. He is a descendant of Captain John Gross, of Huguenot ancestry, who won his title in the war of the Revolution, receiving his commission November 25, 1776. When the independence of America was achieved he located in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, where he owned a large farm and some milling property.

The first ancestor of whom we have record is Seigneur Jean de Gros, of Dijon, France (died 1456), married Peronette Le Roye; their eldest son, Jean, of Dijon, secretary of the Duc de Bourgogne, married Philliberte de Sourlan; their son, Ferry, of Dijon in 1521, married Phillipolte Wielandt; their son, Jean, of Dijon (died 1548), married Catherine Laurym; their son, Jean, of Dijon in 1599, married Jacqueline de Berneincourt; their son, Jean, of Dijon in 1620, married Leonore de Briard; their son Jacob married Marie De Bar and removed from France at the time of the persecution of the Huguenots to the Palatinate, Germany, and later removed to Mannheim on the Rhine; their son, Johann, of Mannheim in 1665, married a daughter of Neihart; their son, Johann Christopher, of Mannheim in 1703, married Elizabeth Metger; and their son Joseph in 1719 accompanied Mennonites from the Palatinate to America. He married and owned property in the neighborhood of the Trappe, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, previous to 1726, and land in Philadelphia county, in 1728, and died in 1753; their son, John, married and lived in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and died in 1788; their son, John, born in 1749, was a captain in the war of the Revolution. In 1778 he married Rachel Sahler, and died in 1823; their son, Christian, born in 1788,

S. E. Gross

of Dauphin, Pennsylvania, married Ann Custer, of Montgomery county, and died in 1843; their son, John C., born in 1819, married in 1843 Elizabeth Eberly, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and died in 1895; and their eldest son, Samuel E., is the subject of this review. His mother descended from the German and Swiss families of Eberly, Erb and Hershey, who were among the first early settlers of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1718, and who have been prominent in the religious, educational and commercial history of that State.

Through his great-grandmother, Rachel Sahler, wife of Captain John Gross, of Revolutionary fame, Samuel E. Gross directly descends from Cornelius Barentsen Sleght, of Holland Dutch stock, and prominent in the early Colonial wars; and from Matthew Blanshan, Louis Du Bois and Christian Deyo, Huguenots, who, like Jacob De Gros, at the time of the persecution, removed to the Palatinate in Germany, and thence emigrated to America in the middle of the seventeenth century. Matthew Blanshan and his family were the first of the refugees to try their fate in the New World, sailing from the Palatinate April 27, 1660. Louis Du Bois and Christian Deyo soon followed, and were two of the twelve patentees who in 1677 obtained title to all the lands in Eastern New York State lying between the Shawangunk mountains and the Hudson river, and were instrumental in founding New Paltz and Kingston, in Ulster county. Many of their children, and the wife of Louis Du Bois, were carried into captivity by the Indians during the early Esopus wars, and were recovered by a rescuing expedition led by Louis Du Bois.

Rachel Sahler was the daughter of Abraham Sahler and Elizabeth Du Bois. Her mother, Elizabeth Du Bois, was the daughter of cousins, Isaac Du Bois and Rachel Du Bois. Isaac Du Bois, her father, was the son of Lieutenant Solomon Du Bois; and her mother, Rachel Du Bois, was the daughter of Lieutenant Solomon Du Bois' eldest brother, Abraham Du Bois. The mother of Rachel Du Bois was Margaret Deyo, daughter of Christian Deyo, the patentee. Abraham Du Bois, Rachel's father, and Lieutenant Solomon Du Bois, her husband's father, were both sons of Louis Du Bois (the patentee and founder of New Paltz) and his wife, Catherine Blanshan, daughter of Matthew Blanshan, the first of these Huguenot arrivals. Thus from honored Colonial ancestry Mr. Gross of this review has descended.

In 1845 his parents removed from Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, to Bureau county, Illinois, and later to Carroll county, in which places he received his early education, common-school and academic.

Prompted by a spirit of patriotism he enlisted, in 1861, in the Forty-first Illinois Infantry, but being only seventeen years of age was soon mustered out. He then entered Whitehall Academy, of Pennsylvania, where he was pursuing his studies when the Confederates entered the State. He could not contentedly remain at his books, and again enlisted, joining Company D of the Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of which he was commissioned First Lieutenant on June 29, 1863, being one of the youngest to hold that rank in the Union service. He served in the pursuit of Lee after the battle of Gettysburg, and in special detached service, cavalry scouting and guerrilla fighting through the remainder of 1863. On the 17th of February, 1864, he was made Captain of Company K of the same regiment, and served with his command through Virginia in 1864 and 1865, taking active part in the battles of Piedmont, Lynchburg, Ashby's Gap, Winchester and many others, and after the close of the war was mustered out, on July 13, 1865.

At this time the West was in a state of rapid development, and Chicago was becoming the metropolis of the Mississippi valley. The enterprising and progressive spirit of Captain Gross was attracted by this improvement, and in 1865 he located in that city, entering the Union College of Law, where he was graduated and admitted to the bar in 1866. He began practice as a member of the legal fraternity, but in the meantime had made some investments in real estate and began to give more and more time to his interests in that line. In 1868 and 1869 he took an active part in the establishment of the immense park and boulevard systems of Chicago, which are unequaled in any other city of this country. At the time of the great Chicago fire his office was located at the corner of Clark and South

Water streets. During the terrible night of the 9th of October, 1871, he held his office so long as it was tenable, then, gathering up his legal and business papers, abstracts of titles, etc., crossed the river in a row-boat and deposited them on board a tug which evaded the flames and returned the precious documents safely three days later. Even before he had recovered his papers he had recommenced his real-estate business, displaying the courage, enterprise and activity which is so characteristic of the man.

In 1873 a financial panic came on, and there was a dullness in real-estate operations which continued for six years, but Mr. Gross was not idle during this period. He practiced law, studied science, art, literature and political economy, and wrote articles which were an important contribution to the literature of those subjects. He also gave some attention to mechanics and took out several patents for mathematical instruments and improvements in street paving; but real estate was his favorite field of labor, and, even when there was little doing in that line of enterprise, he purchased land, which had hitherto been used for farming purposes, and converted it into city lots; for he had an unshaken faith in the future of the city; and time has justified his sagacity and foresight. He has established many of Chicago's most beautiful suburbs, including New City, to the southwest; Gross Park, to the north; Brookdale, Calumet Heights and Dauphin Park, to the south; Under the Linden, to the northwest; and East Grossdale, Grossdale and West Grossdale, to the west. He not only laid out the towns, but has erected upon them thousands of homes of various styles of architecture, from cottage to mansion. He has enabled many to secure homes by his methods of sale. He has disposed of large amounts of property on the partial-payment plan, and may be numbered among the benefactors of the city and country on account of his generous and helpful methods. The most gigantic work that he undertook was in 1889, when, west of the city limits, he founded the town of Grossdale, and transformed over five hundred acres of land from farm to city property. We judge of a man's character by the work that he has done; and his work will live after him in the sixteen suburban towns that he has established, the seven thousand houses he has built and the forty thousand lots that he has sold.

In 1874 Mr. Gross was united in marriage with Miss Emily Brown, of English parentage, a lady of culture and refinement, who to-day occupies a prominent position in social circles. Their home is a beautiful residence at the corner of Lake Shore Drive and Division street, in which vicintiy stand some of the finest residences of Chicago.

Mr. Gross is a valued and prominent member of various social and fraternal organizations, being a member of the Chicago, Union, Iroquois, Athletic, Marquette, Union League, Washington Park and Twentieth Century Clubs, the Union Veteran Club, U.S. Grant Post, No. 28, G. A. R., the Western Society Army of the Potomac, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars. He is also a member of the Humane Society and other benevolent organizations, and is a patron of the Art Institute. He was elected the first captain of the Chicago Continental Guard, composed of the Sons of the American Revolution.

While an intensely practical man and giving utility its proper place in the history of Chicago, he is a strong believer in the refining and educating influences of art. He finds in travel a chief source of recreation and pleasure, and has visited many of the noted and historic places of Europe and the land of Montezuma as well as the beautiful scenes of his own country. The position which he occupies in the regard of the public is shown by the fact that in 1889 he was nominated by the united workingmen's societies as their candidate for mayor; but declined the honor on account of his pressing business duties. It is difficult to analyze the life of such a man as Mr. Gross, whose character seems so completely rounded out. As a citizen he meets every requirement and manifests a commendable interest in everything that is calculated to promote the city's welfare in any line. In private life he is sympathetic and generous, extending a helping hand to the poor and needy and always ready to aid those less fortunate than himself. In manner he is pleasant, genial and approachable, and all who know him esteem him highly for his genuine worth.

[illegible] G. Grosvenor

LEMUEL CONANT GROSVENOR,

CHICAGO.

IN a comparison of the relative value to mankind of the various professions and pursuits to which men devote their time and energies, it is widely recognized that none is more important than the medical profession. From the cradle to the grave human destiny is largely in the hands of the physician, not alone on account of the effect he may have on the physical system but also upon man's mental and moral nature. In a review of the life of Dr. Grosvenor one of the most noticeable features is his use of this power. A strong mind dwells in a strong body, and it is no less true that a mind filled with bright, cheery, pure thoughts reacts upon the physical system. Realizing deeply this truth, the Doctor has labored earnestly and successfully for the benefit of the young,—that the "temple of the soul" may be a holy shrine,—and his deep and abiding interest in young men and women has been manifest in a helpfulness that has borne rich fruit. Not the hope of pecuniary reward but the noble purpose of making the world better has permeated his entire professional career.

From sterling ancestors has the Doctor descended,—from earnest, upright, sturdy men, and women of piety and grace of character. His father, Deacon Silas S. Grosvenor, was a leading business man of Paxton, Massachusetts, and came of a family that has furnished to this country men prominent in its history. The Conants, his maternal ancestry, were no less important factors in American annals on account of their prominence in the ministry and in work in anti-slavery fields. Mrs. Mary A. Grosvenor, mother of our subject, was a daughter of Rev. Gaius Conant, who for twenty-five years was pastor of the Paxton Congregational Church. She trained her children to habits of morality and virtue, and it was her special desire that her eldest son, Lemuel, should follow in the steps of his eminent grandfather, between whom and the boy there existed the most intimate and close relations and a strong attachment that was mutually shared; but the boy's tastes led him to other fields of labor, and from an early age it was his earnest and cherished desire to enter the medical profession. Partly from his ancestors, and partly as the result of wise training in his youth, he received physical development that brought him a rugged constitution which has carried him through the arduous duties of his later life, and a strength of character was obtained from home training and from his own honorable instincts that has brought him into positions of influence and trust.

In his early boyhood the Doctor attended Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Massachusetts, and in 1846, at the age of thirteen years, he accompanied his parents on their removal to Worcester, where he attended the high school for four years. There he took an active part in the work of the literary society and entered upon his career as a public speaker. From that time his words have been gladly received in parlor or lecture room in discussion of various questions of interest, and the oratorical power of the schoolboy has grown with the man until to-day he is considered one of the ablest speakers of Chicago. It was while still in high school that he also gave considerable attention to the study of music, and since that time "the divine harmony of sound" has been one of his chief delights and means of rest and recreation. When the Doctor was seventeen years of age he entered upon a new epoch in his life's history, and great was the change which occurred. From the center of learning in America—Massachusetts—he was transferred to the Western frontier, his parents removing to Sauk county, Wisconsin, and there he imbibed the spirit of liberty, of commendable independence and self-reliance, which rounded out his character. The winter after his arrival he taught the first winter school ever held in West Point, Columbia county, Wisconsin, "boarding round" among his scholars and receiving at the end of the season sixty dollars in gold. Not content with his own education he obtained his father's consent, and with his pack upon his back started on foot for Milwaukee, a distance of one hundred miles, whence he made his way to his old home in Worcester, Massachusetts. There he again entered the high school, to perfect himself in higher mathematics and surveying, supporting himself by manual labor for a time and afterward by teaching evening classes. In the winter of 1849 he resumed teaching, which he followed with marked success for ten years, being first employed in a district school at Scituate and afterward in a select school at Rutland and the Union high school at Scituate Harbor. He was then offered the principalship of the South Hingham grammar school and two years later was appointed head master of the old Mather school, in Dorchester, now the Sixteenth ward in Boston, which was established in 1639,—the oldest free school in the United States. For seven years he served in that capacity, and it was a time of development to the young man. There he often heard the famous orators of the day, Charles Sumner, Edward Everett and Wendell Phillips, and had many rare opportunities for culture and improvement. His ability as an educator was widely recognized, but nevertheless, while in Boston, his resolution to enter the medical profession became firmly fixed.

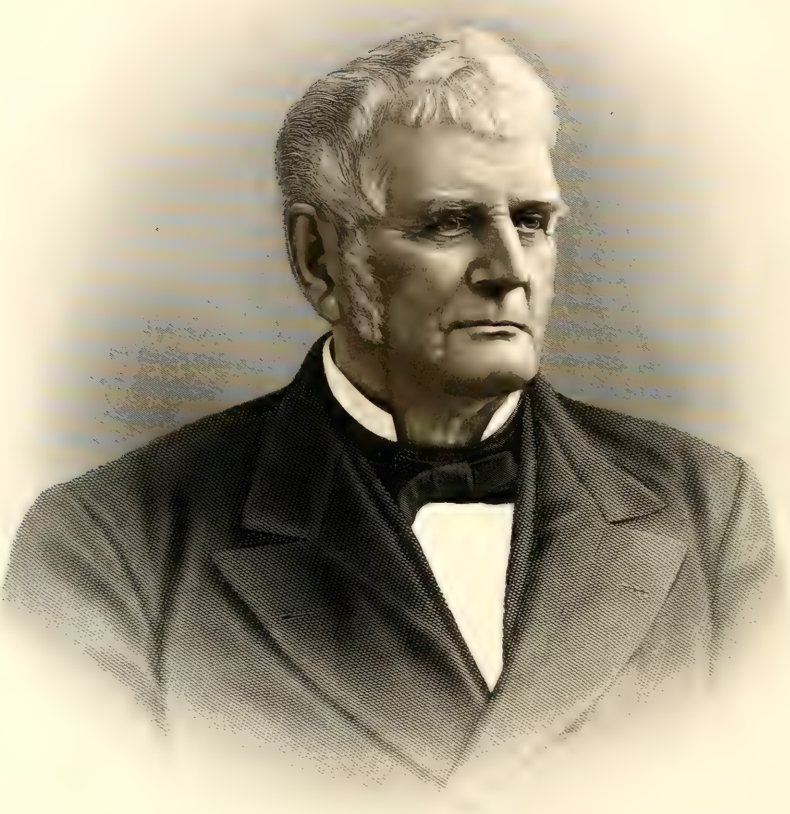
Mr. Grosvenor was a member of the American Institute of Instruction, and for three years secretary of the Massachusets Teachers' Associaion. He returned to the West to take up medical study, declining a chair in the Brooklyn Polytechnic School, and in the spring of 1864 was graduated at the Cleveland Medical College. At the age of thirty-one he entered upon private practice, and for three years was located in Peoria, Illinois. This State has been the field of his labors since, and rapidly did he make his way to the front rank of the fraternity within its borders. His next home was in Galesburg, where he built up a fine practice, but the metropolis of the West attracted him, and in 1870 he established an office in Chicago.

As soon as he was fairly embarked on the professional sea Dr. Grosvenor returned to the East and was united in marriage with Miss Ellen M. Prouty, of Dorchester, daughter of Lorenzo Prouty, and granddaughter of David A. Prouty, the inventor of the first iron plow. Her maternal grandfather was John Mears, Sr., the inventor of the center-draft plow, which was awarded the first premium at the World's Fair in London, England. All her immediate ancestors were noted inventors and members of the old Boston firm of Prouty & Mears. Mrs. Grosvenor died in 1874, leaving three children: Lorenzo N., Wallace F. and Ellen Efleda. The elder son was born in Galesburg in 1868, and acquired his literary education in the public and high school of Chicago and in Oberlin College, Ohio. He then pursued a course of study in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, and was graduated in 1889, taking a post-graduate course in 1892. He is now engaged in practice in Edgewater, one of Chicago's beautiful suburbs, and bids fair to gain an equal prominence with his father in his chosen work. The younger son was born in Galesburg, January 4, 1870, graduated at Oberlin College in 1892, and he, too, has entered the medical field.

In 1877 the Doctor wedded Miss Naomi Josephine Bassett, of Taunton, Massachusetts, a highly educated young lady with unusual literary tastes and talents and charming accomplishments. She had taught school for several years, and this, combined with her natural fondness for children, well fitted her for the care of the two motherless little boys, who render to her the loyal love that they would have given to their own mother, so faithfully has she performed her task. Four children have been born of the second marriage, but Inez died at the age of two years and Gertrude at the age of three. David Bassett and Lucy Ella are still with their parents and give light and life to the pleasant home which is the center of culture, refinement and Christian grace.

The Doctor, since locating in Chicago, has enjoyed a large and remunerative general practice, and as an obstetrician he has no superior. He has given this line his special attention, and his services in alleviating the discomforts of infant life and reducing the drudgery of motherhood should class him among the benefactors of the race and bring him lasting renown. He and his estimable wife devised a beautiful and hygienic dress known as the Gertrude Baby Suit, named after their little daughter, for whom it was first made.

When the new building for the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College was completed, a special chair of sanitary science was created for Dr.



John Deere

Grosvenor, it being the first full professorship in that department created by any college. For several years he has been on the executive board of the college and for twenty-five years a member of the Chicago Academy of Physicians and Surgeons, having served for three terms as its president. He was for two years president of the American Pædological Society and for many years has been an honored member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, in which he is now a "senior."

During the great Chicago fire of 1871 Dr. Grosvenor performed a work for the city that should never be forgotten. He was the only physician on the whole North Side whose house was not destroyed in the flames. With a labor that knew no tiring and a patience that knew no faltering, he worked for the destitute and homeless, finding his patients in improvised shelters, in tents, schoolhouses, churches, police stations or wherever cover from the elements could be found. The streets, blocked with debris, were impassable save to foot passengers, so he walked all over the neighborhood, administering with medicine a dose of cheerfulness in the form of encouraging, hopeful words, and it is difficult to say which proved the more beneficial tonic.

We have before made slight reference to the Doctor's work among young people. He enjoys nothing more than his class lectures, for thereby he reaches young men. Among his noted lectures are those on Character, Our Boys, Value of a Purpose, Stimulants and Narcotics, Brains, Our Girls, How to be Beautiful, Roses without Cosmetics, and The Talent of Putting Things. He holds a membership in the Lincoln Park Congregational Church and was for several years president of its board of trustees. He is also a charter member of the Chicago Congregational Club.

In political sentiment he is a Republican. In the rush and hurry of business life the holier duties are often neglected, but with Dr. Grosvenor this has never been so. Kindliness and benevolence beam from his eye and sympathy and charity are shown forth in his bearing. Honored alike by young and old, rich and poor, humble and great, he is a man well worthy to be represented in the Biographical Dictionary and Portrait Gallery of Representative Men of the United States.

JOHN DEERE,

MOLINE.

HONORABLE JOHN DEERE, one of the pioneer settlers of Moline, Illinois, ex-king plow manufacturer of the world, and third son of William Rinold and Sarah (Yates) Deere, was born at Rutland, Vermont, February 7, 1804. His father was a native of England and his mother of Connecticut. His grandfather Yates came to this country as a captain in the British army during the Revolutionary war, and served his king right royally until the independence of the colonies was no longer a question, when he foreswore allegiance to all foreign powers, particularly to that of King George, and lived thereafter in strict loyalty to the stars and stripes.

In 1805 the father of the subject of this sketch removed to Middlebury, Vermont, and there carried on merchant tailoring for about seven years. He died in 1812, at the age of fifty-five years, while in England for the purpose of purchasing goods. His widow conducted the business left by her husband until her death, which occurred in 1826, at the age of about forty-six years.

John Deere attended the common schools of Vermont while a boy, and acquired a good ordinary education. Without the knowledge of his mother he worked for a tanner at grinding bark, and earned a pair of shoes and a suit of clothes before he was sixteen years of age. When seventeen years of age he apprenticed himself to Captain Benjamin Lawrence, of Middlebury, to learn the blacksmith's trade, which he fully mastered in four years, receiving in the meantime for his services, each year respectively, the sum of thirty, thirty-five, forty and forty-five dollars. After a year or two at "jour." work he removed to Burlington, Vermont, where he hammered out by hand the iron work for a saw and oil mill, erected at the neighboring town of Colchester, and acquired thereby quite a local reputation as a mechanic and iron-worker. After carrying on his trade for several years at various places in his native State, his shops and other property were twice burned in quick succession. He was a married man, with a small family to support, and profits were small, so he accumulated slowly; but by perseverance and economy the year 1837 found him ready and determined to try his fortune in the great West. By canal and the lakes he landed at the sickly little village of Chicago, a place opulent in chills and fever but frugal indeed in essential resource—at least so it appeared to Mr. Deere, and he at once transferred all his effects to wagons, nor lingered he until he planted himself at the village of Grand Detour, Ogle county, Illinois. An inventory of his material wealth at that time showed him the possessor of seventy-three dollars and seventy-three cents in cash, a good set of blacksmith's tools and a limited complement of household goods; but he had the muscles of a giant, brains enough to successfully command an army, and a heart that never shrank within him.

A good mechanic is always an important accession to a new country, and his arrival was particularly opportune for this settlement, and his mechanical ability was immediately brought into requisition to put into repair a sawmill which was standing idle from the breaking of a pitman shaft. There was no forge in readiness, but he at once set to work, and with stone from a neighboring hill constructed a rude forge and chimney, by digging a hole in clay soil and making the mortar of the clay; and within two days after his arrival the mill was running, thus saving the owners and customers many days that otherwise would have been occupied in procuring the work from far distant shops.

Mr. Deere was an excellent mechanic, and the few people residing in his vicinity soon found it out. They piled upon the floor of his shop their broken trace chains and clevises, their worn-out "bull tongues" and worse worn shares; and while the young blacksmith hammered out lap rings for their chains, welded their clevises, "drew out" their "bull tongues" and laid their "shares," his mind dwelt upon the improvement of the plow, the implement of greatest importance to the pioneer. Mr. Deere soon added the building of plows to his general work. He began to see, however, that the iron plow with wooden moldboard could not be made to do good service in the prairie soil. It entered the ground with difficulty, clogged up and failed to scour. Then began the series of experiments and improvements, which, not successful at first, to be sure, yet finally resulted in the present perfect steel plow; and John Deere lived to know that his name was familiarly spoken in every civilized tongue on the globe.

With characteristic energy and will the battle was pushed until success came. There was a demand for a good plow, and the good plow must be made. The first one that did satisfactory work was made in this way: Wrought-iron landside and standard, steel share and moldboard cut from a sawmill saw, and bent over a log shaped for the purpose, and beam and handles of white-oak rails. In 1838 two of these plows were made, with which the farmers were well pleased, doing unusually good work for those days; and after these first plows he had a great deal of trouble experimenting, in getting a plow to scour satisfactorily in ground that had been plowed four or five times, especially on the bottom, black, sticky soil. He went to different farms to try his plows, in Ogle, Lee, Whiteside and other counties, where farmers had never been able to make plows scour.

During this year Mr. Deere built a dwelling-house eighteen by twenty-four feet, and brought his wife and five children from the East. It was not then a few hours' ride in a moving parlor, as now, but a weary journey of six weeks by stage coach and lumber wagon.

Settled in his little home, often shaking with the ague, the work was pushed, and in 1839 ten plows were built, and the entire iron works of a new saw and flouring mill made, with no help except that of an inexperienced man as blower and striker. In 1840 a second anvil was placed in the shop, a workman employed and forty plows made.

His fame as a plowmaker was now rapidly extending, and in 1841 he built seventy-five steel-moldboard plows, and a brick shop thirty by forty-five was erected, and the year following one hundred new plows were added. The tide which was then set clearly in his favor afterward bore him steadily on to fortune. In 1843 he took Major Andrus into partnership, and, enlarging his buildings by erecting a brick shop two stories high, added horse power for the grindstone, established a small foundry, and turned out four hundred improved plows.

In 1846 the annual product had increased to one thousand, and as time advanced improvements were made, but the difficulty of obtaining steel of proper dimensions and quality was found to be a great obstacle to the complete success of the business. Mr. Deere accordingly wrote to Nailor & Company, importers, of New York, explaining the demand of the growing agricultural States of the West for a good steel plow, and stated the size, thickness and quality of the steel plates he wanted. The reply was that no such steel could be had in America, but they would send to England and have rollers made for the purpose of producing the special sizes of steel. An order was sent and the steel made and shipped to Illinois.

Within this same year, with the view of developing a market nearer home where he could obtain material for his plows, Mr. Deere opened negotiations in Pittsburg for the manufacture of plow steel, as is shown by the following extract from Mr. James Swank's book, "Iron in All Ages," in which volume, page 297, occurs the following: "The first slab of cast plow steel ever rolled in the United States was rolled by William Woods, at the steel works of Jones & Quiggs, in 1846, and shipped to John Deere, Moline, Illinois, under whose direction it was made."

In this connection it may be proper to say that it was in the shaping of the moldboard that Mr. Deere's ingenuity more particularly manifested itself. He was undoubtedly the first man to conceive and put in operation the idea that the successful self-scouring of a steel moldboard depended pre-eminently upon its shape. The idea was his and he worked upon it until the correctness of it was fully demonstrated.

Mr. Deere's practical foresight enabled him to see that his location was not advantageous for growing business. Coal, iron and steel must be hauled from La Salle, a distance of forty miles, and his plows taken a long distance to market in the same slow and expensive manner. He therefore sold his interest in the business at Grand Detour to his partner, Mr. Andrus, and removed to Moline, Illinois, in 1847. Here was good water power, coal near in abundance, and cheap river transportation. A partnership was formed between Mr. Deere, R. N. Tate and John M. Gould, shops built and work commenced, resulting the first year in the production of seven hundred plows.

About this time the English steel arrived and fifty plows were made from it and sent to different parts of the country where the soil was known to be most difficult for plowing. The test proved the success of the implement and the manufacture sprang at once to the enormous number of one thousand six hundred plows a year, which number were made in 1850.

In 1852 Messrs. Tate and Gould retired from the firm, Mr. Deere buying their interests. In 1853 the shops were enlarged, new machinery added and the sales continued to increase. Mr. Deere continued alone until 1857, which year he made ten thousand plows. In 1858 he took his son, Charles H., and Stephen H. Velie, one of his sons-in-law, into the business as partners, and the business continued under the name of Deere & Company until 1868, when it had assumed such proportions that a company was incorporated under the general laws of the State, with John Deere as president, a position which he held until his death, Charles H. Deere being vice-president and manager, and Stephen H. Velie secretary. During all the subsequent years the business has had a steady and marvelous growth, requiring the annual addition of shop room, men and machinery.

We can truthfully say that John Deere was the archiect of his own fortune. His great wealth was acquired by his individual effort and industry. From the time when Moline was a struggling and unimportant little village, Mr. Deere has been identified with its interests. The silent and unwritten history of her streets, her railroads and her public institutions is replete with his spirit and untiring energy.

It is conceded that John Deere, of this sketch, is the originator of the steel plow. When he manufactured his first steel plows, there was not only no steel plows in America, but no steel manufactured of which to make them. The influence of this improvement in the manufacture of plows cannot be estimated. The name of John Deere is a familiar one throughout the West, and his plows are sent to Mexico, South America, the West Indies, New Zealand, the Sandwich Islands, China, Japan, South Africa, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Russia, and the British possessions in America. They have been awarded medals at almost numberless county, State and national exhibitions in this country, and they received the highest award at the Paris exposition in 1878 in a field trial in which over fifty plows from all nations competed.

Mr. Deere was twice married: In 1827, at Granville, Vermont, to Miss Damaris Lamb, who died at Moline, February 17, 1865. Of the eight children she bore five now survive (1895): Charles H., Mrs. Jennette D. Chapman, Mrs. Ellen S. Webber, Mrs. Emma C. Velie and Mrs. Alice M. Cady. His second marriage occurred in 1867, also at Granville, and to a younger sister of his first wife.

Mr. Deere was elected mayor of the city of Moline and served two years. He was also president of the First National Bank of Moline, and a director to the day of his death. He was also a large contributor toward the founding of the public library, and a director of the same for many years.

In personal appearance, Mr. Deere was large and well proportioned, and had strength capable of almost unlimited endurance. In his better days he would stand at his anvil from five o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock at night, building plows, shoeing horses and constructing machinery for sawmills. His strong features indicated great power and decision of character. His frank and open face and his address generally bespoke him what he was—a man of tender social nature and noble character. His feelings lay near the surface, and he was singularly sensitive to pathos, whether of sorrow or of joy. His sympathy and help quickly responded to the call of trouble or of misfortune, and he rejoiced in the prosperity of all about him. Absorbed in business, he had neither the desire nor time for the public offices which sought his services. He was, however, always in sympathy with public interests, and gave liberally of his means to advance them. He was a Republican in politics from the organization of that party, an active member of the Congregational Church and a generous contributor to local and foreign objects of benevolence. The religious, moral and educational interests of society had in him a friend and patron. A generous hospitality was always shown at his comfortable home, and few men were more entertaining in the social circle, or had a more happy faculty of making every one feel at home.

Mr. Deere was active and strong until his last illness, which was of short duration, and which consisted more especially in a general giving out of the entire system than in any local malady.

He passed away at his home in Moline, Illinois, on May 17, 1886, in the eighty-third year of his age, being gathered to his rest full of years and of good deeds. Suitable resolutions were passed by the various associations, business and otherwise, with which he was connected, showing the high appreciation in which he was held by all who knew him and were associated with him.

His portrait, which is given in this connection, was taken from a photograph made in 1885, and is a remarkably faithful likeness. It shows at once the strength of his character, and indicates the kindliness of his disposition.

CHARLES H. DEERE,

MOLINE.

CHARLES H. DEERE bears a name that is known throughout the country and is now at the head of an industry that has been a blessing to the agricultural class of this country, as well as a source of financial benefit to himself and family.

He was born March 28, 1837, in Hancock, Addison county, Vermont, and is the only living son of the late Hon. John Deere.

In the common schools of Grand Detour and Moline Charles Deere began his education, later attended Knox and Iowa Academies, and was afterward graduated at the Bell Commercial College, of Chicago, in 1854. He was now fitted for a business career and naturally became interested in the extensive plow works of which his father was the originator and the controlling spirit. He was first assistant and then head bookkeeper, then traveler and purchaser for the firm. When the business was incorporated in 1868 he became vice-president and general manager, thus serving until his father's death, when he succeeded to the presidency, and has since been not only the nominal head but has been the power that has made this immense organization a financial success. He has the active part in building up and extending this, one of the chief and largest industries in its line developed in this country. He is also the founder of the Deere & Mansur Company corn planter works, president of the Moline Water Power Company, director in various other works in Moline, as well as in the large branch houses of Deere & Company in Kansas City, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Council Bluffs and San Francisco, and in various other business enterprises.

For several years Mr. Deere was the chairman of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the State of Illinois, appointed by the governor, but recently he has resigned. He was the second man appointed as State Commissioner of the World's Columbian Exposition, and was a commissioner to the exposition in Vienna, in 1873, for the State of Illinois. He is, politically, an active Republican and was chosen an elector at large in the presidential campaign of 1888. He has frequently been urged to accept nominations for important political offices, but has persistently refused to allow his name to be used, though never failing in a generous expenditure of time, money and energy for the success of the party. Mr. Deere is a man of liberal ideas, having extensively traveled in this country and abroad. Socially he is a pleasant companion, and many a "friend in need" has found him "a friend indeed."

In 1862 Mr. Deere married Miss Mary Little Dickinson, of Chicago, where she was well known and much admired for her fine qualities of mind as well as for her unusual personal beauty. Going to her new home a bride, Mrs. Deere identified herself with the interests of the community in a thoroughly characteristic manner, where she is beloved for her generous, unostentatious charity, her ready sympathy with every movement for the benefit of any worthy object, and her unswerving adherence to principle and duty. Added to a charming *personnel*, Mrs. Deere possesses distinct social talents which render her a most gracious hostess, and at their beautiful home, "Overlook," Mr. and Mrs. Deere have drawn about them friends and distinguished guests from every point of the compass, and all from far and near have been royally welcomed and entertained. The Misses Deere were educated in New York city, have traveled extensively, and are attractive, cultured young ladies, well known in society in New York, Chicago and Washington. The elder daughter was married some time since to William Dwight Wiman, of New York city, and the second is now Mrs. William Butterworth. Mr. and Mrs. Deere are especially fortunate in their daughters, whose many fine qualities—social and personal graces—reflect the influences of the charming atmosphere of culture by which they have always been surrounded.

LYMAN J. GAGE,

CHICAGO.

DURING a residence of four decades in Chicago the subject of this biography has gained distinctive recognition as one of the leading financiers, not only of this city but also of the nation, having shown a marked capacity for the successful conduct of affairs of great breadth. It is not alone compatible but practically imperative that there be incorporated in this Columbian memorial volume a review of his life, since few have been more conspicuous or have contributed a greater quota in insuring the magnificent success of what has become recognized as the Chicago World's Fair.

Lyman J. Gage is a native of Madison county, New York, having been born in 1836, the son of Eli A. Gage, who was one of the pioneers of that county and a hatter by occupation. At the age of seventeen years our subject completed his studies in school and entered upon those studies which profit one by experience rather than by mere abstract reflection. Accepting a position in the Oneida Central Bank at Rome, New York, he began that business career which has eventuated in most laudable success, and in which he has attained a name honored among men. In 1855 he removed to Chicago, and for some three years was in the employ of a firm which conducted a lumber and planing-mill business at the corner of Canal and Adams streets. He had a natural liking and adaptability for the banking business, and, realizing that along this line laid the greatest measure of success for him, he made a change of occupation as soon as opportunity presented itself, and in 1858 he became a bookkeeper for the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, of Chicago, at a salary of $500 per annum, retaining this position until 1863, when he became assistant cashier of the institution. During this time Mr. Gage made a careful study of the banking business, familiarizing himself with the most approved methods and with the minutest details. He thus soon gained recognition in local financial and commercial circles as a man of progressive yet conservative ideas and of unusual executive ability. A practical concession of this ability and fitness was that which came a few months later, when he was made cashier of the First National Bank of Chicago, which had been organized May 1, 1863, with a capital of $100,000. The capital stock was increased within a short time to $1,000,000, the executive corps of the institution being as follows: President, Mr. E. Aiken; vice-president, Mr. Samuel W. Allerton; cashier, Mr. E. E. Braisten; the directorate comprising Messrs. E. Aiken, S. W. Allerton, S. G. D. Howard, B. P. Hutchinson, Samuel M. Nickerson, Tracy J. Brown, John B. Sherman, Byron Rice and E. G. Hale. Upon the death of Mr. Aiken, in 1867, Mr. Samuel M. Nickerson was elected president, and in August of the following year Mr. Gage was made cashier. At that time the bank was located at the southwest corner of Lake and Clark streets, but was afterward removed to the southwest corner of State and Washington streets. During the ever memorable fire of October 9, 1871, the safes and vaults of the bank escaped almost intact from the fiery ordeal, not one security or valuable being lost. After occupying temporary quarters for a time, January 1, 1872, the bank was again established for business in its rebuilt structure on the same site. The capital remained $1,000,000 until the expiration of the charter in 1882, when the reserve or surplus fund over and above dividends was found to be over $1,800,000. In May of that year a new organization was effected under the same corporate title and with a cash capital of $3,000,000, the officers being as follows: President, Samuel M. Nickerson; vice-president, Lyman J. Gage; cashier, H. R. Symonds; assistant cashier, H. M. Kingman. At this time the business was removed to its present magnificent building at the northwest corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets. During the time since the reorganization Mr. Gage has been the general manager and chief executive officer of the institution, and has come to be recognized as one of the most discriminating financiers and one of the most dis-

Lyman J. Gage

cerning, broad-minded and substantial bankers of the time. He is now president of the institution, with which he has so long been identified.

At the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, held at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1883, Mr. Gage was elected president of the organization, and was honored with a re-election the following year at the meeting held in Saratoga, New York. He was one of the prime movers in the economical conference of 1888-9, looking to the welfare and interest of wage-workers.

From the time that the project was incepted for securing the World's Columbian Exposition to Chicago Mr. Gage was indefatigable in his efforts toward insuring the success of the gigantic enterprise, being foremost among its promoters. From his commanding position and by reason of his peculiar fitness, he was consistently chosen as president of the local board of directors, bringing to the office, as he did, the maximum discernment resulting from a rich and varied experience in financial and business affairs. Though he resigned the presidency after having seen the undertaking established upon a secure foundation, he did not abate his interest in the same, but continued as one of the most active members of the board of directors until the magnificent spectacle of the "White City" had reached its culminating glory and passed into the realm of past achievements.

ANTON C. HESING,

CHICAGO.

THE name of Anton C. Hesing is familiar throughout America. His life and character are known to the American people through his connection with journalism and as editor of the Staats-Zeitung, and he was one of the acknowledged leaders of the German citizens of this country. Probably no man of his nationality did more to mold public opinion among his countrymen, and all honor is due him, for his influence was ever on the side of right and order, advancing the true principles of American liberty and justice. When the final summons came his life labors were ended, but his memory will be a power long and strongly felt.

Mr. Hesing was born in the village of Vechta, in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, the richest agricultural section of Germany, January 6, 1823. His father was a brewer and distiller, and to the son were given the common-school privileges of the region. His mother died when he was nine years of age, and when a youth of fifteen he was left an orphan by the death of his father and thus thrown upon his own resources. He was obliged to lay aside his schoolbooks and earn a living, for his guardians seemed determined to get the most possible out of the boy at the least expense. He was apprenticed to a baker and brewer, but the work was very unpleasant, his employer arrogant and abusive, and he felt that he could no longer endure such treatment. This made him resolve that he would seek a home in the New World. His term of apprenticeship was expected to cover some years, but he at length obtained the consent of his guardians to carry out his plans,—a consent which was made to benefit them as well as him. Thus penniless he began his career in the world.

In 1839, then sixteen years of age, he found himself in Baltimore, Maryland, with a cash capital of five dollars. Cincinnati was then considered the promising metropolis of the West, and he made his way to that city. His money was then not only exhausted but he was also five dollars in debt. Yet he possessed what is better than capital—a resolute spirit, an honest purpose and a laudable ambition. He secured a clerkship in a retail grocery store, and within two years had saved money enough to engage again in business for himself. He opened a small grocery on Court street, which he carried on until 1848, when he changed his occupation. The year previous he had returned on a visit to his native land, where he became acquainted with Miss Louisa Lamping, and, winning the hand and the heart of the young lady, brought her as a bride to his new home. He then sold his store and erected a hotel at the corner of Race and Court streets, which he managed until 1854, when his partner committed suicide, and he then sold out.

In the meantime a city had sprung up at the southwest extremity of Lake Michigan, a city rapidly growing in population and importance, and Mr. Hesing, foreseeing its future greatness, resolved to make it his home. Believing that its advancement and growth would be rapid and that there would be a large demand for building materials in consequence, he purchased a patent brick dry-clay machine and opened a brickyard at Jefferson, only a few miles from the center of the city. This proved an unprofitable experiment, for the clay was not of good quality and he had only one hundred and fifty dollars as the result of the season's labor! He felt, however, that the industry would be profitable if suitable material could be secured, and, forming a partnership with Charles S. Dole, began business at Highland Park, afterward called Port Clinton, near the lake shore, where good clay could be obtained. This time the venture proved more successful, and the old Adams House, the Milwaukee railroad roundhouse, and many private residences, as well as miles of sewer, were made from the Hesing-Dole brick; but again disaster overtook Mr. Hesing. The financial panic of 1857 came on, houses all over the country were forced into bankruptcy, building in the West was almost etirely suspended; and as there was little demand for their products the firm was forced to suspend business, and Mr. Hesing, paying off all debts, was reduced to penury.

No prophetic bells rang out for him, "Turn, turn again, Whitington." Disheartening failure had come to him, such as would have overthrown a less resolute or determined man, but "hope springs eternal in the human breast," and again he embarked in business, which was this time crowned with a well-merited success. The beginning was small. He rented a little store on Kinzie street, where he engaged in the commission business, but gave that up in less than a year to accept the office of collector of water toll, with a salary of forty-five dollars per month. He was afterward appointed deputy sheriff of Cook county under John Gray, and was elected sheriff in 1860 upon the same ticket with Abraham Lincoln.

He was the first German to hold an important elective office in the State and during his term of service he did much for his adopted country in recruiting soldiers for the Union. Among the direct results of his labor was the organization of the Twenty-fourth and Eighty-second Infantry regiments and Shambeck's dragoons. He had before taken an active part in public affairs, aside from business interests, for while living in Ohio he joined the Whig party during the Harrison campaign and was an earnest and indefatigable supporter of its principles and candidates, although not then a voter. In recognition of his services he was made a member of the Hamilton county committee of the Whig party. At the beginning of the trying and troublous times of the Civil war he was again before the people as a leader and an advocate of reform. He studied closely the questions of the day, the attitude of the parties, the views of political leaders, and wise judgment and careful deliberation made his opinions of great weight. He warmly advocated the president's policy and put great confidence in Mr. Lincoln as a pilot that could guide the ship of State to safe anchor and quiet harbor. When the work of reconstruction commenced he was found on the radical side of the question, and in 1866, during the Congressional campaign, labored earnestly in the interests of his party, his work being an important factor in bringing about the victorious result. He would never hold office himself, however, after he entered the field of journalism.

At the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion the Staats-Zeitung was becoming a paper of much importance among the German-speaking people. In 1862 Mr. Hesing purchased an interest in the paper and from that time on devoted himself with tireless energy to journalism. In 1867 he became sole proprietor and made this the leading German paper in the country. He spared neither time, labor nor expense in improving the paper. Having a clear and powerful and patriotic purpose, and being careful withal to reflect as well as guide the public sentiment of his countrymen, all who knew him came to respect his opinions and heed his suggestions.

One of his most important acts in connection with political measures was during the local uprising in the fall of 1873, when an issuance of an order by the mayor elected on the "fire-proof ticket," which looked toward the enforcement of the Sunday liquor ordinance, had injured the feelings of the Germans especially. A meeting at Thielman's theater, May 14, 1873, was addressed by a number of prominent men, who advised organization regardless of politics to uphold the constitutional rights of the citizens. Mr. Hesing was present and responding to repeated calls, made a stirring address and paved the way for a people's party. Meetings were continued into October, Mr. Hesing largely formulating the resolutions and platform, and when H. D. Colvin was named for mayor and a full city ticket put in the field it swept everything before it, with a majority of about 10,000. Having at length disposed of a portion of his stock in the Staats-Zeitung, he afterward turned the management of the paper over to his son Washington, his only child and the present postmaster of Chicago.

On the 6th of January, 1893, he celebrated his seventieth birthday, and hundreds of friends honored him on that day, expressing their high regard by word and floral offerings. The force of the Staats-Zeitung sent to him most beautiful floral decorations, and the Schiller theater directors and employes presented him with a souvenir volume containing views of the many buildings which were erected largely through his aid; but the feature of the occasion which pleased Mr. Hesing more than all others was the delegation from the Home for the Aged at Altenheim, of which institution he was the principal promoter, although he always preferred to give the credit to the ladies of the city. After the death of his wife in 1886 he cared little for public life and devoted more time to charitable and benevolent work, promoting many worthy institutions; yet he never gave ostentatiously, and many more were the gifts of which only the recipients knew than those of which the world knew.

His last days were not attended with weakening illness. Although he reached the age of seventy-two years his mental vigor was unimpaired and he seemed to possess the physical vigor of a man some years his junior. On the morning of Saturday, March 30, 1895, he read with indignation of the act of the council in passing another boodle franchise ordinance and determined to write an appeal for publication in the Staats-Zeitung over his own signature. This he did, and it was his last act. The manuscript which he completed late in the evening embodies the views which were his through life, and breathes a spirit of devotion to American institutions and the divine right of liberty that is seldom equaled. In the ranks of Chicago's eminent journalists a place was left vacant that cannot be easily filled. One of the contemporary papers, speaking of the last article which came from his pen, said: "Like the glory that spreads upon cloud and sky after the sun has dropped behind the western line, so comes the words of Anton C. Hesing, penned a few hours before his life drifted into the shadow. Strong in his own integrity, he appeals to his friends and countrymen to rise to the measure of true citizenship and refuse to subvert the sacred right of the ballot to improper ends. Writing at his desk late in the night, this indomitable man of seventy-two finishes what he has to say, signs his name and retires to the couch from which he never rises again. His words will fall deep into many hearts, not alone of his own nationality, but also of his countrymen, for we are all his countrymen."

JOHN W. SHOWALTER,

CHICAGO.

JOHN W. SHOWALTER was born in Mason county, Kentucky, February 8, 1844, the son of B. Showalter, for many years a resident of Scott county, Kentucky. As a schoolboy his early instructor was M. Durant, now of Centralia, Illinois, then a well-known educator in Kentucky. He was afterward sent to the school of Messrs. Rand and Richeson, at Maysville, Kentucky. Later he attended the Ohio University at Athens, that State, for one year. Still later he went to Yale, where he graduated in the class of 1867.

In July, 1869, Mr. Showalter came to Chicago and became a law student in the office of Moore & Caulfield, a well-known Chicago law firm. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar of Illinois upon the certificate of Charles H. Reid, at that time State's attorney of Cook county. Mr. Showalter was permitted to continue in the office of Moore & Caulfield till the great fire of 1871, when he returned to Kentucky. In 1872, on the invitation of Judge Moore, he returned to Chicago and became and remained an employe of the firm till it was dissolved some years later by the election of Judge Moore to the State bench.

About 1879 Mr. Showalter became a member of the law firm of Abbott, Oliver & Showalter, and so continued in the practice of the law till the death of Mr. Abbott in 1891, when the firm became Oliver & Showalter. This latter partnership was eventually dissolved in March, 1895, when President Cleveland appointed Mr. Showalter circuit judge of the United States for the Seventh Judicial Circuit, which office he holds at the time of this notice.

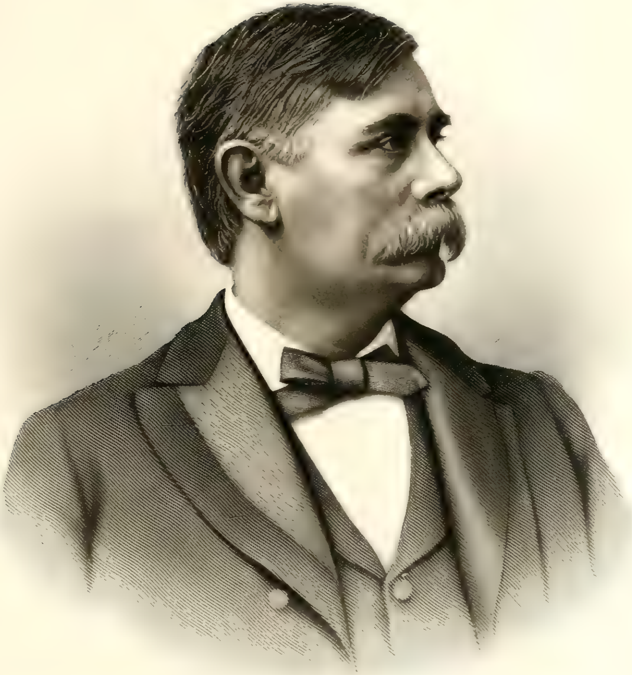
ALFRED M. CRAIG,

GALESBURG.

HON. ALFRED M. CRAIG, of the supreme court of the State of Illinois, was born January 15, 1832, in Edgar county, this State, and is a son of David and Mintie (Ramey) Craig, who came from Philadelphia, where the American branch of the family originated with the grandfather of our subject, who came hither from Ireland. The father was a millwright in only moderate circumstances, but he gave his son good educational privileges. He attended the common schools and afterward entered Knox College, at which he was graduated in June, 1853.

Immediately thereafter Mr. Craig began the study of law in Lewistown, Illinois, under the guidance of Hezekiah H. Weed and William C. Goudy, the late general counsel of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar and at once began practice in Knoxville, then the county seat of Knox county. Success attended him from the start and clients became numerous. His cautious, deliberate methods gained for him the reputation of a safe counselor, and he came to be regarded with a confidence rarely extended to a man so young,—a confidence which has steadily grown as the years have passed. On going to Knoxville he became a member of the law firm of Manning, Douglas & Craig, which at once acquired the greater part of the legal business of that place and the adjoining counties, and the partnership continued until Mr. Manning removed to Peoria, when the firm name of Douglas & Craig was assumed. In 1864 Mr. Craig was elected to the office of county judge, but continued his general practice in the firm until 1868, when the connection was dissolved. Later our subject formed a partnership with C. K. Harvey, a brother of his wife, under the name of Craig & Harvey, and they worked together until the former was elected to the supreme court in 1873.

He was regarded as the ablest jury lawyer and most successful advocate in the State, and his wonderful strength in that line was largely due to the fact that he was personally acquainted with every family in Knox county. He was of that class of lawyers who always meet their clients



John W. Showalter

and witnesses on terms of exact equality, and thereby become familiar with the class of people from which jurors are usually drawn. He knew their feelings and could correctly estimate how any proposition would strike them. When a young man before inferior courts, whose knowledge of law is usually not very extensive, he could overrule all objections and prove anything he wished, and therefore his clients were pretty sure of their case if it was pleaded by Mr. Craig. In 1869 he was retained in behalf of Knoxville in the great county-seat fight, and though he did not win his case he made a magnificent contest, which is still spoken of throughout Knox county. He was always employed as counsel on every important criminal case that came before the courts of Knox county; was employed to prosecute in the noted Osborn case, and it was largely through his able arguments that the culprit was convicted and hung,—the only man ever hung in the county.

In 1873 the late Justice Charles B. Lawrence was a candidate for re-election on the Republican ticket for justice of the supreme court. The district was Republican by eight thousand majority. Mr. Craig, nominally a Democrat, at the request of the people decided to become an independent candidate for that office, made a most brilliant canvass and was elected by a large majority, by what was known as the "Granger" element. Subsequently the laws enacted by the "Granger" legislature of Illinois came up to be passed upon by the supreme court. Justice Craig threw his influence in behalf of the people and the court sustained what was known as the "Granger" laws. These cases were taken before the supreme court of the United States and the views of Justice Craig and his associates were sustained. In 1882 he was again a candidate for the office, which he yet fills, and defeated the regular Republican nominee, John Davis McCulloch. In 1891 he defeated Henry W. Wells, of the Republican ticket, for the third term of nine years, in a district where a Republican nomination was considered equal to an election, provided the opposing candidate is not the Democratic member of the supreme bench, Justice Alfred M. Craig. What higher testimonial can be given of his superior ability and the confidence which is reposed in him? He is now the oldest in years of continuous service in the supreme court of Illinois, and is the chief justice.

At the time Mr. Craig became a member of that court many questions of importance to the prosperity of the State and the people were being adjudicated. These were in a large part attributable to the remarkable development of the railroad interests in the Northwest. Chicago, also, with its complicated and diversified interests, its extraordinary and sudden growth and its many speculative schemes, made the supreme court of Illinois one of the most important of the high tribunals of the United States, and no other State in the Union presented a field more fruitful in legal contention than the State of Illinois. During the twenty-two years he has held this office the legislation has been greater, more complicated and more important than in the fifty-five years which intervened from the admission of the State to the year 1873. The legal controversies have changed from the simple questions of law that were the subjects of judicial discussion and determination in the early part of the history of the State to questions more abstruse and difficult, depending upon more enlarged, involved and complex conditions of fact. A supreme court of a State is much more diversified in its jurisdiction than the supreme court of the United States, for the reason that it is the court of final jurisdiction for almost every wrong which can be committed and for every right which can be protected. Subject to the limited jurisdiction of the supreme court of the United States, it is the court of final resort which settles, by authority of law, the many contentions and disputes incident to men as they form society. His services in the supreme court cover a period which may be called formative, as many new questions arose from which important litigation originated, as the park systems of Chicago, the railroad and warehouse commission, the modified special-assessment methods and the many questions of corporation law growing out of and dependent upon the adoption of a new constitution. The decisions of Mr. Craig take high rank and are regarded as models of brevity, conciseness and simplicity. He is regarded as the ablest judge on the bench on real-estate law, and on business questions he is the superior of any of his associates in this branch of jurisprudence, owing to the fact that during all of his life he has closely identified himself with his business interests.

Frequent attempts have been made to induce the judge to become a candidate for honors of a political nature, but he has steadily and persistently refused to do so. He has, however, been brought prominently before the people as one entitled to the highest political honors that his party could bestow. In 1892 he refused to permit his name to be used in connection with the governorship of Illinois, and in the National Democratic convention of that year his name received consideration in connection with the presidency. His name was presented to and seriously considered by President Cleveland as the successor of Chief Justice Waite of the United States supreme court.

As a business man Justice Craig is considered one of the most successful in the State of Illinois. He possesses large landed interests both in city property and country. He is president of the Bank of Galesburg, president of the Bank of Altona, and a director of the First National Bank of Knoxville.

Conspicuous among the many good traits of Justice Craig's character is his fearless devotion to whatever he thinks comes within the pale of public or private duty. He has the moral courage that fits him for any emergency, and although he has always been a Democrat he is without partisan prejudice, and in his candidacy has had the enthusiastic support of many of the leaders of the opposition. His judicial term, extending over more than a quarter of a century of almost uninterrupted service, is an honor to the State, and his character as a man is well worthy of the admiration of the whole people.

He was married August 4, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth Harvey, daughter of one of Knoxville's oldest and most esteemed lawyers, Curtis K. Harvey. They are the parents of three children, Dr. A. J., Charles C., an attorney, and George H., who is engaged in the banking business in Galesburg.

LEROY DELANO THOMAN,

CHICAGO.

IN the history of American government the name of Leroy Delano Thoman stands prominently forward on the question of civil service reform.

The Buckeye State, which has produced so many eminent men, was the birthplace of Mr. Thoman. He was born July 31, 1851, in Salem, Columbiana county, and is of German lineage. His paternal ancestors located in Pennsylvania in 1680, and ten years later his maternal ancestry became residents of Virginia. His father, Jacob S. Thoman, was born in Ohio, descending from a family noted for both physical and mental power and devoted to Christianity and all measures calculated to benefit the race. He was a man of good education, a thorough student, and his deep researches in various lines of study made him extremely well informed. He wedded Mary Ann Sonedecker, a native of Ohio and a daughter of the Rev. Henry Sonedecker, a pioneer preacher of the German Reformed Church, who organized the first society of that denomination in Wayne county, Ohio. His fine mind, superior talents and Christian character were inherited by his daughter, and thus, amid the surroundings of a refined and Christian home, Mr. Thoman spent his boyhood. His elementary education, acquired in the common schools, was supplemented by an academic course, but his inherited love of knowledge and the guidance of his parents in matters of reading probably did as much for him as school training. His father died in 1878, and from that time until her death, in June, 1892, his mother, who was born in Wooster, Ohio, in 1824, made her home with her son, Leroy.

At the age of sixteen he turned his attention to the profession of teaching, which he successfully followed until his admission to the bar. He was

Truly Yours
Leroy D. Thoman

principal of the public schools of Piper City, Illinois, for three years, and during that time devoted his leisure hours to the study of law, which, with one year's study with Hon. Joseph W. Adair, of Columbia City, Indiana, prepared him for admission to the bar, August 13, 1872. Immediately thereafter he was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney for the Ninth Judicial District of Indiana. In January, 1873, he resigned, returning to his native State. During the two succeeding years he engaged in the general practice of law in Youngstown, and in 1875 was elected judge of the probate court of Mahoning county, and was re-elected in 1878, serving in all for six years. On his retirement in February, 1882, he resumed private law practice and was the attorney of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad Company for the State of Ohio.

It was during the years that had just passed that the Judge rose to prominence in political circles. He was active in the affairs of the Democratic party in Ohio, serving as a member of the State executive committee for several years. In 1880 he was chairman of the Ohio State Democratic convention, and the same year was nominated by his party for Congress, but was defeated by Hon. William McKinley. The succeeding year he received a strong support for the office of governor before the Democratic State convention, but declined to become a candidate.

In the meantime he began his labors as the champion of the civil service reform. In 1880 he purchased an interest in the Vindicator, the leading Democratic paper in northeastern Ohio, and through its columns were set forth the benefits that might be derived from the adoption of the measures which he championed. He was a member of the committee on resolutions in the State convention in 1882, and it was through his efforts that a civil-service-reform plank was placed in the party platform. Throughout the country students of the political situation were realizing the injurious effects resulting from what is popularly known as the "spoils system." From the time of the Civil war measures were advanced as a cure for this evil, whereby merit alone should be the test and qualification of an office-seeker, and not what he had done to secure the success of his party. But little, however, had resulted from these proposed measures, and he who held the power of appointment, however honest his intentions might be, could not withstand the importunities of political managers on behalf of their favorite candidates. At last Senator Pendleton, of Ohio, introduced a bill providing for stated examination of applicants for positions in the civil service, which in January, 1883, became a law. According to a provision contained therein, a commission of three was appointed from representatives of both parties whose duty it was to prepare rules for the regulation of the civil service, provide for the examination of applicants for positions and prescribe a system of procedure in conducting such examinations. President Arthur appointed Judge Thoman as the Democratic member of the first United States civil service commission under the Pendleton law, and to the efforts of the Judge as much as to any other one man is due the credit for putting into successful operation the new system and securing the benefits therefrom. "To the victors belong the spoils" was an old maxim fitted perhaps to the time when it originated, but not in keeping with this progressive age. A multitude will gather around a leader. In this case Judge Thoman was one of the leaders. A high compliment was paid to Judge Thoman by a leading citizen of Chicago, saying: "I was in Congress when President Arthur appointed Judge Thoman as the Democratic member of the first United States civil service commission, and I know that to his good practical sense and judgment the successful inauguration of that new feature of our governmental system was made possible. He had the confidence of President Arthur and the members of his cabinet, and enjoyed the respect of the public officials. He is a broad-gauged man, of positive character." He served on the commission for about three years, resigning in November, 1885.

Since 1888 Judge Thoman has been a resident of Chicago and engaged in the practice of law. Both as an advocate and counselor he is among the ablest representatives of the bar of the West. He is a fine speaker, forcible in argument and winning as a rhetorician.

When it was decided to hold in this country a centennial celebration of the discovery of America, Judge Thoman was an active factor to secure for Chicago the site of the World's Columbian

Exposition. He was a member of the executive committee, and it was largely through his influence that the Ohio Congressional vote was secured for this city. He was elected president of the "States Columbian Association," and in this important office exerted an influence in behalf of the World's Fair site that was valuable in securing the desired result.

Judge Thoman has always taken a great interest in educational affairs and has acted as one of the judges of the literary and oratorical contests at Washington and Jefferson College. He delivered the annual address to the graduates at Oberlin in 1888. He has been a lecturer on medical jurisprudence at Bennett College and on private international law at the Northwestern University. He has spoken on many public occasions and his speeches and writings always show an earnestness and care in preparation that denote sincerity.

Judge Thoman is an esteemed member of various social organizations. He was president of the Ohio Society of Chicago for four years, is a member of the Union League, the Athletic, the Evanston and the Country Clubs, and is a Mason of high degree, being a Knight Templar and Scottish-rite Mason of the thirty-second degree, and also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

In early manhood, Judge Thoman wedded Miss Mary E. Cartwright, of Youngstown, Ohio, but after a happy married life of less than a year she passed away. His home was then shared by his mother and sister until February, 1892, when he added to the household by his marriage to Miss Florence B., the accomplished daughter of Hon. James M. Smith, one of the judges of the circuit court of the First District of Ohio. This union has been blessed with a daughter. The Judge and his wife are adherents of the Presbyterian Church. They have a beautiful home in Evanston which indicates the refined and cultured taste of the inmates, and its hospitable doors are ever open for the reception of their many friends.

MELVILLE W. FULLER,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER was born in the city of Augusta, Maine, on the 11th of February, 1833. On both sides he comes of the best New England stock, his American ancestors having been among the pilgrims who came over on the Mayflower. For nearly three centuries some member of his family in each generation rose to eminence as a lawyer, statesman or divine. A succession of distinguished preachers were his ancestors on the paternal side. Thomas Weld, a Fellow of Cambridge University, came to this country in 1632, and was the first minister of the first church in Roxbury, now a part of Boston, Massachusetts. He was a contemporary of Eliot, the Indian apostle. A great-grandson of his, Habijah Weld, was settled for half a century at Attleborough, Massachusetts, and was much beloved by Cotton Mather. He is described in Dwight's Travels in New England as an orator of great virtue and power, a very Boanerges in the pulpit. His daughter, Hannah, became the wife of Rev. Caleb Fuller, son of Young Fuller, who was born at Barnstable in 1708. Another daughter, Elizabeth, married John Shaw, of Barnstable, from whom the late Chief Justice Shaw, of the supreme court of Massachusetts, descended; so that Chief Justice Fuller and the late Chief Justice of Massachusetts are both descendants of the celebrated Puritan preacher.

The Rev. Caleb Fuller graduated at Yale in 1758, and settled as minister for some time in Hanover, New Hampshire, where he died, in 1815, at a good old age. His son, Henry Weld Fuller, grandfather of the Chief Justice, was born in 1784 and was a classmate and intimate friend of Daniel Webster at Dartmouth College. He was a sound lawyer, and for many years and at the time of his death was judge of probate in Kennebec county, Maine. He resided at Augusta, and was noted for his public spirit and his

M. W. Fuller

keen interest in the progress and prosperity of his adopted State. He married Esther Gould, a sister of the poetess, Hannah Flagg Gould, and died on the 29th of January, 1841. The father of the Chief Justice's paternal grandmother, Benjamin Gould, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was wounded at Lexington and struck twice at Bunker Hill. Her brother, Benjamin A. Gould, was master of the Boston Latin school, and another sister was the mother of the late Judge Rapallo, of the New York court of appeals. Frederick Augustus Fuller, son of Henry Weld Fuller and Esther Gould, and father of the chief justice, was born in Augusta, on the 5th of October, 1806, studied law at Harvard law school and with his father, and was for a long time chairman of the board of commissioners of Penobscot county. He married Catherine M. Weston, daughter of Hon. Nathan Weston, who was chief justice of the common pleas of Massachusetts, and, after Maine was admitted as a State, was a member of the supreme court of that State, being associate justice from 1820 to 1834, and chief justice from 1834 to 1841. Chief Justice Weston's mother was Elizabeth Bancroft, an aunt of the historian, George Bancroft, who had been previously married to Nathaniel Cheever, and two of whose grandchildren were the well known abolitionist divines, Rev. Dr. George B. Cheever and Rev. Henry T. Cheever. The maternal grandmother of the Chief Justice was Paulina Bass Cony, daughter of the Hon. Daniel Cony, of Augusta. She was a relative of Bishop Bass of Massachusetts and a descendant of John Bass, who married the daughter of Priscilla and John Alden. Her maternal grandfather was Rev. Philip Curtis, of Jamaica Plain. Judge Cony was a Revolutionary soldier, was present at the surrender of Burgoyne, and was a leading man in the Kennebec valley during a long life. He had four daughters,—Mrs. Ruel Williams, Mrs. Nathan Weston, Mrs. Samuel Cony and Mrs. John H. Ingraham,—familiar names to the people of Maine. The Chief Justice is connected through the Welds with Chief Justice Shaw, through the Curtises with Benjamin R. Curtis, and through the Conys with Rufus Choate. His father and his father's two brothers, and his mother's four brothers, were all members of the bar. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather had all been distinguished citizens of the town in which he was born. The opinions of Chief Justice Weston, especially upon commercial questions, are quoted even now as leading cases upon the topics discussed.

At the age of sixteen Mr. Fuller entered Bowdoin College, where he mastered the regular course, graduating in the class of 1853. On leaving college he began the study of law in the office of his uncle, George Melville Weston, at Bangor, toward the close of his preparatory course attending lectures at the Harvard law school. Having been called to the bar of his native State, he commenced the practice of his profession at Augusta in 1856, in partnership with his uncle, Hon. Benjamin G. Fuller, with whom he also at the same time edited The Age, then one of the leading Democratic newspapers in the State. While acting in this capacity he reported the proceedings of the State legislature for the same paper, and thus made the acquaintance of James G. Blaine, who was then on the editorial staff of the Republican newspaper in Augusta. While yet on the threshold of his career, Mr. Fuller so favorably impressed his fellow citizens by his ability that in 1856 they elected him a member of the common council of Augusta, of which he became the president, performing also the duties of city solicitor. Although only twenty-three years of age, he had already developed remarkable qualities as a lawyer, and an enviable position at the bar of his native State was assured him.

The wonderful reports of the prosperity of the new West, however, and especially of the growth of Chicago, had attracted his attention, and he made up his mind to follow the track—by this time pretty well trodden—of Chicago's early pioneers. He resigned his offices in Augusta, and before the year 1856 had closed he had settled in Chicago. Here his abilities were speedily recognized. He soon won for himself an honorable position at the bar and built up a lucrative practice which continued to grow until he stood in the foremost ranks of the profession. Within two years after his arrival in Chicago we find him arguing a case before the supreme court of this State,—Beach vs. Derby,—reported in the 19th volume of the Illinois Reports. From that time on until his elevation to the highest judicial office in this country he was engaged as counsel in nearly all the most important litigations that stand out as landmarks of the history of jurisprudence in this State. His cases appear in more than one hundred volumes of the Illinois Reports. Several of them were of a character which attracted attention not only in this but also in other countries.

The most celebrated of them, perhaps, was the famous Cheney case, which resulted in the organization of a new episcopal church in the United States and Canada, with a branch in England. The Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, rector of Christ Church in Chicago, was charged before the bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Illinois, Dr. Whitehouse, with omitting the word "regenerate" from the baptismal service in violation of the rubric; and the bishop appointed an ecclesiastical court to hear evidence and report their findings to him. This court, which consisted entirely of clergymen, met in the lecture room of the cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, and was presided over by Rev. Dr. Chase principal of an Episcopal training college in central Illinois. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. S. Corning Judd, chancellor of the diocese, and the accused clergyman was defended by Mr. Fuller, who also is a member of the Protestant Episcopal communion. Mr. Cheney did not deny that the doctrine of absolute baptismal regeneration was repugnant to him, nor that he was accustomed to omit the word expressing it when reading the baptismal service. In common with a number of other clergymen who afterward seceded with him from the Protestant Episcopal Church, he claimed a larger spiritual liberty than was conceded to him by the strict ritualists who instigated the prosecution, and maintained that he could still remain a loyal minister of the church, though eliminating from the service book what he held to be error. The writings of the church fathers were appealed to in support of this position, while the canon law was cited to uphold the theory that a clergyman can do nothing but follow the rubric, except with the permission of his bishop, to whom he owes absolute canonical obedience.

Mr. Fuller met the case presented point by point, and astonished the doctors of divinity by his knowledge both of canon law and patristic literature. When it became evident that the decision of the court would be against his client he sued out a writ of injunction, which was served upon the members of the court in open session by the sheriff of Cook county in person. But Mr. Fuller was defeated in the supreme court, when that court decided that the court of equity could not enjoin the ecclesiastical proceedings. Mr. Cheney was subsequently deposed for canonical disobedience, and formed a new church, with the aid of Rev. Dr. Cummins, assistant bishop of Kentucky, who conferred upon Mr. Cheney episcopal orders, as Mr. Cheney, though discarding absolute baptismal regeneration, still clung to the dogma of apostolical succession. The new church became known as the Reformed Episcopal Church, and ministers from the Methodist Presbyterian and other denominations joined its ranks. The vestry and congregation of Christ Church followed Mr. Cheney in his secession, and another suit arose between them and the bishop with regard to the title to the church property. The cases were in litigation for a long time, and at all stages Mr. Fuller vigorously contested them, evincing a profound knowledge of ecclesiastical law rarely possessed by any lawyer except among those English lawyers who are specially devoted to that line of practice. His argument in the first case before the Illinois supreme court was acknowledged to be a masterpiece of forensic skill and eloquence. The result of the second case was favorable to his clients, who still occupy Christ church under the ministrations of Bishop Cheney. This now historical case added greatly to Mr. Fuller's fame as an advocate; but he had long before been recognized as a thorough and painstaking lawyer, and noted for his unswerving loyalty to the interests of his clients.

His practice continued to grow until it was limited only by his ability and willingness to undertake new cases. A marked characteristic of all his appearances in court was the thoroughness with which his cases were prepared. Although possessing quick perceptive faculties and working with facility and ease, he studied every case closely and carefully, not grudging the most prodigious labor, so that he might be master of every detail; and he always went into court fully armed for the contest. As a fluent, earnest and convincing advocate he had but few equals. Always dignified and courteous, he commanded alike the respect of the court and the esteem of his associates at the bar. His practice embraced all branches of the law except criminal and admiralty. As an expounder of commercial law and the law of real property, he had no superior at the Chicago bar. In the later years of his forensic career he practiced more on the chancery than the law side of the court, but in both he shone as an eloquent and successful pleader. Latterly his practice was very extensive in the federal courts; and it is a curious coincidence that he was of counsel in the first case heard before the late Chief Justice Waite when he went upon the bench,—Tappan vs. The Merchants' National Bank. That was in 1874; and since that time, as well as for some years before, scarcely a term of that court passed in which he had not one or more cases on the docket.

Among the more important of his later cases in the federal courts may be mentioned the Lake Front case, which involved a long protracted struggle between the city of Chicago and the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the control of the lake front, along which the railroad's right of way extended. The litigation over this matter dragged its slow length along for many years, assuming in its course many new phases, which it would be tedious to describe in detail even were it possible within any reasonable limits to recount a history with which most of the older generation of Chicago citizens are familiar. In the whole of that litigation Mr. Fuller successfully represented the interests of the city of Chicago, while the most eminent counsel available at the Chicago bar were arrayed against him; but he fought them single-handed with wonderful pertinacity, and with apparently inexhaustible resources of argument, until at the final hearing before Justice Harlan and Judge Blodgett, a year before Mr. Fuller's elevation to the federal bench, a result was arrived at which was essentially a triumph for the city, the credit of which was freely acknowledged to be due to the learning, research, and skill with which Mr. Fuller had conducted the litigation on the city's behalf. It was one of the most memorable legal battles that have ever been fought in the courts of the United States,—memorable alike for the magnitude of the issues involved, the eminence of the counsel engaged, and the length of time through which it lasted; and Mr. Fuller came out of it with honor and with a vastly enhanced professional reputation.

A Democrat all his life, Mr. Fuller gave a loyal and earnest support to the cause of the Union during the war, believing the principles of the Jeffersonian party to be not inconsistent with the purest patriotism. Ardently desiring the triumph of the Union arms and the suppression of the rebellion, he yet saw no reason to change the political opinions which he had cherished from his earliest years, and has always been, through all vicissitudes of party fortune, a consistent and zealous member of the Democratic party. A thorough student of economic science, as well as of the principles of the law, he quickly discerned the fallacy of an attempt to increase the general prosperity by an inflation of the currency, and gave his firm support to the policy of resumption of specie payments and a return to what was popularly known as "hard money."

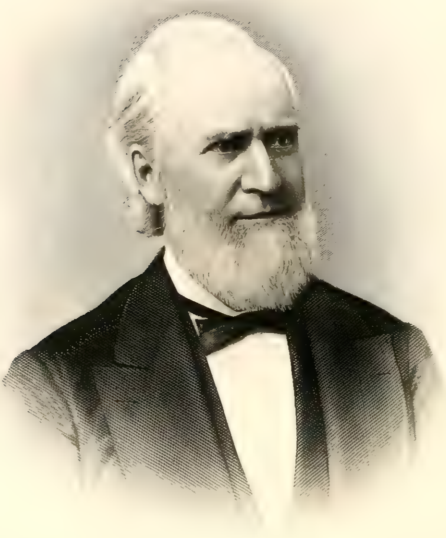
He was a devoted personal friend of Stephen A. Douglas, and among the ablest adherents of that statesman. He welcomed Senator Douglas to Chicago in 1860, in an address characterized both by elegance of diction and vigor of thought, and, in the following year, he delivered a commemorative oration which was widely praised for its style and matter. In 1861 he was a member of the convention called for the purpose of revising the constitution of the State of Illinois, and in that body his legal knowledge and abilities enabled him to render important service. In 1862 he was elected to the State legislature and served one term. He was chosen as a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1864, 1872, 1876 and 1880, and in 1876 was selected to nominate Mr. Hendricks for the vice presidency, which he did in a brilliant speech. In recent years, however, he has withdrawn himself from all active participation in politics, though he still retains a warm interest in the success of his party and the principles which it represents, is a close observer of public events and as keen a student as ever of the public questions of the day.

A thorough student from his college days, Mr.

Fuller has all his life been a man of scholarly habits,—not merely a *helluo librorum*, though he is that,—but one who constantly exemplifies Bacon's maxim as to the right results of reading. His classical erudition tinctures his style on all occasions, in legal arguments, in public addresses, and even in lighter and less carefully prepared postprandial utterances, and oftentimes overflows with quotation. In the same way his wide acquaintance with the best modern literature is manifest not merely in the grace and polish of his diction, but also in the wealth of allusion and felicitous quotation with which it is embroidered. And above all, one rare element of strength which pervades his more serious discourse, is his familiarity with the bible, the very phraseology of which, grand in its mere simplicity, crops out frequently in Mr. Fuller's speeches as though by an act of unconscious assimilation. By the members of his own profession he is held in the highest respect for the thoroughness of his legal learning. He displays as complete a familiarity with fundamental principles as with precedents. A profound jurist as well as an accomplished scholar, he is moreover a singularly effective orator, a charm of his diction being enhanced by a graceful delivery and a dignified bearing which at once make a favorable impression upon an audience.

On the 1st of May, 1888, Mr. Fuller was appointed by President Cleveland to the high office of chief justice of the United States, made vacant by the death of Hon. Morrison R. Waite. His appointment was most favorably received by the legal profession throughout the country. Even his strongest political opponents were among the first to recognize his eminent fitness for the position. Called in the vigor of his manhood from the active practice of the bar, it was universally felt that Mr. Fuller, as a lawyer of wide experience and commanding position in his profession, and a citizen of the very highest personal character, would undoubtedly prove a worthy successor to Jay, Ellsworth, Marshall, Taney, Chase and Waite. His old college, Bowdoin, was among the foremost to greet the new chief justice with the highest honor in its gift, the degree of LL. D., which was conferred upon him on commencement day in July, 1888. Mr. Fuller was present in attendance on a meeting of his class, that of 1853, and at the commencement dinner, in response to the call of the president, he made a response which was characterized by all the felicities of diction which have already been enumerated. "Praise from those who have been crowned with praise," he said, "is necessarily gratifying; and it is delightful on returning from long absence to receive the cordial welcome of the friends of one's youth and early manhood, and of the many with whom kinship has been created by the tender touch of the fair and gracious mother in letters of us all. I cannot escape if I would, and I would not if I could, the touch of vanquished hands and the sound of stilled voices." Speaking of his old teachers, he went on to say: "Though in the careless gayety of youth I count myself as not having fully apprehended it, I have since appreciated, and profoundly appreciate, the value of the works which follow them, now that they rest from their labors. It was not learning merely, it was not mental discipline merely, that they sought to impart, but, in addition to and above these, they labored to ground the student in that faith in the eternal verities which would enable him, when the rain descended and the winds blew and the floods came, to withstand the storm as he only finally can do whose feet are planted on that rock. Wherever the sons of Bowdoin have acquired distinction—and what region of the earth is not full of their labors?—I think it will be found that their success is largely attributable to the integrity of character developed by the spirit of the teaching of their *alma mater*."

His fellow citizens of Chicago were not slow to acknowledge the honor conferred upon this community by the selection of one of its members for the highest judicial office in the land. His brethren of the Chicago bench and bar entertained him at a magnificent banquet, presided over by the venerable Thomas Drummond, Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, himself a graduate of Bowdoin College. In proposing the health of the new chief justice, Judge Drummond referred to the attempted opposition to his confirmation by the senate. Characterizing Mr. Fuller as "one who has gone in and out among us for more than thirty years with an untarnished name and with a



Jno. C. Rogers

moral character which even malice could not sully," he said that the citizens of Chicago could commend Mr. Fuller "as one who, from the eminence he has occupied as a lawyer, from his learning, from his ability, and his integrity, will adorn the high office to which he has been appointed." The earnest and feeling words with which Chief Justice Fuller responded will long echo in the memories of those who were present on that occasion, and a brief extract from them may fitly close this sketch:

"It has come to pass," Mr. Fuller said, "that as the star of empire, moving westward, hangs fixed and resplendent above the glorious valley of the Mississippi, a member of this bar and citizen of Chicago has been designated to the headship of the mightiest tribunal upon earth. Of that tribunal, or the grave and weighty responsibilities of that office, it does not become me now to speak, nor could I if it were otherwise appropriate; for I am oppressed with the sadness inevitable where one, after long years of battle, puts his armor off and retires from the ranks of his comrades. Whatever the vicissitudes of these thirty-two years, they have never been marred by personal estrangement from my brethren, and they have been happy years. Personally unambitious, I have not thought myself selfish in indulging my preference for the sweet habit of life rather than the struggle involved in prominent position. I have always been deeply impressed with the truth of the words of one of the wisest of mankind, that 'men in great place are thrice servants,—servants of the sovereign or State, servants of fame, and servants of business; so as they have no freedom, neither in their persons nor in their actions, nor in their times.' But I also know, of course, that the performance of duty is the true end of life; and I find consolation in the thought that, though in the effort to prove worthy of the confidence of a great and common country, I must tread the wine-press alone, I shall be sustained by the sympathy, the friendship, and the good will of those with whom I have dwelt so long, and my affection for whom no office however exalted, no eminence however great, can impede or diminish."

Mr. Fuller has been twice married: In 1858 to Calista O. Reynolds, and in 1866 to Mary Ellen Coolbaugh. He is the father of eight daughters and one son—two of the daughters being the issue of the first marriage.

The biography of Chief Justice Fuller as it appears above was prepared for and published in volume II of the Encyclopedia of Biography of Illinois.

HON. JOHN G. ROGERS,

CHICAGO.

IN the last half century especially, it is seldom that one wins prominence in several lines. It is the tendency of the age to devote one's entire energies to a special line, continually working upward and concentrating his efforts toward accomplishing a desired end; yet in the case of John Gorin Rogers it is demonstrated that an exalted position may be reached in more than one line of action. He was an eminent jurist, an able judge and a leader in political circles. His long connection with the public life of Chicago and a reputation that extended beyond the confines of Illinois well entitle him to representation in this volume.

Judge Rogers was born in Glasgow, Kentucky, December 28, 1818, descending from an old Virginian family founded in America by English ancestors more than two hundred years ago. The judge acquired his elementary education in the schools of his native county and in 1841 was graduated at the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was then admitted to the bar and at once opened an office in his native city, where he soon won prominence, for his abilities were such that they commanded recognition. Desiring a wider field of labor, in the year 1857 he came to Chicago, where within a short time he was accorded a foremost position among the ablest lawyers of the city. While still in Kentucky he twice served as presidential elector, first in 1848 and again in 1852. In 1871 he was elected associate judge, and after eight years' service in that office became chief justice of the circuit court, in 1879. It is said if a man follows that pursuit for which nature intended him he cannot but win success; and nature evidently intended Mr. Rogers for a judge if success is any criterion. He was a fluent speaker, an able writer, clear and forcible, and the charge which he gave to a jury, while summing up the evidence in a concise and logical way, was always suited to his auditors. If the jurors were of the more cultured class, his language was chosen accordingly; if the men were illiterate his words were of a simple nature, yet brought in all the points of the case in their various bearings. Judge Rogers' knowledge of real-estate law has been seldom equaled, he being considered authority on all such matters. He was an eloquent pleader, a keen debater and his remarkable memory furnished him with a wealth of citation and precedent.

In 1844, before leaving his native State, the Judge was united in marriage with Miss Arabella E. Crenshaw, the eldest daughter of B. Mills Crenshaw, late chief justice of Kentucky. A lady of gentle and refined manner, she shared in the high esteem in which her husband was held. She took great delight in her home and family, which numbered two sons and two daughters; and as the Judge was a man of domestic tastes a happy circle gathered round the fireside.

In early life Judge Rogers was a supporter of the Whig party, and in 1860 joined the Democracy, with which he afterward continued in connection. He was by no means a politician, yet was a man of pronounced views on various questions and never feared to give expression to his sentiments. He was a member of the national convention which nominated Millard Fillmore for the presidency.

He first became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1849, joining Glasgow Lodge, No. 65. Upon his removal to Chicago he became a member of Excelsior Lodge, No. 22, and after several times representing it in the grand lodge he was, in 1863, elected grand master of Illinois, and in 1869 was chosen grand representative to the grand lodge of the United States. In 1871 he was selected as one of the Chicago Relief Committee of the Odd Fellows' society, and being made its treasurer received and disbursed more than $100,000. That committee received the highest commendations, not only from the fraternity, the almoner of whose bounty it was, but also from the public, cognizant of its acts; and its admirable conduct of the delicate work assigned it shed new luster upon the name of the beneficent order. The Judge was modest and unassuming in disposition, courteous and suave in manner, self-poised and dignified in demeanor, thoughtful of the feelings and respectful toward the opinons of others, and aided his fellow men with a generous devotion that won him the highest regard of all with whom he was brought in contact.

His death occurred in Chicago, January 10, 1887, and the community mourned the loss of one of its most valued and highly respected citizens, the bar one of its most able members and his associates a most loyal friend.

ROBERT J. BENNETT,

CHICAGO.

IN past ages the history of a country was the record of wars and conquests; to-day it is the record of commercial activity, and those whose names are foremost in its annals are the leaders in business circles. The conquests now made are those of mind over matter, not of man over man, and the victor is he who can successfully establish, control and operate extensive commercial interests. Robert J. Bennett is one of the strong and influential men whose lives have become an essential part of the history of Chicago and of the West. Tireless energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose, genius for devising and executing the right thing at the right time, joined to every-day common sense, guided by great will power, are the chief characteristics of the man.

R. J. Bennett

Connected with one of the leading wholesale grocery houses of Chicago, the place that he occupies in business circles is in the front rank.

Mr. Bennett was born in Pulaski, Oswego county, New York, on the 9th of February, 1839, and descended from Illinois' pioneers. The Bennetts are of Irish ancestry, the family having been founded in America by those of that name who left the Emerald Isle and took up their residence in this country during early Colonial days. His father, Reuben J. Bennett, was one of the pioneer settlers of Oswego county, New York, and married Alta Haskins, who was of the seventh generation from Miles Standish, governor of the Massachusetts Colony.

When Robert was a child of five years, in 1844, the parents left their old home in the Empire State and started westward, their destination being Lake county, Illinois. From the Government the father purchased a tract of land near Diamond Lake, and continued the cultivation and improvement of the same up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1883. His wife survived him ten years and passed away in 1893, at the age of eighty-five.

Upon the old homestead farm Robert J. Bennett spent his boyhood and youth, the outdoor life giving him the necessary physical training, while the schools of the neighborhood afforded him the means of mental development. He was an apt student and soon fitted himself for the profession of teaching, which he followed to a limited extent during his earlier years, having charge of several district schools. A new life opened to him in 1863, when he came to Chicago. He desired a broader field of labor and usefulness and sought it in the rapidly growing city by the lake. He was at that time a young man of good general information, ambitious and enterprising, and at once secured the position of cashier and general bookkeeper for William M. Hoyt—a wholesale dealer in fruits and fancy groceries. He held that position for two years, and in 1865 joined A. M. Fuller in the purchase of Mr. Hoyt's interest in the store and business. Mr. Hoyt then embarked in the wholesale grocery trade. This undertaking was prosperous. In the great fire of 1871 Bennett & Fuller lost their all and much more. Their creditors voluntarily signed an agreement to take fifty cents on the dollar, but these young men paid in full. Concerning this settlement Mr. Bennett wrote: "I worked fifteen to sixteen hours per day and had but one suit of clothes at a time until all of that great debt was paid one hundred cents on the dollar with interest from the day it was due. The time of final release was a proud day in my life."

On the 1st of August, 1874, a connection was formed between the old house, of which Mr. Hoyt was leading partner, and the firm of Bennett & Fuller. On the consolidation of the two houses Mr. Bennett assumed financial direction of the new company's affairs, a position which has claimed his constant attention since. His share in shaping the policy of the house has had a marked influence in winning its phenomenal success. About this time the plan of selling goods through the medium of traveling salesmen was discontinued and that of winning customers through the medium of printed price lists adopted. The incorporation of the firm was recorded in 1882, under the title of the William M. Hoyt Company, the capital stock being placed at $500,000, of which sixty per cent was paid at that date. The officers were William M. Hoyt, president; A. M. Fuller, vice-president; and R. J. Bennett, secretary and treasurer. The officers named, with A. C. Buttolph and Graeme Stewart, who were admitted in the company, formed the board of directors, and have served in their respective positions for the last twelve years. To-day the capital is entirely paid up and a surplus fund of over $100,000 is recorded.

Many are the business houses, retail and wholesale, located in Chicago, but none have a higher reputation as substantial and reliable concerns than that of the William M. Hoyt Company, which is primarily due to the untiring industry of the members of the firm and to the reputation they have won for honorable dealings throughout the entire territory tributary to Chicago. From the time when Mr. Bennett entered the employ of Mr. Hoyt as bookkeeper, the relations existing between them have been of the most pleasant character. It is seldom that one sees a firm where the members work together with such perfect harmony, the labors of one seeming to perfectly supplement and round out those of the other.

The interests of Mr. Bennett and Mr. Hoyt are as one, and two more honored business men cannot be found in the city of Chicago to-day than these gentlemen.

The site of their large house is that on which stood Fort Dearborn, and upon a white marble tablet, which is inserted in the front of the building, is a bas-relief of the old "block house," below which is the inscription: "This building occupies the site of Fort Dearborn, which extended a little across Michigan avenue and somewhat into the river as it now is. The fort was built in 1803 and 1804, forming our outmost defense. By order of General Hull it was evacuated August 15, 1812, after its stores and provisions had been distributed among the Indians. Very soon after, the Indians attacked and massacred about fifty of the troops and a number of citizens, including women and children, and next day burned the fort. In 1816 it was rebuilt; but after the Black Hawk war it went into gradual disuse, and in May, 1837, was abandoned by the army, but was occupied by various Government offices until 1857, when it was torn down excepting a single building which stood upon the site until the great fire of October 9, 1871. At the suggestion of the Chicago Historical Society this tablet was erected, November, 1880, by W. M. Hoyt." This inscription was written by Mr. Bennett at the request of the Chicago Historical Society, and the plan of the tablet was drawn by him. It seems appropriate that one of the oldest and most reliable houses in Chicago should stand upon this historic ground, around which clusters the romance of the city.

The attention of Mr. Bennett has by no means been limited to one line of enterprise, for he is a man of broad capabilities. He has been a director in the Atlas National Bank and the owner of considerable real estate in Ravenswood, which he has greatly improved, thereby adding to the beauty and prosperity of one of Chicago's most delightful suburbs. He to-day enjoys the reward of his painstaking and conscientious work. By his energy, perseverance and fine business ability he has been enabled to secure an ample fortune. Systematic and methodical, his sagacity, keen discrimination and sound judgment have made him one of the prosperous wholesale merchants of the city. It is not alone in the business world that Mr. Bennett is well known. The metropolis of the West, which for a third of a century has been his home, is indebted to him for the efforts he has put forth in her behalf. Social, educational and moral interests have been promoted by him, and anything that tends to uplift and benefit humanity secures his hearty co-operation. He is especially liberal in his donations to the Congregational Church, and was the principal contributor toward that church at Ravenswood, of which he and his wife are active members. He is a leader in the work of the Sunday-school, has been prominent in the advancement of the Young Men's Christian Association, and built and equipped the gymnasium of the Ravenswood branch, at a cost of $15,000, which he gave to the society free of charge for five years. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend, and his deep and sincere interest in the welfare of his fellowmen prompts his support of various charities and enterprises that are calculated to prove of general benefit. His political support is given to the Republican party, and he is one of the best informed men in the country on the subject of American politics. He ranks among the most honored counselors of the party, and his opinions and advice are continually sought on questions of the greatest importance to the city. He has often been solicited to become a candidate for office, but has always declined all honors of a political character.

Fond of travel, Mr. Bennett finds his chief source of recreation and rest in this way. He has made many visits to different parts of this country, forming new friendships and associations. In June, 1895, he returned after a six-months absence in the Old World, during which time he visited the Holy Land and Egypt, which were of great interest to him, not only on account of the difference in the life of the inhabitants of to-day, but also because of memories and associations in connection with the scenes of Bible history. He has also traveled through continental Europe, has seen the ancient ruins of northern Africa, visited the old Byzantine empire and classic Greece, contrasting the present with the past civilization, has seen the Orient's extensive empire, China, has spent some time in the enterprising and progressive empire of Japan, and has traveled in the land of Montezuma. In manner, Mr. Bennett is pleasant and genial, in disposition is kindly, and the high regard in which he is universally held is well deserved.

The domestic relations of Mr. Bennett have ever been of the most pleasant, and he finds in his home his greatest enjoyment. He was happily married, in 1862, to Miss Electa M. Hoyt, sister of William M. Hoyt, and to them were born three children: Arthur G., connected with the wholesale house; Maude E., wife of Morrison H. Vail, of Chicago, an architect; and William Hoyt Bennett, now an employee of the company.

HENRY C. CONNELLY,

ROCK ISLAND.

THE gentleman whose name honors this page was born in the village of Petersburg, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1831, the fourth in order of birth of the eight children of James and Maria (Hugus) Connelly, the former a contractor and heavy dealer in stock, who assisted in building the great National road.

Our subject's maternal ancestors on both sides were Huguenots, who fled from France at the time of the massacre. Some of their descendants, Hugus and Ankeny by name, fought with Washington. His paternal grandfather, Bernard Connelly, came to this country from the north of Ireland near the close of the last century and located in Philadelphia, where he met with financial success. In after years he located in Somerset county, where he purchased a large tract of land and engaged extensively in the raising of live stock. He reared three sons and four daughters. One of the points he loved to dwell upon in his old age, was that he had given his children the best education the country afforded, in addition deeding each a farm.

The early boyhood days of our subject, until the death of his father, were passed in his native village. Then his mother moved to the town of Somerset with her family, thus enabling her children to enjoy the superior educational advantages afforded there. After leaving the Somerset Academy he learned the trade of printing in the office of the Somerset Visitor, whose editor was General A. H. Coffroth, who has since become one of Pennsylvania's distinguished sons. When twenty years of age he became half owner and editor of the Beaver Star, a connection that continued for two years and a half, at the expiration of which period he disposed of his interest therein, and, forming a partnership with Emanuel J. Pershing, brother of Judge Cyrus L. Pershing, of Pennsylvania, moved to Rock Island, in February, 1855, and purchased the Rock Islander, which was soon afterward changed to a daily.

In 1857 Messrs. Pershing & Connelly purchased the Argus and consolidated the two papers. Mr. Connelly's connection with the consolidated paper continued until 1859.

In 1858 he began reading law, under the instruction of Judge J. W. Drury, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, continuing successfully in his new vocation until September 12, 1862, when he entered the army. From the Chicago Inter Ocean of September 27, 1887, the following outline of Major Connelly's military career is taken:

Henry Clay Connelly is a member of General John Buford Post, No. 243, Rock Island, of which he was a charter member and its first commander. He was commissioned second lieutenant of Company L, Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, January 7, 1863.

In the spring the regiment went to the front, its first headquarters being Glasgow, Kentucky. While here the regiment was active in scouting, and the Confederate forces at Celina and near Turkey Neck bend on the Cumberland river were attacked and routed. The next work was the pursuit of General Morgan for twenty-eight days and nights, the battle of Buffington Island, in Ohio, and the capture of Morgan. Lieutenant Connelly was present at the capture. In August, under General Burnside, the Union forces went into east Tennessee. With the advance guard Lieutenant Connelly entered Knoxville September 1, General Burnside taking formal possession on the 3d. He heard the last toot of the last locomotive of General Buckner commanding the Confederates sounded in Knoxville. He was at the taking of Cumberland Gap, at Bristol, and at the numerous encounters in that locality, at the defense of Knoxville and its incidents, at Bean Station, at Dandridge, Fair Garden, Walker's Ford, Strawberry Plains, and at the fight with Thomas' Cherokee Indian Legion in North Carolina. During the east Tennessee campaign he was placed in charge of a battery of artillery. On the Indian raid, after following a mountainous old Indian trail, the 2d of February the Cherokees were surprised in their camp, attacked and the legion cut to pieces, many of them being killed and captured. Lieutenant Connelly had with him part of his battery. Herculean efforts were required to take the guns and caissons over the great mountains and through the deep ravines, but the work was successfully accomplished. General Grant, in a special dispatch, highly complimented the Fourteenth for this work.

He received his commission as captain after this expedition and did duty at brigade headquarters as Assistant Adjutant General, and also as inspector. He participated in the Atlanta campaign. On the Macon raid his regiment, being in General Stoneman's command, shared the misfortune of this officer, and after it had cut its way out in a splendid charge. Being dismounted by reason of loss of horses on the Macon raid, the regiment did duty as infantry at the siege of Atlanta and was one of the first which entered the city after its fall. Being remounted and re-equipped about the 1st of November, 1864, it took a position on the right of the Union army on the Tennessee river to watch General Hood's advance. From the river to Columbia Major Connelly day and night was with the rear guard, being repeatedly surrounded. With splendid courage his command charged the Confederate lines with success. Near Mount Pleasant, and also at Duck river, after dark, finding himself cut off and surrounded, he placed himself at the head of his command and carried his column through the Confederate lines with success. During the advance of General Hood's great and aggressive army, including the battle at Franklin and the advance of the Union army at Nashville, his officers and the men of his command speak in enthusiastic terms of Major Connelly's leadership and his great qualities as a soldier. From second lieutenant he was promoted captain over his first lieutenant, and by a vote of the officers of his regiment, who also voiced the sentiment of the rank and file, he was elected major over six captains who held commissions older than his!

The Inter Ocean's article is brief, and does not give in detail the events leading to Captain Connelly's promotion, which are related in the next two paragraphs. Colonel F. M. Davidson, of the Fourteenth, wrote two letters to Governor Oglesby recommending the subject of our sketch for the position of major. These letters were written at Edgefield, Tennessee, the first bearing date February 7, 1865, in which Colonel Davidson says:

"In recommending Captain Connelly for this position (Major) it affords me much pleasure to bear witness to the gallant and successful manner in which he has conducted himself as a soldier whenever and wherever he has been called upon to face the enemy. His bearing on the Morgan raid to the day he (Morgan) was captured; his skill through the entire campaign in east Tennessee under General Burnside, and particularly on the 14th day of December, 1863, at the battle of Bean Station, fighting Longstreet's corps, in which he handled a battery with the coolest daring and most splendid success; his energy on the North Carolina expedition in the month of February, 1864, commanded by myself; his bravery and dash during the recent campaign in Tennessee under General Thomas, and particularly on the night of the 23d of November, 1864, when, being surrounded by General Forrest, after other officers failed in charging the enemy's lines, he placed himself at the head of the column, rallied the men and charged out without the loss of a man; and also on the 15th of December (at Nashville), when he rallied his regiment after being broken under a fearful cannonade from the enemy's batteries. In short his whole career as a soldier proves him to be worthy of prompt promotion."

Governor Oglesby hesitated to commission a junior captain over so many seniors, and Colonel Davidson, being advised of this hesitation, on March 28, 1865, wrote again as follows: * * * "I can only repeat what I said of Captain Connelly in my communication to Governor Oglesby dated February 7, 1865. Aside from his being an officer of the first order (particular mention of some of his acts of bravery being therein set forth), his high tone as a gentleman and his acknowledged talent as a man loudly call for official recognition of his services to his country. He has capacity for any position as field officer. Anything you may be able to do for him will be esteemed as a personal favor."

Upon his return from the war Major Connelly resumed his practice. In 1866 he was elected police magistrate for a term of four years, and was city attorney of Rock Island during the years 1869-70-71. January, 1894, his son, Bernard D., who is a graduate of the Iowa State University, and had been for five years associated with the law firm of Douthitt, Jones & Mason, of Topeka, Kansas, became associated with him under the firm title of Connelly & Connelly. Their practice covers the various branches of the law, and the firm ranks as one of the leading law firms of Rock Island.

Bailey Davenport in his lifetime was president and owner of the Rock Island & Moline Street railway. Major Connelly succeeded to the presidency of the company after Mr. Davenport's death.

In August, 1869, the steamer Dubuque, plying on the Mississippi river between St. Louis and St. Paul, on an up-river trip, carried a large number of harvest hands. The employes on the boat were negroes. Some difficulty arose between a white man and a negro which resulted in a riot on the boat, when near Hampton, Rock Island county. About a dozen negroes lost their lives by being clubbed, and then thrown or driven into the river, in which they were drowned. Michael Lynch led the assault on the defenceless blacks. He and a dozen others were indicted for murder, all of them except Lynch taking a change of venue to Henry county. Lynch was captured in Arkansas and brought back a prisoner to Rock Island, tried, convicted and sent to State's prison for ten years. A most intense hatred existed against Lynch among the people. Major Connelly ably defended him and procured a comparatively light verdict for him. The mass of the people thought he should have been hung.

Major Connelly was one of the original stockholders of both the Rock Island Buggy Company and the Rock Island Savings Bank. He has always taken great interest in all matters pertaining to the advancement of the prosperity of Rock Island, and in 1861 labored many weeks with senators and members of the house at Washington to secure the passage of the bill by Congress locating the great national arsenal at Rock Island. More recently he has been one of those who obtained the passage of a special bill through both branches of Congress authorizing the construction of an electric railroad across the Mississippi between Rock Island and Davenport, Iowa.

Major Connelly is a strong believer in and supporter of the doctrines of the Democratic party. In the Buchanan campaign of 1856, and the Douglas-Lincoln campaign of 1858, he was an active worker. The late Judge Jere S. Black, who was a personal friend of Mr. Connelly, and at that time a member of Buchanan's cabinet, gave him to understand that he could have the postoffice at Rock Island. This appointment he respectfully declined. He was a firm friend of Senator Douglas, and considered it inconsistent for him to accept office from Mr. Buchanan while he used the power of his administration in the State,—though unsuccessfully,—to defeat Senator Douglas. President Johnson appointed him to the postmastership of Rock Island, but a Republican senate failed to confirm the nomination.

At the Democratic Congressional convention which met at Monmouth in 1882, the late Hon. P. L. Cable placed Major Connelly in nomination in a strong speech. This was done in opposition to the latter's wishes. The Democratic State convention which met in Peoria in 1884 honored him by making him temporary chairman of the convention. His severe campaign work in the army developed heart disease, and the excessive heat, combined with the work he had done in the Congressional convention before taking his place in the State convention, produced an attack which prostrated him, and he was obliged to retire from the chair.

He has been an indefatigable worker for the success of the Hennepin canal, and for nearly twenty years, as member and president of the Rock Island school board, and as member, secretary and president of the public library of the same city, has given his personal attention to their success.

On the 12th day of May, 1857, Mr. Connelly was united in marriage to Miss Adelaide McCall, a native of New York, whose grandfather fought in the war of 1812 and other ancestors in the Revolutionary war. Of their children, Clark H. has for ten years past been with the First National Bank of Sioux City, Iowa; Alvin H. is a manufacturer of and wholesale dealer in hardwood lumber in Kansas City; Mabel is the wife of Dr. C. W. McGavren, of Missouri Valley, Iowa; Bernard D. is associated with his father, and Miss Lucia is at home.

Major Connelly has been a frequent contributor to the National Tribune, of articles relating to personal experiences during the war, and has written several instructive and interesting papers for various law journals.

His success in life may be ascribed to positive, determined pursuit of business, and to the fact that he is a man of honesty and integrity.

JOHN P. ALTGELD,

CHICAGO.

JOHN P. ALTGELD, the present governor of Illinois, was born in Prussia, in 1848, and came to this country with his parents when a boy, his father settling on a farm near Mansfield, Ohio. At an early age he showed studious traits, applying himself to his books whenever he could steal a few moments from work on his father's farm. He attended the district school when the farm work was not pressing, but at the age of sixteen enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Sixty-third Ohio Infantry, and went to the front, where he participated in the closing campaign of the Civil war.

Returning home he spent the next few years in alternately teaching school, study and working as a farm hand. Then he went to St. Louis, where he read law in a desultory way, and afterward in a law office at Savannah, Missouri. His industry and faculty for getting to the heart of a subject soon brought him clients and prosperity. In 1874 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Andrew county, but in October of the succeeding year he resigned this office and removed to Chicago. Then he took little interest in politics for several years, but in 1884 he accepted a nomination for Congress in an overwhelming Republican district, and was defeated, but by a much reduced Republican majority. In 1886, without his solicitation, he was nominated for superior judge of Cook county, which at that time gave a Republican majority of about 12,000. He hesitated some time before accepting, but finally did so, and so thorough a canvass did he make, and so perfect was his organization, that notwithstanding defections from the Democratic party and quarrels within its ranks, he was elected by a large majority, the laboring men being especially active in his interests. He was on the bench nearly five years, being chief justice of the superior court for one year. A multiplicitv of private interests compelled him to resign this position in August, 1891. He has become very wealthy, principally by the buying and selling of real estate in Chicago and investments in street railways. He designed and built a number of the finest business blocks in Chicago.

He was nominated for Governor of Illinois on the first ballot in the Democratic convention of 1892, and made two efficient canvasses of the State, a preliminary one in which he visited every county to ascertain its political condition, and give instructions for organization, and another to address the people on the issues of the day. He was triumphantly elected, to the surprise of even his

Martin Kingman

own party. For over thirty years Illinois had been considered safe for 25,000 to 50,000 Republican plurality. While Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin, Ohio and other Republican States had at times wandered from the path of Republicanism, it was believed that nothing could affect Illinois. So the Democrats entered the campaign without hope; but Mr. Altgeld was sanguine of an election, and those nearest him predicted it with confidence. The energy, ability and talent for organization which he possessed in a great measure decided the contest. His promise to the convention that his "would be a strictly business administration" is being fulfilled. He is a business man and he applies business principles to the discharge of his official duties, and he demands qualifications other than party service from the men he appoints to office. He has filled the more important places with men of fitness and ability, and the press generally has indorsed his policy. Some years ago he published a book on the penal machinery of the State, and since then he has published "Live Questions."

MARTIN KINGMAN,

PEORIA.

ONE of the ablest and best known business men of Illinois is Martin Kingman, of Peoria, who was born in Deer Creek, Tazewell county, this State, April 1, 1844, the youngest of the four sons of Abel and Mary Ann (Bingham) Kingman, who were natives respectively of Massachusetts and Virginia.

The Kingman family is of English origin, those of the name in America having descended from Henry and Joanna Kingman, who landed at Weymouth, Massachusetts, in May, 1622, at which point the former operated a ferry across Weymouth bay,—a fact which is commemorated in the family coat of arms adopted at the reunion four years since, at which time funds were subscribed to erect a monument to the founders of the family in America.

The children of Henry Kingman located in North Bridgewater, Massachusetts, a short distance from Weymouth, where the grandfather of the subject of this sketch was born.

Abel Kingman, the father of Martin, was born at Pelham, Massachusetts, and in 1834 removed to Illinois, where he engaged in farming, in Tazewell county. It was here that he formed the acquaintance of Mary Ann Bingham, to whom he was married in 1835. She was of English and French descent, and removed from Norfolk, Virginia, her birthplace, with her parents. The other sons of this worthy couple are all living, Charles residing in California, Cyrus at Delavan, and Henry in Kansas. When Martin was but four years of age his father was accidentally drowned while crossing the Mackinaw river, and his mother was left with four children and the farm, upon which our subject passed his early boyhood. He attended the local district school until his fifteenth year, when he entered the academy at Tremont, supplementing the instruction there received by a two-years course at the Washington Academy, attending school in the summers and teaching winters.

While he was engaged in teaching the Civil war broke out, and his elder brother Cyrus joined the Union army. Martin was imbued with the spirit of patriotism, and upon the president's call for 300,000 troops in 1862, he, though but a youth of eighteen, enlisted as a private in the Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteers. Upon the organization of his company—G—he was elected second lieutenant, being the youngest officer in the regiment, brigade or division. Lieutenant Kingman participated with his regiment, which was a part of the Third Brigade, Second Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, in all battles from Perryville to the capture of Atlanta, also in Sherman's memorable march to the sea. From Savannah he marched through the Carolinas and Virginia to Washington and took part in the grand review of the army prior to its disbandment. During the last year and a half of his service he was on detached service as acting assistant quartermaster on the staff of Colonel Dan McCook—youngest of the famous fighting McCooks—and had charge of the ambulance train and army stores of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, during the Atlanta campaign and until Washington was reached. After his return home he was appointed by his regiment a member of a committee to arrange for a regimental reunion at Peoria, August 27, 1865, and came to that city for that purpose.

While in Peoria he began work as salesman in a flouring mill, an employment in which he continued during the fall and winter of 1865, until the spring of 1866, at which time, having saved a snug sum of money from his army pay, he formed a partnership with a Mr. Clauson, under the title Clauson & Kingman, to carry on the grocery business. This connection continued for three months, at the expiration of which period he disposed of his interest at a handsome profit, and engaged as a traveling salesman for a wholesale boot and shoe house of Peoria.

In January, 1867, he relinquished this position and established the present agricultural implement business of Kingman & Company. For three years the firm was Kingman & Dunham, when Mr. Dunham, owing to ill health, disposed of his interest to Mr. Hotchkiss, and for three years the concern was known as Kingman, Hotchkiss & Company. In 1873 it became Kingman & Company and was incorporated under that title in 1882. Of this corporation, which has a capital stock of $600,000 and a surplus of $400,000, Mr. Kingman is president,—not merely in name, but also in reality, for his is the heart to resolve and the brain to direct all of its vast amount of business. Branch houses are operated at St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and Des Moines, with transfer houses at Detroit, Milwaukee, Sioux City and Terre Haute. Employment is given to two hundred and fifty people,—a vast number when one takes into consideration the fact that it is not a manufacturing concern. Forty traveling salesmen represent the house "on the road," and its goods find a market throughout the central Western States. It is a leader in its line.

Mr. Kingman is also president of the Weir Plow Company, of Monmouth (of which his son Louis S. is manager), with a capital of half a million dollars and employing two hundred and fifty hands. He was the organizer and is the president of the Peoria Cordage Company, which has a capital of $200,000 and a surplus of $50,000, and employs about the same number of hands as does the plow company; and he is also a director and one of the largest stockholders of the Marseilles (Illinois) Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of cornshellers and windmills. Almost the entire product of these three great establishments is sold by Kingman & Company, and some idea of the magnitude of the company may be gathered from the fact that its sales for the year 1892 aggregated five millions of dollars.

But Mr. Kingman has not confined the field of his usefulness to manufacturing alone. As a financier he is equally prominent, being president of the Peoria Saving, Loan & Trust Company, capitalized for $200,000, and a director and the largest stockholder of the Central National Bank of Peoria (of which he was formerly president), whose capital and surplus approximate a quarter of a million. He was one of the organizers and original stockholders of the Peoria General Electric Light Company, of which he is treasurer. He also fills the presidency of the National Hotel Company of Peoria, as well as being one of its organizers and heaviest stockholders. Other enterprises of importance might be added to this list, but enough have been enumerated to show the versatility and scope of his genius.

Mr. Kingman is a member of the Congregational Church, of which for twenty years he has been a trustee, and was one of the largest individual contributors toward the erection of its handsome edifice in Peoria. He is also a member of the Illinois Home Missionary Society; was the first president, and assisted in the organization, of the Young Men's Christian Association of Peoria, and gave largely to assist it in erecting its magnificent office building on Jefferson avenue.

In political faith he is a strong Republican, and was for six years a member of the State Board of Canal Commissioners, having been appointed as such by Governor Cullom. He served on the board of supervisors of Peoria county, and was a member of the building committee of that body at the time the present courthouse was built. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Illinois Commandry of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Mr. Kingman was married May 21, 1867, to Miss Emeline T. Shelley, a native of Illinois. Of their five children there are living: Louis Shelley, previously mentioned; Walter Bingham, at the head of the bicycle department of Kingman & Company; and a daughter, Mabel Dunham. The Kingman residence, on Perry street, is one of the charming homes of Peoria, both in point of elegance and hospitality.

Personally Mr. Kingman is the most genial of men, and though his time is fully occupied by the details of his vast business interests he always finds time and opportunity to devote to those of his friends whose calls are purely of a social character. He is a thorough exemplification of the typical American business man and gentleman.

BENJAMIN F. JACOBS,

CHICAGO.

THERE are many men in Chicago—leaders in professional and commercial circles—who have acquired a national reputation as business men and are known to business men throughout the country, but in the homes of this land, as well as in the establishments devoted to commerce, the name of B. F. Jacobs is familiar. Amidst life's busy cares he has found time to devote to humanity, and, recognizing the brotherhood of mankind, he has labored for the advancement of the human race and especially has devoted himself to the work of educating and preparing children for a higher moral life. Realizing the truth and wisdom which Solomon expressed in the well-known words, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it," Mr. Jacobs has devoted much of the best years of his manhood to Sunday-school work.

He was born in Paterson, New Jersey, September 18, 1834, and is a son of Charles P. and Eliza (Pelton) Jacobs. He is distinctively American, as were his ancestors for several generations back. His father's family lived in Rhode Island and came originally from England to this country. His mother was of French extract, a descendant of the Huguenots. The public schools afforded Mr. Jacobs his educational privileges, and he received his early buisness training in his father's store; but the ambitious young man desired a broader field of usefulness and sought it in the thriving city of Chicago, where he arrived in April, 1854. Here he secured a clerkship and continued in the employ of others until 1861, when he became a partner in a grocery, fruit and provision store on South Water street. To the work in hand he ever devotes his earnest and thoughtful attention, and in business hours he is purely a business man, putting forth every legitimate effort to crown his undertakings with success, yet the accumulation of wealth has never been with him the important aim of his life. In 1868 he was joined in business by his brothers, and they continued operations on South Water street until the great fire of 1871, when they lost nearly all their property.

In the meantime, however, Mr. Jacobs began extending his operations to other fields of labor, and had already made some investments in real estate.

In 1870 he ceased the personal management of the business on Water street in order to devote his entire time to real-estate dealing. After the fire of 1871 he engaged more extensively than ever in this pursuit and began building one of the suburbs of the city, but was overtaken by the financial panic of 1873. With others his business suffered, but he managed to meet every obligation, and from that time forward prosperity has attended his efforts. Considering his life from the financial standpoint alone, it will be regarded as one of the greatest success, and demonstrates the truth of the old saying that "God helps him who helps himself." He is to-day numbered among the most successful and prominent real-estate dealers of Chicago, and the plans and methods which he has followed in his business transactions commend themselves to the judgment of all. He is a man of strong force of character, of great energy and perseverance, and his honorable, straightforward dealings have brought to him a merited prosperity. Mr. Jacobs has largely promoted the material welfare of Chicago by his real-estate dealings and has succeeded in establishing and improving some of the best suburban property of the city.

If seen only in the hours of business, Mr. Jacobs might be said to be a typical business man of Chicago, possessing the characteristic enterprise and indomitable perseverance of the city; yet instinctively in dealing with him one recognizes that they have met a man who is above the petty intrigues that characterize many in the fields of commerce, a man who would scorn to overreach or take advantage of another. His Christianity is a part of his life.

Coming to Chicago in his twentieth year, he united with the First Baptist Church and entered the Sunday-school as a pupil, but was soon made a teacher. In 1856 he was elected superintendent of the first mission Sunday-school established by his denomination and the third mission school. Subsequently he became the superintendent of the home school, which made for itself a notable reputation throughout the country. At the same time he taught a class of adults numbering five hundred pupils. His thorough knowledge of the Bible, his deep undertaking of all knotty problems and his entertaining and instructive manner of imparting his knowledge to others made his class very popular among intelligent people who were interested Bible students. After the fire of 1874 had destroyed the First Church, Mr. Jacobs organized a down-town mission, from which was developed the Newsboys' Mission, now called the Waifs' Mission. In 1881 he united with others in the organization of the Immanuel Baptist Church, and from the beginning has been superintendent of its Sunday-school, his career as a Sunday-school superintendent covering a period of thirty-nine years.

A spirit of helpfulness to young men has also characterized the life of Mr. Jacobs, and in 1858 he was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he served as president in 1863 and 1864. He is also one of the life trustees. To help his fellowmen seems to be his motto. When the Civil war broke out in 1861 he was made one of the army committee and for four years was secretary of the northwestern branch of the United States Christian Commission. In this capacity he was often on the battlefield from the time of the engagement at Fort Donelson in 1862 until after the battle of Nashville in December, 1864. He also traveled over the Northwest, holding meetings and raising money and supplies for the troops. When the war was over he again became deeply interested in Sunday-school work and joined Mr. Moody and others in the work of Sunday-school organization. In 1868 he was made president of the State Sunday-school convention, five years later was made chairman of the State executive committee, and at each general election has been chosen to the latter position, so that he has now served in that capacity for more than twenty years. Along the line of Sunday-school work perhaps the great credit is due him for his efforts in introducing what is now known as the international Sunday-school lessons. In 1867 he began to urge the plan of all Sunday-schools using uniform lessons. This was at length done, and the children to-day all over the length and breadth of the land are studying the same truths. Nothing has been of greater benefit in doing away with doctrinal prejudice and bringing together as a harmonious whole the Christian people who are working together for the salvation of the world.

The National Sunday-school Convention which met at Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1872, adopted the plan proposed by Mr. Jacobs and a committee was chosen to adopt the first course of lessons for seven years; in 1878 a second committee was named, at Atlanta, Georgia; in 1884 a third was named, at Louisville, Kentucky; and a fourth in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1890, the term of service of the last to continue from 1894 until 1899. The founder of this movement has always been a member of the committee. In 1881 he was elected chairman of the executive committee of the International Sunday-school Convention, and was re-elected in 1884, 1887, 1890 and 1893 for terms of three years each. He planned the World's Sunday-school Convention held in England in 1889, and secured the attendance of four

S. H. Velie

hundred and twenty-eight delegates from America, a steamship being chartered to convey them across the Atlantic. Another labor in connection with Sunday-school work which he has in charge is a teachers' meeting held in Farwell Hall each Saturday noon, which has an attendance of over five hundred active Sunday-school workers. His own denomination has claimed his services as president of the Chicago Baptist Social Union in 1887 and 1888, and as chairman of the Illinois Baptist Sunday-school Commission, having served in the latter capacity for several years.

While perfectly true to his own church and untiringly devoted to its upbuilding, Mr. Jacobs is broad and liberal in his views and charitable toward the opinions of all others. He endeavors to make his life the embodiment of the true Christian spirit, which seeketh not evil and which bears one another's burdens. Although he claims not to be an orator nor has he made public speaking a part of his work, he is yet often before the public to advance the interests of the Sunday-school and the church, and is always entertaining and instructive. One cannot hear Mr. Jacobs without carrying away with him truths that will bear an influence on his life. He always satisfies the intellect while moving the hearts of men, and can hold spell-bound a great convention in the same way that he would perhaps half a dozen hearers. Webster has said that "True eloquence does not consist in words alone. It is action, noble, sublime, Godlike action"; and such it is with Mr. Jacobs.

We cannot better close this record of the life of this honored man than by quoting from Miss Frances E. Willard, who said of him: "Ours is a day in which each great movement has for its central figure some personality that incarcerates its method and idea. Organization being the watchword, there must be organizers; and it is safe to say that each of the guilds now so numerous is a success according to the vigor and devotion of its chief. Men will not rally around vacancy but they will around the leader. He must be born, he cannot be made. He must have a hand of iron in a glove of velvet. He must believe in and work for their best interests without haste and without rest. He must fling himself into the movement with it to sink or swim, and he must be loyal to the unfolding purpose of God as he understands it even unto death. A man who was to develop after this fashion until he became the central figure of the world's Sunday-school movement now lives in the electric city, otherwise Chicago, and his name is Benjamin F. Jacobs."

On the 16th of April, 1854, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Jacobs and Miss Frances M. Eddy, daughter of Dr. John M. Eddy, of Naperville, Illinois, formerly a leading physician of Rochester, New York. Her mother was the daughter of Judge Benjamin Wiley, formerly of Rome, New York. Mrs. Jacobs is a lady of culture, refinement and high education, and shares with her husband in his work for the interests of humanity.

STEPHEN H. VELIE,

MOLINE.

NO adequate memorial of Stephen H. Velie can be written until many of the useful enterprises with which he was connected have completed their full measure of good in the world, and until his personal influence and example shall have ceased their fruitage in the lives of those who were about him when he was yet an actor in the busy places of the world; yet there is much concerning him that can with profit be set down here as an illustration of what can be done if a man with a clear brain and willing hands but sets himself seriously to the real labors and responsibilities of life.

Stephen Henry Velie was born April 21, 1830, at Hyde Park, Dutchess county, New York. His parents were Henry and Susan Velie, the former a farmer by occupation, and the subject of this sketch lived at home until he was fifteen years of age, passing those years after the fashion, so common at that time, of attending school during the winter months and working on the farm in the summer.

In 1845 he removed to New York city, where he made his home with his grandfather, Stephen Herrick, who was a commission merchant. For two years he was employed in Mr. Herrick's office, and then accompanied that gentleman to New Orleans, where he remained for a short time. He then returned to New York and for a little while resided at Poughkeepsie, leaving there and going to St. Louis, where he was employed in the wholesale grocery house of Edward J. Gay & Company. Mr. Gay's residence was in Louisiana, and he was later elected to Congress from that State. For two years Mr. Velie made his home with Mr. Gray and managed a large plantation for him.

In 1853 he came to Rock Island and entered the employ of C. C. Webber & Company as head of the office force. For two years he resided at Princeton, Illinois, where he was engaged in the grocery business, and in 1863 became a partner with Hon. John Deere, of Moline, in the manufacture of plows. In 1868, when the concern was incorporated, he was elected its secretary, and was successively re-elected every year thereafter until his death, which resulted from heart failure, superinduced by an attack of the grip, February 14, 1895.

In addition to his interest with Deere & Company, he also held stock in the Moline Water Power Company, the People's Power Company, the Sylvan Steel Company, the stone quarries ot Le Claire, Iowa, the Moline Central Railway Company, of which he was president, and the First National Bank of Moline, being a member of the directory of that institution. He was also a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities.

Mr. Velie was formerly a Whig, but when slavery became an issue he transferred his allegiance to Republicanism, and ever afterward was loyal to that party. He was in no sense, however, a politician, and was content to let others seek the offices.

Mr. Velie was united in marriage, on the 10th day of May, 1860, to Miss Emma Deere, daughter of the late Hon. John Deere, and they have had five children, four of whom are living: Charles D., Stephen H., Jr., Willard L. and Grace, now Mrs. Stuart Harper, of Rock Island. To his children Mr. Velie was not only a devoted parent but a comrade in a literal sense as well, sharing all their games and sports with as much zest as he would have shown had he been their brother rather than their father. He was a man of domestic habits and loved his home and family with a loyal devotion. His tastes were also literary, and from close reading and deep thought he had a vast fund upon which to draw when in social intercourse. The versatility of his studies was remarkable. Notwithstanding the multiplicity of his business cares he was kind, unaffected and approachable. He considered that every comer, no matter what his station in life, had a claim upon his courteous attention, and it is something to say of him that among the saddest hearts his death has made are those whom he has left as partners and employes.

His benevolence was unostentatious and genuine, and there is nothing in the story of his life to show that he ever for a moment sought to compass a given end for the purpose of exalting himself. He championed measures and aided men, and accepted as his reward that thrill of delight which always accompanies victories achieved. Endowed by nature with a sound judgment and an accurate, discriminating mind, he feared not that laborious attention to the details of business so necessary to achieve success, and this essential quality was ever guided by a sense of moral right which would tolerate the employment only of those means that would bear the most rigid examination by a fairness of intention that neither sought nor required disguise. It is but just and merited praise to say of Mr. Velie, that as a business man he ranked with the ablest; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement; as a man he held the honor and esteem of all classes of people, of all creeds and political proclivities; as a husband and father he was a model worthy of all imitation; unassuming in his manner, sincere in his friendships, steadfast and unswerving in his loyalty to the right. His memory will be a sacred inheritance to his children; it will be cherished by a multitude of friends. Throughout his career of continued and far-reaching usefulness, his du-

Yours Truly

Emory Cobb

ties were performed with the greatest care, and during a long life his personal honor and integrity were without blemish.

Mr. Velie was a firm believer in the inexorable law of compensation, and one favorite quotation, frequently used, was, "As a man soweth, so shall he also reap." Upon these lines were his actions based through life.

EMORY COBB,

KANKAKEE.

THE Cobb family is one of the early and prominent Colonial families of America. The ancestry was originally English, and while there appears no absolutely authentic record of their first advent in America, yet it is known that there were two brothers, Morgan and Nathan Cobb, who came to this country early in the seventeenth century, and from them are descended many, if not all, of the name in this country. The Rev. Sylvester Cobb, historian and novelist, is a descendant of Nathan in the seventh generation, which fact tends to confirm approximately the time of the arrival of the two brothers in this country. On this subject William Cobb, of Warwick, Massachusetts, wrote to William Newell Cobb, May 17, 1844, as follows: "I have no one to consult on this subject except my mother, who resides in our family, and is now ninety-four years of age, but retains her mental faculties to a good degree. The most that I can learn is that two brothers by the name of Cobb emigrated from England to America, but at what time I cannot ascertain. One was named Morgan, the other Nathan. Our family is descended from Morgan Cobb. It has been said that we are tinctured with Scotch blood."

Emory Cobb traces his ancestry back to Morgan Cobb in the following manner: His father, William Cobb, was a son of Elisha and a grandson of William, whose father bore the name of Morgan, and was a grandson of Morgan, the original emigrant. In the Revolution this family, which had become quite numerous, was well represented, and its members were active and prominent Whigs.

Emory Cobb was born in Dryden, Tompkins county, New York, August 20, 1831, and is a son of William and Achsah (Bradley) Cobb, the former a farmer, who also operated several mills on Fall creek in Tompkins county, New York. Here our subject spent his boyhood days until his twelfth year, when his father died and he went to live with his paternal grandfather, Lemi Bradley. He had the usual common-school advantages, and when sixteen years of age (1847) went to Ithaca, New York, to learn telegraphy. The following year he secured a position as operator at Fredonia, New York, on the Erie & Michigan telegraph line, which had just been constructed by Hon. Ezra Cornell and Colonel J. J. Speed between Buffalo and Milwaukee. His services gave such satisfaction that in 1851 he was made bookkeeper of the company at Cleveland, Ohio, and in March of the following year became manager of their office in Chicago. It was while he was occupying this position that the first telegraph pool ever formed in this country went into effect. There were at that time three telegraph companies doing business from Chicago to the East—the Erie & Michigan, the Ohio, Indiana & Illinois, and the Southern Michigan. In 1853 it occurred to the managers of these lines that they could unite their offices in Chicago and divide their earnings, thus avoiding the evil results of direct competition and save much unnecessary expense. This was done under Mr. Cobb's supervision, and the experience proved so satisfactory that it was followed, in 1856, by the merging of the companies into the Western Union Telegraph Company, Mr. Cobb being retained in charge of the Chicago office, and his territory and powers enlarged by his appointment as superintendent of the western division. He held this important position until 1865, when his arduous duties began to undermine his health and he was given a year's leave of absence, which he spent in foreign travel through Europe, Asia and Africa.

On his return in 1866, Mr. Cobb was solicited to resume his former position, but fear of again breaking down under the growing cares and responsibilities incident to the office led him to decline; afterward he served, however, as a member of the board of directors. During his connection with the company as western superintendent, he originated and introduced an innovation, which has since become one of the important features of the commercial system throughout the world, and the importance of which can hardly be overestimated, namely, the transmission of money by telegraph. When he proposed the measure the managers of the Western Union were doubtful of its feasibility and refused to adopt it, but generously allowed Mr. Cobb to try the experiment on his own account, which he did. He established agencies throughout the Eastern cities and for ten years, from 1857 until 1867, conducted the business as a personal venture, in the meantime so thoroughly establishing its practicability that in the last named year it was incorporated as a part of the system of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and has since been one of the leading features of its service.

As early as 1861, Mr. Cobb had made investments in real estate in Kankakee, Illinois, and when he retired from active connection with the telegraph business he determined to seek recreation and rest amid rural pursuits in Kankakee county; but to a man by nature so active, recreation and rest meant merely a change of base of operations. He soon became prominent as a breeder of shorthorn cattle; and when the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association was formed in 1881 he was chosen as its first president, which position he has held most of the time since. This is perhaps the most important association of its kind in America, and conducts the official register for breeders of the various grades of shorthorn cattle in the United States and Canada. He was for many years a member of the State board of agriculture, serving as vice-president until 1882, when he declined re-election on account of a contemplated trip abroad with his family. He remained abroad about two years, visiting in that time most of the important points of interest in the Old World. He was one of the original trustees of the Illinois Industrial University at Champaign, Illinois, now the University of Illinois, and was president of the board from 1873 until 1883.

The beautiful and prosperous little city of Kankakee owes to Mr. Cobb more perhaps than to any other man the credit for its development in late years. He invested liberally in all kinds of enterprises to help build up the town. There is scarcely an important manufacturing venture undertaken in the city since he identified himself with Kankakee that he has not taken stock in and encouraged. In 1884 he erected the Arcade, the most modern, complete and unique office building in the city. He was instrumental in erecting the hotel River View. It was mainly through his instrumentality that the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane was located in Kankakee, and he donated thirty acres of land toward its original site. He is largely interested in the Kankakee Electric Railway Company, was its original promoter, and its existence is due almost entirely to his efforts and financial support. The First National Bank of Kankakee owes its existence to him; he was its president from its organization until 1893, and is now the largest stockholder. He has also been at various times extensively interested in business enterprises in other parts of the country, and in short stands as a type of our best class of self-made, energetic, liberal and progresisve men of this pushing age. Mr. Cobb's investments have not been made from purely selfish motives. He had years ago amassed a competency; but, imbued with the spirit of progress and humanitarianism, he has used the means he had acquired for the benefit and upbuilding of the home of his choice, and like other men whose interests were extensive and diversified, he suffered considerably in the financial panic which swept the country in 1893. With shrinkage of values the suspension of manufactories and the uncertainty and lack of confidence in business circles cost Mr. Cobb, as it did our most public-spirited and enterprising men throughout the country, many thousands of dollars; but we find him to-day undaunted and undismayed, calmly and persistently pushing forward his various enterprises. He, like others of his class, will still be at the "head of affairs." Such men were not intended as failures. They may meet with reverses, they may suffer serious losses, but as inevitably as the disturbed needle reverts to the pole so inevitably do men of his type regain the ascendency by virtue of superior ability.

Mr. Cobb was married February 9, 1858, to Isabella, daughter of Aaron Haven, one of the pioneer merchants of Chicago. They have three children: Charles Haven, born February 7, 1860; William Walter, born November 14, 1862; Duwane Phillips, born November 14, 1867.

Mr. Cobb is a genial, courteous gentleman, a good judge of men and measures, prompt, decisive, unselfish, broad-minded in his views, and liberal and charitable toward others. He is one of the most active members of the Episcopal church, and has been a member of the vestry of St. Paul's Church of Kankakee since the parish was organized in 1863, and a warden since 1865. While he is unusually liberal in support of all church work within the pale of his own religious creed, he is too fair-minded to confine his sympathies or charities within the boundary lines of tenet or creed, and any deserving call for aid outside his church meets with equally ready response.

GEORGE H. McILVAINE,

PEORIA.

GEORGE H. McILVAINE was born at East Liberty village, now the east end of the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1834. His parents were Rev. William B. and Elizabeth (Breading) McIlvaine, both of Scotch-Irish descent, and both of whose grandfathers were commissioned officers in the same brigade at Valley Forge. William B. McIlvaine's family resided in Lancaster county, and his wife's people in Allegheny county, for years. The last named gentleman died at Peoria, in 1892, at the advanced age of eighty-six years, having been for over sixty of them a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, and for forty pastor of the East End Church of Pittsburg.

The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood in East Liberty, where he attended the East Liberty Academy. Later he pursued his studies at Washington (Pennsylvania) College,—the same institution at which the lamented James G. Blaine was educated, and of which it is said that it has sent out into the world more great men, in proportion to the number of its alumni, than any institution of learning in the country.

Upon graduating at Washington College in 1853, young McIlvaine found that his health would not permit of his studying a profession, which had hitherto been his ambition, and he was constrained to seek other fields of labor. He therefore turned his face resolutely westward and set out for Illinois, where he engaged in farming, in Whiteside county, for a year.

In the spring of 1855 he came to Peoria, and being possessed of some means purchased the interest of Hervey Lightner in the wholesale and retail hardware and iron house of Walker & Lightner, Mr. Isaac Walker, the senior member of the firm, being his uncle. The new firm of Walker & McIlvaine was a successful one, and Mr. McIlvaine's connection therewith continued until 1872, at which time he disposed of his interest to the Walkers. Mr. Walker continued the business until his death, which occurred about thirteen years ago, and it has since been conducted by his children under the corporate title of The Isaac Walker Hardware Company.

Mr. McIlvaine was now free from business cares and anxiety, but his health was not good, and he therefore availed himself of the opportunity offered for rest and recreation. He spent the subsequent six months in Europe, passing a large portion of the time in Switzerland, and landed in New York on his return to America the very day in 1872 that Jay Cooke & Company failed, precipitating the nation into what is known as the "panic of '73."

Being interested as a stockholder and director in the Second National Bank of Peoria, he was naturally solicitous as to the welfare of that institution, and his stay in the East was brief, he feeling that he might be of assistance at home. Nor did he come too soon. Peoria was in the throes of the wildest excitement and every financial institution was the object of concern. The cashier of the Second National lost his head in the turmoil and resigned his office, and Mr. McIlvaine was chosen manager of the bank. As his health had been greatly benefited by his foreign trip, he accepted and at once entered upon the duties of his position, and carried the bank safely through the crisis. He continued as manager until the expiration of the bank's charter in 1883, at which time he wound up its affairs, and did it so well that he was able to pay the stockholders seventy-six and one-half per cent. premium on their holdings.

After the close of his successful career with the Second National, he became one of the prime movers in the organization of the Peoria National Bank, which was capitalized at $150,000, and shortly afterward increased to $200,000. Of this institution Mr. McIlvaine, who is one of the largest stockholders, was chosen cashier, an office which he ably filled till 1888, when failing health compelled its relinquishment. His services, however, were too valuable to be dispensed with, and he was elected vice-president, and continued as such for four years, at the expiration of which period he succeeded the late C. P. King as president, which position he now fills in a manner that reflects credit not only on himself but also upon the bank as well. The surplus of the Peoria National is $55,000, and it is one of the soundest monetary institutions in Illinois.

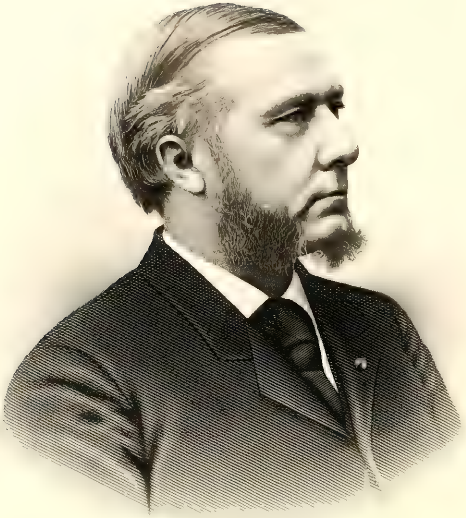
A sound Republican in politics, Mr. McIlvaine has never allowed his name to be used in connection with a political office, though repeatedly urged to do so. He has for the past twenty-five years been a member of the board of education, having been re-elected every two years during that entire period, and Peoria's excellent school system, than which there is no better in the State, may be ascribed to his efforts more than to those of any other one man. He also organized the Peoria Clearing House and Bankers' Association, of which he is the president, and for many years was a director of the Peoria Chamber of Commerce and chairman of one of that body's most important committees,—that on arbitration.

For many years he has been president of the Mercantile Library Board, and here as elsewhere his sterling sense and great executive ability have been of the greatest value.

With the religious training instilled into his youthful mind by pious and loving parents, it was but natural that he should be a firm believer in the doctrine taught by the Presbyterian Church, an elder of which he has been for the past third of a century, and giving freely both of time and money to its advancement. He is and has been for twenty-five years the superintendent of its Grace mission Sunday-school, a position in which his marked individuality has enabled him to do much good for the cause of Christianity. During the war he was a member of the Christian and Sanitary Commission instituted by the Young Men's Christian Association, and one of its most earnest members.

Mr. McIlvaine has traveled a great deal, having been all over the United States and passed several summers at both Atlantic and Pacific seaside resorts, and winters in Florida.

On the 18th day of August, 1857, Mr. McIlvaine was united in marriage to Miss Priscilla J. McClure, a member of an old and prominent family of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and sister of Colonel J. D. McClure. Of this union have been born seven children, five of whom are living, namely: Elizabeth, the wife of Albert Johnson, who has been connected with the Peoria National Bank and its predecessors since boyhood; William B., of the well-known law firm of Wilson, Moore & McIlvaine, of Chicago; Emma, who resides at home with her parents; Priscilla, now Mrs. Glenn S. Allen, of Kalamazoo, Michigan; and George H., Jr., who is pursuing his studies in the Peoria high school.



Lysander Hill

LYSANDER HILL,

CHICAGO.

IT is said that the poet is born, not made; but the successful lawyer has to be both born and made,—made by close application, earnest effort, by perseverance and resolute purpose. The abilities with which nature has endowed him must be strengthened and developed by use, and only by merit can the lawyer gain a pre-eminent position. The study of biography yields in point of interest and profit to no other study, for it is here that we learn how success has been achieved, the plans that have been followed and methods that have been pursued. In the life record of Mr. Hill are contained many valuable lessons, showing what can be accomplished by the young men of this free country, though they have no capital with which to start out on life's journey.

A native of Maine, Mr. Hill was born in Union, Lincoln county, on the 4th of July, 1834, and is a son of Isaac and Eliza M. (Hall) Hill. On both the paternal and maternal sides he descends from honored New England families that were founded on American soil during early Colonial days, settling with the Puritans in Massachusetts. The elementary education of the Judge was obtained in the common schools of his native town, and, entering Warren Academy, he prepared for college, for it was his desire to fit himself for his life work by a thorough education. In 1854 he became a student of Bowdoin College, at which he was graduated in 1858, at the head of his class, on the completion of the regular four years' course. Even before this time he had determined to enter the legal profession, and when his literary education was completed he entered the office of A. P. Gould, a prominent attorney of Thomaston, Maine, under whose direction he prosecuted his studies until admitted to the bar in 1860. Immediately he opened an office in that city, forming a partnership with J. P. Cilley, under the firm name of Cilley & Hill, the connection existing until 1862, when Mr. Hill withdrew in order to give his services to his country.

Immediately after the firing upon Fort Sumter, Mr. Hill aided in raising and equipping a battery of light artillery, in which he himself enlisted. This battery, fully equipped and armed at private expense, was offered to the Government for service in May, 1861, but was declined because General Scott thought the Government already had "more artillery than it knew what to do with." After the battle of Bull Run, Mr. Hill prevailed upon Governor Washburn to organize a regiment of cavalry and took an active part in raising it, although business duties obliged him to decline a commission in it. This regiment was the celebrated First Maine cavalry, afterward commanded by his law partner, General Cilley, which participated in more battles than any other regiment in the Army of the Potomac. In the early summer of 1862 he aided in raising the Eighth Maine Infantry, and after the State quota was full he prevailed upon Governor Washburn to raise an additional regiment, the Twentieth Maine Infantry, in which he accepted the command of a company. Colonel Bacheldor, the historian of Gettysburg, credits this regiment with turning the tide of battle in that decisive fight. In 1863 Mr. Hill's health rendered further service in the field impossible, and he was honorably discharged. His health was so greatly impaired that his physician forbade his return to the North for several years. His loyalty as a citizen and his devotion to the country's interests have ever been among his marked characteristics, and the community is fortunate that numbers him among its citizens.

Upon leaving the army Judge Hill located in Alexandria, Virginia, where he resumed the practice of law, also opening an office in Washington, District of Columbia, dividing his time between the two points. In the former city he was associated with George Tucker, under the style of Hill & Tucker. While thus engaged, in 1867, he was made register in bankruptcy for the Eighth Judicial District of Virginia, a position which he resigned in 1869 upon his appointment as judge of the same district to fill an unexpired term. In 1874 he left his Virginia home and removed to Washington, where entering into partnership with E. A. Ellsworth, under the firm name of Hill & Ellsworth, he began a successful business, which continued for many years. The firm connection existed until 1878, and Judge Hill was then alone in business in the Capital City until 1881.

It has largely become a custom at the present day to devote one's attention not alone to one line of business, but to one single branch of the business; and while Mr. Hill is an able lawyer under any consideration and in any place, he has given his special attention to patent litigation. By degrees it superseded his general practice, and he became known as one of the most prominent patent lawyers in the city of Washington. Patent law is peculiar and demands peculiar talents and experience. The successful patent lawyer must be, naturally if not practically, enough of a mechanic and scientist to discern the merits of any invention or discovery. To this qualification he must add a thorough knowledge of the law, an ingenuity that will compass any purpose, and an experience wide and varied enough to give him the most absolute confidence in his management of the case even when success seems farthest away. He must be a man of infinite resources, and such a man is Judge Hill, his success indicating that he possesses all requirements. He is regarded as authority on all matters pertaining to patent law, and to-day he stands among the foremost of those who are devoting their talents and energies to this specialty.

In May, 1881, Judge Hill came to Chicago to make the Queen City of the West his home, and to-day he is in the front rank among the many able members of the bar of Cook county, where some of the finest minds of the land are found. He formed a partnership with T. S. E. Dixon, which continued for nine years, and since has been alone in business, enjoying a most extended clientage, which comes from all parts of the country. In February, 1864, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hill and Miss Adelaide R. Cole, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. Their family numbers three children, and the Judge finds his chief source of pleasure in his home. In his political views he has always been a stalwart Republican, unwavering in his allegiance to the party whose principles he believes are best calculated to promote the country's best interests. In earlier years, before his legal duties were so pressing, he devoted considerable attention to political affairs, and in 1868 was a delegate to the national convention which nominated General Grant for the presidency. He was also chairman of the Republican State central committee of Virginia for two years. Upright, reliable and honorable, his strict adherence to principle commands the respect of all. The place he has won in the legal profession is accorded him in recognition of his skill and ability, and the place which he occupies in the social world is a trbute to that genuine worth and true nobleness of character which are universally recognized and honored.

DAVID D. EVANS,

DANVILLE.

ILLINOIS has always been distinguished for the high rank of her bench and bar. Perhaps none of the newer States can justly boast of abler jurists or attorneys. Many of them have been men of national fame, and among those whose lives have been passed on a quieter plane there is scarcely a town or city in the State but can boast of one or more lawyers capable of crossing swords in forensic combat with any of the distinguished legal lights of the United States. While the growth and development of the State in the last half century has been most marvelous, viewed from any standpoint, yet of no one class of her citizenship has she greater reason for just pride than her judges and attorneys.

In Judge Evans we find united many of the rare qualities which go to make up the successful lawyer and jurist. He possesses perhaps few of those brilliant, dazzling, meteoric qualities which have sometimes flashed along the legal horizon, riveting the gaze and blinding the vision for the moment, then disappearing, leaving little or no trace behind, but rather has those solid and more substantial qualities which shine with a constant luster, shedding light in the dark places with steadiness and continuity. Judge Evans can scarcely be termed an orator, but he has in an eminent degree that rare ability of saying in a convincing way the right thing at the right time. His mind is analytical, logical and inductive. With a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the fundamental principles of law, he combines a familiarity with statutory law and a sober, clear judgment, which makes him not only a formidable adversary in legal combat but has given him the distinction, while on the bench, of having fewer of his decisions revised or reversed than any other judge in the State of Illinois.

Judge Evans is a native of the Keystone State, but the family is of Welsh origin. His paternal grandfather was a native of north Wales, while his grandmother was from south Wales. They came to America when children and settled with their parents in Pennsylvania. The maternal grandfather of the Judge was named Lloyd, and was a man of prominence in his day. It was through his influence that a new county was formed in Pennsylvania, which he named Cambria, in honor of the land of his birth, Cambria having been the ancient name of Wales. He laid out and founded a town, the county seat of the new county, which he named for his son, calling it Ebensburg. He was a prominent minister of the gospel and a man of much note.

Judge Evans is the son of David and Anna (Lloyd) Evans, and was born at Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1829. His father was a stone-mason and contractor, and aided in the construction of the famous Portage road across the mountains in Pennsylvania. This was in the early days of railroading and the Portage road was considered a wonderful engineering achievement. With the money earned in the construction of this road, Mr. Evans purchased a farm and retired to rural pursuits.

Judge Evans may in the strictest sense of the word be termed self-educated. He was never in a schoolroom until he was ten years of age, and then spent only about two winter months of each year in pursuing his studies there. He was, however, of a studious disposition, and by course of self-instruction became qualified to teach and taught one or two terms, after which he went to Hiram, Ohio, attending the institute at that place. During the summer months he worked in the harvest fields for the money to defray his expenses during a school term. After leaving Hiram he went to southern Ohio, where he taught for five or six years, and during the time attended the Normal Institute at Lebanon, Ohio, for one term. In the meantime, also, while engaged in teaching, he had taken up the study of law, and in 1860 entered upon a course of study in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, at which institution he graduated in 1863. After leaving Ann Arbor he enlisted in the army, but soon contracted typhoid fever and had to return home.

In November, 1864, Judge Evans came to Danville, Illinois, and in partnership with John A. Kumler opened a law office. Clients not being as plentiful at the start as he had hoped for, he resorted to his former profession of teaching, and for a year conducted a prosperous school in this place. In company with Judge Clapp he then purchased the Chronicle and consolidated it with the Vermilion County Plaindealer, making the Danville Plaindealer, and became its editor. A year later, Judge Evans, disposing of his interest, again returned to the practice of law, this time in company with M. D. Hawes. Four years later Mr. Hawes abandoned the profession for that of the ministry and Judge Evans was alone for two years, when he associated with him Charles M. Swallow, the partnership continuing four years. Judge Evans was then alone until 1881, when he was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of county judge; and this brings us to consider perhaps the most important work he has done.

When Judge Evans came to the bench he found the affairs of the court in a deplorable condition, owing partly to the long-continued illness of his predecessor, Judge Hanford, and partly to the loose and wholly inefficient methods which had prevailed in the conduct of the office. When he entered upon his duties he found the office of the county judgeship of but little more importance than that of any ordinary justice of the peace. He found the affairs of the office a tangled skein, difficult indeed to unravel and straighten out. He found cases on the docket ten, fifteen and even twenty years behind. Nothing had been attempted beyond probate adjustment, and even in this matter grave abuses and neglect of duty were evident, not the least of which was the practice of allowing guardians, executors and administrators to settle at such times as they might elect, with their wards out of court, and such settlements had been accepted by the court in direct violation of law, which requires such settlements to be made under oath, in court, with an itemized account of all transactions pertaining to the estates or other property in trust. Judge Evans insisted upon changing all this. It is probable that the history of the entire State would fail to show such a complete and radical reformation and transformation in so short a time as was wrought by him during his first term in this office. He radically revised the methods in vogue in probate matters, and, as rapidly as possible under the circumstances, took up, straightened out and disposed of the old cases which had so long been lingering on the docket; required all guardians, administrators, executors, assignees and conservators to account for their trusts in the manner prescribed by law; developed the common law term from practically nothing to three terms per year of several weeks each, or in short he made the county court of almost equal importance to the circuit court. He appointed over two hundred executors and administrators and about one hundred and fifty guardians and conservators, all of whom he required to account regularly in court as the law required. He gave his undivided attention to the duties of the position to which he had been chosen, and gave careful consideration to each case as it came up; and as a result of this care and as evidence of his knowledge of law and sound legal judgment he achieved the proud distinction of having but one finding revised and but a single one reversed by the higher courts during his term of service.

Upon the expiration of his first term, Judge Evans was again elected to the same position, and for four years more presided over the court, the standing of which he had done so much to establish and elevate.

It must not be supposed that the methods adopted by Judge Evans met with the unqualified approval of all people in the community, although no one could speak aught against him personally, for in honor, integrity, ability and all that goes to constitute the ideal judge he was above reproach; yet there were many malcontents. There were those who had been thriving off the use of estates in trust who found their occupation gone; the machine politicians were not in love with him, for he was not the kind of man they could approach, much less handle, for the furtherance of their schemes; and when it came time to nominate a candidate for the third term Judge Evans busied himself with the duties of his office instead of wire-pulling for the nomination, with the result that he awoke one morning and found another Richmond in the field. Then it was that the better element of the other political party—the Democratic—formed plans, and without consulting him and entirely without his knowledge, and of course without his consent, either direct or indirect, placed his name on their ticket as their candidate for county judge. They justified their action in this matter partially by citing the fact that during his first candidacy for the office they had placed no candidate of their own in the field against him but had instead placed his name on their ticket, thus making him virtually the candidate of both political parties; and now, when the machine element in his own party had succeeded in getting him put aside, the Democrats placed his name on their ticket purely from consideration of the able and impartial manner in which he had for eight years conducted the affairs of this important position. This action of his friends—undoubtedly kindly meant—placed Judge Evans in an awkward position. He could not without wounding the feelings of his neighbors and friends peremptorily spurn this indorsement, and in fact and truth he had no opportunity of "declining the honor," as he was never consulted in the matter; so he simply let matters take their course. His enemies worked persistently and desperately, while he made no move and gave no utterance in his own behalf. The result was that he was defeated at the polls by a small majority. This may have

T. A. Skinner

been poor "politics," and undoubtedly was from a practical standpoint, but Judge Evans was never a practical "politician" in the sense that term is used in the present day. He has none of that "all-things-to-all-men" sort of qualification which is the principal stock in trade of the average latter-day politician. He is modest, dignified and reserved, and scorned the practice of going into the field and actively soliciting votes for himself. The result was that his opponents called him an aristocrat without sympathy with the common people, and said he was a party turncoat because his name appeared on the Democratic ticket. By these and other like methods enough votes were secured to retire him from the office he had done so much to dignify and honor. He accepted his defeat gracefully, and at once took up again the practice of his profession. In 1892 he became half owner of the Wabash Milling Company, and in 1894 the entire plant was destroyed by fire, and, it being only partially insured, a large loss was sustained.

In 1867 Judge Evans was married to Mrs. Edwilda A. Sconce, *nee* Cromwell. Of three children born to them only one survives—Waldo Carl, now seventeen years of age.

Judge Evans has been a member of the board of education and chairman of the Republican central committee. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1876, which nominated Hayes for the presidency, and has repeatedly been a delegate to State conventions. As a citizen no man in Danville stands higher; his hospitality is unbounded, and he and Mrs. Evans have given many of the most successful and enjoyable entertainments ever held in that city. As a lawyer he ranks among the best in the State. Above pettifogging or chicanery, he conducts his cases earnestly, honestly and skillfully. He is an impressive and logical reasoner, well grounded in the principles of law, quick to grasp the points in the case and adroit in presenting them. Of his qualifications as a jurist we have already spoken at length. As a writer he is graphic, concise and remarkably forcible. Had he continued in the newspaper field he would have undoubtedly ranked as one of the ablest editors in the State. He is a man of broad views, and his religion is that of works, not faith alone. He believes that the universe is governed by general, not by partial, laws, and that the infraction of those laws brings its penalty regardless of faith or belief. His mind is of that logical type which cannot accept on trust any dogma or creed against which his common sense rebels. In this, as in other matters, he is liberal and charitable, according to all the perfect right of freedom and reserving the same right for himself. He has proved himself in all the relations of life an earnest, honest, upright man, and a citizen of whom any community might justly be proud.

FREDERICK A. SHERWOOD,

OTTAWA.

THE history of a State as well as that of a nation is chiefly the chronicle of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society. The world judges the character of a community by that of its representative citizens, and yields its tributes of admiration and respect for the genius, learning or virtues of those whose works and actions constitute the record of a State's prosperity and pride; and it is in their character, as exemplified in probity and benevolence, kindly virtues and integrity in the affairs of life, are ever affording worthy examples for emulation and valuable lessons of incentive.

To a student of biography there is nothing more interesting than to examine the life history of a self-made man and to detect the elements of character which have enabled him to pass on the highway of life many of the companions of his youth who at the outset of their careers were more advantageously equipped or endowed. The subject of this review has through his own exertions attained an honorable position and marked prestige among the representative men of the West, and with signal consistency it may be said that he is the architect of his own fortunes and one whose success amply justifies the application of the somewhat hackneyed but most expressive title, "a self-made man."

Frederick A. Sherwood was born on a farm near Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, New York, in 1837, the day of his nativity being that which marks the anniversary of our national independence,—July 4. His parents, Walter C. and Elizabeth (Bloomer) Sherwood, had united their destinies while still in youthful years, and they were content to begin their married life in a modest way, sustained and encouraged by mutual affection and solicitude. The father finally became dissatisfied with the tardy and insufficient financial returns derived from agricultural operations in the old Empire State, and, like many another, he was affected by the memorable gold excitement in California, in 1849, and hoping to improve his opportunities for acquiring money, he joined the adventurous throng which that year plodded its weary and perilous way over mountain and plain to the land where the sunset gates are open wide. His was the lot of many another of the brave men, for he succumbed to the ravages of disease, and in the fall of the following year was consigned to his last resting place in the land where he had hoped to win a competency for himself and his little family.

Frederick attended the district school in the winters and assisted in the work of the farm during the summer seasons until he had attained the age of fourteen years, the discipline being of the sort that developed in him that sturdy independence which has been characteristic of his entire life, while incidentally were gained the elements of that robust constitution and physical vitality which have made him a man of goodly parts—the possessor of not only the sound mind, but also the eminent prerequisite, the sound body. When he was fourteen years old his uncle, John D. Sherwood, took a kindly interest in the boy and granted him the privilege of attending for two years the excellent academy in the village of Fishkill, near that historic old Dutch Reformed church which was utilized by the American forces as a prison during the war of 1812. The young man remained on the farm until January, 1857, when he became imbued with the desire to go out in life on his own responsibility and to take advantage of the opportunities which were so glowingly described as awaiting the youth who would follow Horace Greeley's advice to go West and grow up with the country. He was immature and inexperienced in the ways of the world, but he boldly sallied forth in quest of fame and fortune. With one hundred dollars in his pocket he left the old home in the East and in due time arrived in Centralia, Illinois. Here he was not successful in obtaining employment, and he proceeded to Ottawa, where, in May, 1857, his funds became exhausted, and, disheartened and discouraged at the frowns which fortune had bestowed upon him in place of the radiant smiles which he had confidently expected, he finally sent to his mother for a remittance of twenty dollars to enable him to return to his home in New York. That the old adage, "it is always darkest just before the dawn," has some foundation in fact was shown to him ere sufficient time had elapsed for him to secure tangible returns from his somewhat pathetic appeal to his mother. He succeeded in finding a situation which afforded a salary of twelve dollars a month with board and lodging. This position he gladly accepted and he was ready to render the most faithful and effective service which it was in his power to accord. After receiving the twenty dollars from his mother he immediately returned the money to her, as she was then in very moderate circumstances.

At the end of the first year he had, of the one hundred and forty-four dollars received as wages, saved the sum of one hundred dollars, showing that he had been signally frugal and industrious, and also that he thus early had appreciation of the practical necessity of saving his money if he hoped to advance in life. It is interesting to revert to the fact that this nucleus of his present large fortune was secured in the locality where he has since risen to a position as one of the most substantial capitalists and honored citizens,—one who has undoubtedly done more to advance the material interests of the city of Ottawa than has any other one individual. The second year his wages were doubled, and at its expiration he had accumulated sufficient funds to enable him to begin business operations on his own responsibility. Such determination and indomitable perseverance as were his needed only the opening wedge of opportunity to accomplish results. With definite ends in view, Mr. Sherwood allowed no incidental circumstances to swerve him from his purpose, and he showed a thorough appreciation of the value of time by utilizing his spare moments in the study of law, instead of wasting his leisure as the average young man would do at his age. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court at Ottawa, and although he did not enter upon the active practice of his profession he found his knowledge of law of inestimable service to him in his business of loaning money upon real estate securities, an enterprise in which he engaged at this time as the agent for capitalists in the East. For several years he invested largely in the wild lands of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, his purchases in 1880 and 1881 amounting to over ten thousand acres, on which he realized large profits. Although he has made Ottawa his home and business headquarters, he has found it more profitable to invest money in lands farther west. Three-fourths of the money which he has used or loaned to be used in the building of over thirty business blocks, houses and churches in Ottawa, has been secured through investments outside that city. He has thus and in other ways lent aid and influence toward the advancement and substantial upbuilding of Ottawa, and, as before suggested, has done more than any other one man to make the city what it is to-day, one of the most attractive and prosperous in the State of Illinois.

On the 17th of September, 1879, at New London, Connecticut, Mr. Sherwood was united in marriage to Miss Phœbe A. Anthony, who traces her lineage back to prominent old Revolutionary families. Her ancestors were among the Platts who established the town of Plattsburg, New York, and she has descended in line from Lieutenant Zachariah Platt, who went into camp at New York city, on May 11, 1776, holding a commission signed by John Hancock, then president of the Continental Congress. This ancestral association with the great war for independence entitles Mrs. Sherwood to membership in that noble organization, the Daughters of the Revolution, and in the same she now holds conspicuous preferment as regent for Ottawa. She is a woman of gentle refinement, gracious presence and high cultivation, taking a great interest in literature and society and presiding with dignity over her magnificent home. Our subject and his wife are the parents of two sons: Frederick A. Sherwood, Jr., born September 11, 1881, and now a student in the Ottawa high school; and Everitt A. Sherwood, who is also attending the public schools of the city.

Notwithstanding his wealth and high position Mr. Sherwood is of the thoroughly democratic type which is the crowning honor of our republic. This is shown in the fact that he has not seen fit to isolate his children in private schools, but has gladly given them the privilege of winning their own way in competitive struggle with those of their own age in the excellent public schools.

Mr. Sherwood's financial interests in the city of Ottawa are of most extensive order. He maintains here a private banking institution, which in its resources and scope of operations is one of the most important private banks in the State outside of Chicago. The establishment has the duplicate function of a savings bank and a bank of deposit, and is provided with finely appointed counting-rooms and offices, with the only safety-deposit vaults in Ottawa. Mr. Sherwood is the owner of the fine opera-house which adorns and furnishes exceptional privileges to the city, and he stands as the largest tax-payer in the city. In his social relations he is identified with the Iroquois Club, of Chicago, the Ottawa Boat Club and the Knights of Pythias, and on the 2d day of July, 1895, he was appointed a director of the Reddick Library of his city for three years. In August, 1895, he gave the city of Ottawa, for the use of the people thereof, a drinking fountain, ornamented with a statue of Hebe. It is eleven feet high and is supplied with artesian water. It adorns Washington Park in said city. From May, 1889, until May, 1891, he served as mayor of Ottawa, having been elected on the Democratic ticket; and it is conceded that he gave Ottawa the only economical administration it has had since becoming a city.

He is a most genial man, easily approachable by all who may have occasion to seek an audience with him, and is very hospitable and generous, being sympathetic in nature and animated by a broad humanitarian spirit. Some of his characteristic tenets are that all children should be taught to think consecutively and to cultivate memory, which has so important an influence in the practical affairs of life. He holds that any young man who, beginning at the age of twenty-one, will save one-half his earnings, will have gained a comfortable competency by the time he is thirty-five. This he maintains is the true secret of financial success. Absolute truthfulness and honesty, in thought, word and deed, he considers as not only cardinal virtues but as necessary adjuncts if one would realize the maximum success of which he is capable. He urges also the value of perseverance, and believes also that

He who wishes strong enough,
He who works hard enough,
He who waits long enough,
Will get what he wishes, works and waits for.

He believes that individual happiness and the only genuine measure of contentment and pleasure in life is gained as a reflex from kind actions to others. He says that he is a member of the "church universal," with the sky as its vaulted roof, the earth its floor and foundation, with the feathered songsters as its choir, the flowers of the field its incense, and nature's forces as surrounding influences, bringing to us sublime thoughts and reverent feelings akin to heaven. He believes that intrinsic goodness of heart which prompts love and kindness to one's fellowmen brings the fullest recompense of happiness in this life and insures as great a certainty of happiness hereafter as we can reasonably hope for.

Our subject has recently completed one of the finest residences in the State, and this magnificent stone castle, on the bluff overlooking the Illinois river and the city, on the edge of his park of ninety acres, with its two miles of finely improved roadways, and its picturesque elevation, is an object of interest and admiration to visitors for miles around and to all who may pass through or sojourn in the city. It will certainly be appropriate to incorporate in this connection a brief description of this beautiful home, which was erected at a cost of more than one hundred thousand dollars and its completion having been effected after three years' constant labor. Mr. Sherwood personally superintended the erection of the building, so that many details of the structure, both from an exterior and interior point of view, are of distinctively original design. As the owner terms it, the architecture is something of a "Colonial" type, the idea having been to blend the massive and the ancient with modern and unique styles. The house is two stories and a half in height and built of buff Bedford oolitic limestone, with copings, caps and trimmings of Portage red sandstone. Of the two towers the taller is ninety-two feet in height. The extreme length of the house is ninety-six feet, extreme width eighty-five feet. The two big chimneys are of Bedford stone with terra-cotta trimmings.

Entering the house from the west one passes under a large portico, resting upon sandstone pillars. Suspended from its roofs are large electric lights, constructed after a special design by Mr. Sherwood. Going up the steps, one sees above the door the motto "Teneo amore et teneor," wrought in French stained glass. Entering the large hall, thirty feet in width, and extending entirely through the house, it is seen that the interior is cheerful though massive. The woodwork is of light, oil-finished oak, finely carved. Flanking the walls are ten French plate mirrors, each about three to ten feet in dimensions. Rich Swiss tapestries, in Nile green and dark amber, drape the doorways to the various apartments that open off the hall. In an angle, just beyond the grand staircase, is the fireplace in Bedford stone, there being carved above the mantle in old English letters: "Welcome the coming, and speed the parting guest."

On the first floor, finished in sycamore, cherry and birch are the reception, living, library and office rooms, and across the hall the dining room, thirty-eight by twenty-two feet, finished in oak, with oak floor bordered with walnut. The dining hall as well as the lower and upper halls have panelled ceilings of oak. The fireplaces are of fine Italian marble and the draperies of Swiss manufacture. Opening to the north of the dining hall are the butler's and servants' quarters.

From the center of the large hall one can look up through an opening surrounded by an ornate oaken balustrade, in the second floor, to a hipped oaken skylight overhead, filled with stained glass in pale blue and pink tints. On this second floor are eleven sleeping rooms, done in oak, cherry, California redwood and Georgia pine. The third floor has a number of plain rooms finished in pine.

Both gas and electricity are provided for lighting the house. There are two hundred and seventy-five incandescent lamps and gas lights that can be put in use. They depend from diamond-shaped brasses of unique design and are shaded by variously made globes of light blue and pink. In the basement, wherein are also the children's play-room and a billiard hall, are four furnaces that do the heating. Indirect radiators constructed under registers in the great hall above greatly assist ventilation in summer by permitting cold air to pass in.

In conclusion it will be germane to revert to certain points touching the genealogy of our subject. The Sherwoods trace their ancestry back to England, presumably to the bandits who made Sherwood forest so famous; certainly to the time of John Calvin, as the Sherwood and Calvin families intermarried, and maintained a joint family motto, "Teneo amore at teneor," which Mr. Sherwood utilizes with much consistency and of which he is justly proud. His mother's ancestors came from France, but of them but little is known in the way of authentic history. She entered into eternal rest in November, 1892, at the home of her daughter in New Jersey, having attained the venerable age of seventy-one years. John D. Sherwood, an uncle of Frederick, was a lawyer of considerable prominence in New York city from 1850 to 1875. He traveled extensively in Europe and contributed many articles to Harper's Magazine and other periodicals. He also wrote a comic history of the United States and published other works of greater importance.

The character and position of Frederick A. Sherwood illustrates, most happily for the purpose of this work, the fact that if a young man be possessed of the proper attributes of mind and heart he can unaided attain to a point of unmistakable precedence and gain for himself a place among those men who are the foremost factors in shaping the destinies of the nation. His career proves that the only true success in life is that which is accomplished by personal effort and consecutive industry. It proves that the road to success is open to all young men who have the courage to tread its pathway, and the life record of such a man should serve as inspiration to the young of this and future generations, and teach by incontrovertible facts that success is ambition's answer.

FREDERICK STAHL,

GALENA.

MR. STAHL was born at Baltimore, Maryland, on the 28th day of February, 1809, the seventh son of Jacob and Eva Barbara (Knoble) Stahl, both of Stuttgart, Germany, and received his education in that city. At the age of twenty he removed to what is now the city of Galena, where he ever afterward resided. He served as sergeant in Colonel Stephenson's company in the Black Hawk war, and at the decisive battle of Bad Axe achieved distinction. A few months prior to his death he attended a reunion of the survivors of that war, of whom there were but fourteen.

Shortly after his arrival in Galena he formed a partnership with Arthur L. Johnson, a connection that continued till 1838, when the firm was dissolved and the business was continued by Mr. Stahl alone. He was actively engaged in this enterprise till 1852, when he was succeeded by his brother Nicholas and Mr. Thomas Foster. In 1839 he became president of the Galena branch of the Illinois State Bank, and continued in that capacity during the existence of that institution. For a few years he retired from active business, but in 1857 became president of the Galena Marine Insurance Company, and remained its chief officer until it was merged into the Merchants' National Bank in 1865. Of the latter named institution he was elected a director, and continued as such until his death, a period of nearly twenty-seven years. He was also president of the Galena & Southwestern Wisconsin Railroad Company until it became a part of the Chicago & Northwestern system.

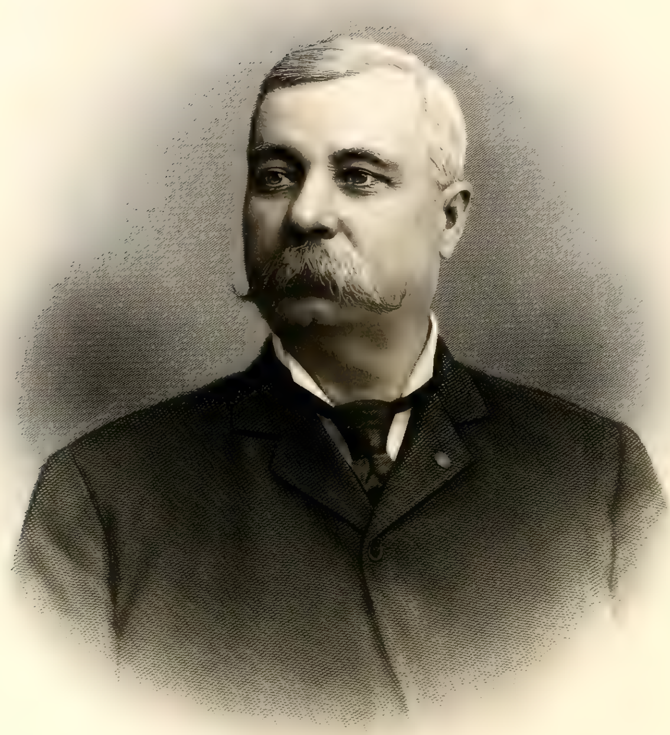
Politically Mr. Stahl was in early life a Whig, later he affiliated with the Democracy, and was chosen to fill a number of important offices by that party. He was a devoted churchman and one of the founders of Grace Episcopal Church, of Galena. For forty years prior to his death he was senior warden of the parish, and for a long period its treasurer and chief supporter. For forty-five consecutive years he represented his parish as lay delegate to the diocesan convention, and was held in the highest esteem and veneration by both clergy and laity, being often chosen among the men to represent the diocese in general convention. The diocesan convention shortly prior to his death he was unable to attend, because of ill health, and that body paid him a fitting tribute, expressing appreciation of his past valuable services through a set of resolutions, in which the sentiment of the body was incorporated by unanimous vote. His counsel was always sought, and was ever on the side of peace and moderation.

In December, 1839, Mr. Stahl was united in marriage to Miss Alice L. McLean, the eldest daughter of Samuel McLean, of Alexandria, Virginia. In connection with this may be mentioned the fact that during the great Civil war the first battle—that of Bull Run—was fought upon McLean brother's home plantation, and in 1865 the terms of Lee's surrender were drawn up in the dining-room of his house at Appomattox; his table, upon which the signatures were written, having been carried off by General Sheridan, is now in Libby Prison Museum, Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Stahl have three children living: Mrs. A. M. Lawver, of San Francisco; Mrs. W. W. Steele, of Ardmore, near Philadelphia; and Miss Alice B., who with her aged mother resides at the old homestead in Galena. Mr. Stahl's final illness was brief, the result of a cold, and he passed away on the 8th day of January, 1892.

The following, written by Right Reverend W. B. McLaren, appeared in the "Diocese of Chicago" the month subsequent to Mr. Stahl's death:

"Mr. Stahl was a man of remarkably fine intellectual development. His reading was as wisely selected as it was widely extended. His memory was a retentive one, and enriched his conversation from its abundant stores. Although many years absorbed in business, he always found time to devote to the cultivation of his mind. Coupled with this was a winsome modesty which prevented him from any parade of his mental acquisitions. He was a man of very finely strung nature; his sensibilities were quick and his sympathies tender. He was withal cheerful and bright, very companionable and always governed by a judicious view of persons and things. Mr. Stahl was a home-loving man and had much to love there. A devoted wife and family of accomplished daughters endeared him to the fireside. Many must be the memories which they now enjoy of the happy years passed in his congenial presence. In his relations to the community he enjoyed the confidence which is always awarded to sterling integrity, and achieved the honor of a spotless name, which was more to him than the millions whose acquisition has brought to many the stigma of dishonor. He was a man who believed all the articles of the Christian faith without a doubt, and strove to practice them in his life. To him the church was a holy mother. He loved her ways, her courts, her progress with a filial reverence. * * * It was the writer's privilege to spend two days with him a few weeks ago. His hearty welcome, his bright sallies, his expressions of attachment can never be forgotten. Feeble as his frame was, he walked twice to church on the Sunday, and oh the eagerness with which he listened to the blessed truth of Christ! At times tears rolled down his cheeks as though he were repeating to himself,



John W. Arnold

for the theme was of Christ, and the joys of heaven.

'Jesus, the very thought of thee
With sweetness fills my breast;
But sweeter far thy face to see,
And in thy presence rest.'

"At parting a playful compact was proposed that we should wait until the dawn of the twentieth century before we would sing our Nunc Dimittis. He accepted it with a smile; but we scarcely dreamed that the expedient which was designed only to cheer him in the infirmities of age would so soon meet death's contradiction. At his burial, at which were gathered a multitude of those who loved and honored him, the services closed with the solemn chant, 'Now, Lord, lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace.'

"The dear old parish at Galena has been sadly bereaved within a few years. One after another of the noble men and women have gone to their rest; and now, Mr. Stahl having joined them in Paradise, it can never be the same Galena again. But the vigil continues though the sentinels change. Others are there to follow in their steps; one generation comes as another goes, and all the living will be the better and the stronger for thinking of them who while here lived as those who seek a better country."

JOHN W. ARNOLD,

CHICAGO.

THE man who was content to go through the war as a "high" private, doing his duty nobly and unflinchingly on the field of battle or in the camp, is the man who to-day is serving to the best of his ability—and that ability is of a superior order—as United States marshal for the Northern District of Illinois; the man who has ever been found in the foremost ranks of citizens who are devoted to their country's best interests and to the welfare of their fellow men; in private life, in legislative halls, in official positions always laboring for others with an unselfish devotion that well entitles him to the respect which is so freely given him and to a place among the honored and valued residents of the metropolis of the West.

John W. Arnold is a New York man by birth, but almost his entire life has been spent in the State of his adoption. He was born in Washington county of the Empire State on the 14th of February, 1842, and is a son of John H. Arnold, a native of Vermont, who emigrated westward in the early '50s and for many years was a leading merchant of Lockport, Illinois, where he is now living retired at the age of eighty-eight years, enjoying the rest which should always crown a well-spent life. In his young manhood he married Miss Lucretia M. Vail, who also was born in Vermont, and died at their home in Lockport in October, 1893, at the age of seventy-five years.

Mr. Arnold of this review is the fourth in a family of seven children, five of whom are still living. The first thirteen years of his life were passed in the East and he then came with his parents to northern Illinois, since which time he has been prominently identified with the best interests of the State. He was educated in Lockport, graduating at the high school in 1860, after which he engaged in clerking for a time in his father's store; but, when the war broke out and he felt that his country needed the services of all her loyal sons, he put aside the pursuits of civil life to follow the stars and stripes.

In September, 1861, Mr. Arnold enrolled his name among the "boys in blue" of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, as a member of company D, and as a private served throughout the struggle, which preserved the Union and struck the shackles from three million slaves. A look at Mr. Arnold shows that he is fitted for leadership, but he cared not for the trappings of the official, doing his duty in the ranks with commendable fidelity. He was with the forces of General Grant at the battles of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth and the battle of Hatcher's Run in Tennessee. About this time he was taken ill with typhoid fever and asked for a discharge, which was granted at Jackson, Tennessee, August

1, 1862. He immediately returned home, where, with good nourishing he soon recovered, and in the same month he again entered the service. The strong right arm of this loyal son was found supporting his country from that time until the close of the war. He this time became a member of the Chicago Mercantile Battery and with that command participated in the battles of Oxford, Mississippi, Haines' Bluff, the battle of Arkansas Post, and was with the forces of General Grant at Magnolia Hills, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge and the siege of Vicksburg, which began on the 22d of May, 1863, and continued until the 4th of July, following. With others he volunteered and took two guns up to the rebel breastworks. This hazardous position they held for two hours when, by the overwhelming numbers on the other side, they were repulsed. He then helped to drive Joe Johnston out of Jackson, Mississippi, and participated in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, Louisiana, April 8, 1864, where the battery was captured and thirty-five of the men were killed and wounded. Mr. Arnold was one of twenty-two who were made prisoners of war and sent to Camp Ford, Texas. There he was confined for fourteen months. In August, 1864, in company with three comrades, he succeeded in making his escape, only to be re-captured three weeks later; but after fourteen months passed in captivity he was exchanged at the mouth of Red river, May 27, 1865, and mustered out on the 16th of June, following. He was ever found at his post of duty, faithful to the old flag and the cause it represented. Amidst the raining shot and shell, on the hard picket march or in the camp, he always willingly performed the task that was allotted to him. The country owes a debt of gratitude, that can never be repaid, to the brave privates who under any and every condition followed their leaders. Theirs was the hard task, theirs the fatiguing service,

> "Theirs not to question why,
> Theirs but to do and die;"

and if their lives were spared they returned to their homes to become as loyal and true citizens in the days of peace as they had been in the hours of war.

Upon his return Mr. Arnold engaged in merchandising in Lockport for many years, and the business is still carried on by his son. The former was a prosperous merchant. It is his custom to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, and his well-directed efforts and scrupulous honesty and exactness won him the confidence and the patronage of the public. He has been quite prominent in political affairs and has always been a supporter of the Democracy. He has held various minor offices, and in 1888 was appointed postmaster of Lockport, capably serving in that position until after the inauguration of President Harrison, when he resigned. In November, 1890, he was elected to the Illinois State senate from the Fifteenth District, which is strongly Republican, his predecessor having been elected by a majority of thirteen hundred and fifty. This he succeeded in overcoming and won the election by a majority of one hundred and seventy-two. This is certainly a high compliment to his superior qualifications, the confidence reposed in him and his personal popularity; but his election meant something more than the election of a Democratic senator; it meant the election of a United States senator from Illinois. Previously his district had always elected a candidate of the opposing party. In the joint assembly there were now one hundred and one Democrats and one hundred Republicans. Had the district gone as it usually had done the Republicans would have had the majority vote; but Mr. Arnold was the famous "one" to make the ever-remembered "101" that sent John M. Palmer to the United States senate, and broke the long continued deadlock. In the Senate Chamber Mr. Arnold made for himself a record as a friend to the laboring man, working earnestly and untiringly for the interests of those who are forced to earn their own bread by the sweat of their brow. He opposed all measures that favored capital to the oppression of labor, and was instrumental in securing the passage of the anti-truck bill. He was chairman of the committee on waterways, drainage, military affairs and a member of all the important committees.

Mr. Arnold was married December 22, 1869, to Miss Abbie Mathewson, of Lockport, Illinois, who was born in Chicago, June 14, 1845, a daughter of A. J. Mathewson. Their only living child, John W., Jr., was born in Lockport, December 29, 1870, and is now in business there. They lost two children: Julius M., who died March 4, 1895, and Julia M., who died June 13, 1888. They were twins, born August 22, 1874.

Mr. Arnold is a pleasant, genial and polished gentleman of high social qualities, and is very popular, having a most extensive circle of friends and acquaintances who esteem him highly for his genuine worth. Socially he is connected with E. L. Gooding Post, No. 401, G. A. R., of which he is past commander.

On the 20th of February, 1894, by President Cleveland, Mr. Arnold was appointed to the responsible position of United States marshal of the Northern District of Illinois, and is discharging his duties with a promptness and fidelity which has won him the highest commendation. He is fearless in the discharge of his duties and his service has been very valuable, especially in connection with the suppression of the labor riots which centered in Chicago in the summer of 1894. He received many commendatory letters, one of which we give, for it shows his fidelity and how it was regarded at headquarters. It reads as follows:

August 6, 1894.

Hon. Richard Olney,
Attorney General United States,
Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir:—

Mr. J. W. Arnold, the United States marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, has performed the trying and onerous duties of his office during the recent railway strike with such marked ability and fidelity that the receivers of this company desire to express in a formal way their appreciation of his splendid service.

During the two weeks following June 29, 1894, he was almost constantly engaged, day and night, in the recruiting, officering, equipping with arms, distributing and directing an army of special deputy United States marshals. The demand for them was so large and urgent that it was impossible to investigate, with any thoroughness, the antecedents of the men who applied for commissions; yet Marshal Arnold, by his energy and care in selecting his deputies and in placing reliable officers over them, succeeded in furnishing promptly a surprisingly effective guard for the threatened and obstructed railroads in Chicago. During much of the time he took charge personally of the deputies at the points of gravest danger, and by his courage and activity added greatly to the strength of the force.

From first to last, he performed his duty with exceptional courage and devotion. He is entitled to the highest praise for his tireless and efficient action in checking the lawlessness of the mob, and in preserving from destruction the railroad property in the custody of the United States court here and in keeping open the lines of the inter-State transportation.

Very respectfully yours,
E. A. Bancroft,
Solicitor for Illinois,
For Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.

Well poised at all times, Mr. Arnold was cool and collected in the midst of the excitement which everywhere prevailed, and with a clear mind and discriminating judgment he was thus able to direct movements to the best advantage. It was his effort to save life, not to destroy it, and the policy which he followed won the approval of all unbiased persons. While possessing the qualities of a successful business man and a desirable social companion, perhaps Mr. Arnold's most strongly marked characteristic is his unswerving fidelity to duty. His private interests must always give way to the public good, and thus he has become honored and esteemed by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance or who have met him in a business way.

DR. EDWIN JUDSON,

CHICAGO.

THE subject of this review is one whose history touches the pioneer epoch in the annals of the State of Illinois and whose days were an integral part of that indissoluble chain which linked the early, formative period with that of latter-day progress and prosperity. Not alone is there particular interest attaching to his career as one of the pioneers of Chicago, but in reviewing his genealogical record we find his lineage tracing back to the Colonial history of the nation and to that period which marked the inception of the grandest republic the world has ever known. Through such sources have we attained the true American type, and along this line must our investigations proceed if we would learn of the steadfast and unyielding elements which constitute the basis upon which has been reared the lofty and magnificent superstructure of an enlightened and favored commonwealth.

Not many years ago the fiery element obliterated one of the famous old homesteads at East Hartford, Connecticut,—one known locally as the "Judson place." This time-honored and weather-beaten structure was one of no little historical interest, since it had been in the possession of the Judson family for nearly two hundred years and had been the birthplace of many eminently worthy citizens, who played well their part in the consecutive annals of national development, and where two of his nieces were murdered. The Judsons were very early settlers of New England, and the family had given some distinguished names to American history more than a century ago. It is with this particular branch of the family located at East Hartford that we have particularly to do in this connection, since to it belonged the honored Chicago pioneer to whom this memoir is dedicated.

At the beginning of the present century the old homestead mentioned was occupied by Deacon John Judson, who was one of the substantial agriculturists of that section of the Nutmeg State, and who was held in high esteem locally, having been prominent as one of the pillars of the Congregational Church, of which he was a zealous and devoted adherent during the major portion of his long and useful life. He married a Miss Olcutt, who was also a descendant of a prominent pioneer family of Connecticut, and they reared a family of children, one of whose number was Dr. Edwin Judson, the subject of this review,—a man who for nearly a half century was identified with the professional, business and social interests of Chicago, and who was one of the first dental practitioners to locate in the Northwest, having been the first resident dentist in the city which now stands as the great and phenomenal metropolis of the West.

Dr. Judson was born in the house under whose roof-tree had three or four generations of his ancestors found an abiding place, the date of his nativity having been February 22, 1809. He grew to manhood upon the old ancestral farmstead, contributing his quota to carrying on the work of the farm and imbibing copious draughts of the spirit of independence, which is ever the concomitant of the life thus closely linked to nature. The discipline was one which also begot a lively appreciation of the nobility of honest toil and of the advantages which stretched far beyond such a narrowed mental horizon. Our subject was granted such educational advantages as the locality afforded, attending the public schools of East Hartford a portion of each year and supplementing this discipline by a course of study in the academy, where he acquired a good English education. Now the ambition of the youth began to strain at its fetters, and he determined to prepare himself for a wider field of usefulness than that which is rounded up in the monotonous routine of the farm. His ambition was one of effort, and he bent his energies toward the accomplishment of the desired ends. He went to New Haven, Connecticut, where he began and completed the study of dentistry under the effective preceptorage of one of the old-time practitioners of that city. Having received in due time the requisite license or certificate which entitled him to practice, he turned his attention to professional work upon his own responsibility, and

Edwin Judson

was engaged in practice for several years in his native State, his efforts being attended with success.

Prior to this, however, the Doctor had made a prospecting trip through several of the Western States, and though he was not at that time sufficiently impressed with this section of the Union to locate here, yet he had a prescience of the posibilities in store and of the ultimate conditions that would prevail when the steady march of progress and development should have set in this direction. After he returned to his home in the East he maintained a watchful attitude in regard to the advancements made in the West; and when there came to him a realization that at last the era of substantial and permanent development, which he had anticipated, had been ushered in, he was not slow to identify himself with the new and growing section, though he retained a deep attachment for his New England home and its environments and associations. The strength and courage of those who thus became pioneers of the West and voluntarily resigned their claims to the conveniences, comforts and delectable surroundings of the older sections of the Union, can scarcely be realized by the end-of-the-century generation who are in the full enjoyment of the privileges which these organizers and institutors provided by denying the same to themselves in the early stages of development. Dr. Judson thus became one of the pioneers of the Northwest, and in coming here he was determined to make the best of every opportunity offered—to advance himself as much as might be by thrift, enterprise and honest endeavor and to aid in the work of permanent development, the while reaping such generous returns as were incidentally in store for those who thus valiantly laid the foundations of the empire of the West. His second journey to the West was therefore not one of investigation and observation, but he came hither with a clearly defined purpose and with a certain object in view. This prime object was to select a location for permanent residence and one where he might eventually gain a due measure of success in the practice of his profession. That he was favored by fortune or that his wisdom was far-reaching in his selection of the incipent metropolis, Chicago, as his headquarters and field of operations, can not be doubted, and that he was not denied the full harvest in its time is to be held as a just recompense for his well-directed and assiduous efforts. His name is one which the gigantic and wonderful city of the lake may well hold in perpetual honor, as placed upon the scroll which records the names of her pioneers of the early '40s.

Dr. Judson arrived in Chicago in November of the year 1840, and installed himself in the old Tremont House, of which Ira Couch, the famous pioneer boniface, was then proprietor. Soon after his arrival he entered upon the practice of his profession, establishing a temporary office in the hotel, where the parlor had been arranged for his use until such time as he could secure eligible quarters. He soon established a permanent office at number 94 Lake street, and there he continued his professional labors for the next nineteen years, gaining marked prestige as a skillful practitioner and as a man of unswerving honor and integrity. His practice far transcended local limitations, patients coming to him from all parts of the contiguous country, many of them traveling with ox teams for a distance of one hundred miles for the purpose of securing attention at his hands. The demands thus placed upon his attention led him eventually to a certain itinerancy in his professional work, since, in addition to receiving at his office these patients from remote towns and settlements, he found it finally expedient to make visitations to these places at regular intervals, and thus he became widely known throughout a wide radius of territory contiguous to the city. His experiences in this pioneer practice were necessarily attended with many inconveniences and with much hard labor, for he had to traverse long stretches of unimproved country and to accept accommodations of the most primitive order; but his courage and zeal never flagged, and he incidentally gained a wide and valuable knowledge of this section of the West and its possibilities for growth and development, also forming a wide acquaintanceship with the pioneer settlers, many of whom subsequently attained fortune and distinguished position.

The first home of our subject in Chicago was a modest cottage at 111 State street, now in the very heart of the great retail district of the city, and this property, which he acquired when its location was considered suburban, is still in the possession of the family, and of course represents a very high valuation. During the years of his active practice in Chicago he gained signal precedence and held the same against the active competition which eventually existed. He was fully conversant with both the theory and the practice of dentistry and was signally devoted to his profession, keeping constantly in touch with the advancements made in the line and ever availing himself of the most modern and approved appliances and accessories for facilitating his work and improving its character. The fact has already been incidentally noted that at the time when Dr. Judson located in Chicago skilled dentists in the West were very few in number. In the rural villages where there were medical practitioners these pioneer physicians were often called upon to transcend their normal professional functions by extracting teeth for those who suffered through this source, and in their hands the old-time "turnkey" became often an instrument of torture, though effectual in its operations. The specific practice of dentistry was almost unknown, and it is not strange that when an able dentist visited these localities or administered to the wants of the people in his office in Chicago, utilizing the most improved appliances of the day and standing ready to supplement the work of nature by supplying artificial teeth, that he should have been looked upon as a man of wonderful attainments and almost as a worker of miracles. Our subject made, by virtue of his professional ability, a profound impression upon the pioneer communities, and in exemplifying in a practical way the science of dentistry he became very prominent both as a practitioner and a citizen, and it is not to be wondered at that he should be one of the pioneers most distinctly remembered by a later generation as well as by his contemporaries. As the glorious nineteenth century draws to its close and the magnificent Garden City lays stretched far and wide along the shores of Lake Michigan, Dr. Judson is remembered as one of the representatives of his profession in the inceptive period of its existence as a separate and distinct calling in the Western States, and in this connection there may be gained a distinctive idea of the conditions that prevailed in Chicago at the time of his coming here, when the statement is made, and absolutely vouched for, that the first piece of polished furniture manufactured in the city was the instrument case which found a place in his office —this case still being in the possession of his widow. When we look at Chicago to-day and note her marvelous industrial activities, it almost passes belief that only one generation ago the facilities and conditions could have been so radically different.

In 1857, after nearly two decades of close application to professional work, Dr. Judson felt constrained to retire from active service in the line, as his health had become somewhat seriously impaired. With a view to recuperating his vital energies he removed, in that year, to the town of Geneva, in the picturesque Fox river valley, having undoubtedly been attracted thither by reason of the marked resemblance which the place bore to the New England villages so endeared to him by the hallowed associations of his childhood and youth—this typical analogy having been accentuated in modern years, so that at the present time Geneva is in appearance and character more nearly like a New England town than is any other in the State of Illinois. Here he purchased a beautiful country seat, in which he maintained his abode for ten years; after this he returned to Chicago and devoted his entire attention to the improvement of his city property, to the care of his private estate, which had grown and had greatly appreciated in valuation, and to comfortable proportions. For a score of years subsequent to his return to Chicago he retained his residence here, and it was terminated only by his death, which occurred on the 3d of March, 1889. Thus passed to his reward a man of noble character, one who had acted well his part in life, "wherein all honor lies," and who had gained and retained the confidence, respect and esteem of his fellow men. His character was beyond reproach, while in his manners he was ever modest and unassuming, showing that gentle and refined courtesy which was typical of the "old school" and which has unfortunately fallen into a measure of decadence in these latter days. His acquaintanceship was an extended one and his friendships many, and such of the pioneers of Chicago as are yet living remember him with a feeling of admiration and almost reverence. Well may succeeding generations pay a tribute of honor to a noble name and to the memory of noble deeds.

The religious affiliations of Dr. Judson were always with the Presbyterian Church, and for many years he was prominently identified with the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, having transferred his membership from the First Presbyterian in the year 1843. His was a kindly and sympathetic nature, and there are many who can bear record to his generosity and his deep spirit of humanity in the daily walks of life.

In 1832, prior to his coming to the West, Dr. Judson was united in marriage to Miss Julia L. Wheat, of Glastonbury, Connecticut, by whom he had one daughter, Julia Isabella, now the widow of F. W. Tourtelotte, of Chicago. Mrs. Judson died some time after their removal to the West, and in 1848 was consummated the union of our subject to Miss Mary M. Shattuck, a representative of the distinguished New England pioneer family of that name. Her original American ancestors came hither on the Mayflower, in 1620, and some of them settled in Massachusetts, while, soon afterward, some of them took up their abode at Pepperell, New Hampshire. Mrs. Judson's paternal grandfather, as well also as her maternal grandfather, Benjamin Swetland, entered the Continental army when mere lads and were active participants in the war of the Revolution. The records bear evidence that more than fifty individuals bearing the name of Shattuck bore arms in the war for independence. Benjamin Swetland held the highest rank in the musical branch of the army, having been fife major, and he was in the battle of Burgoyne and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, at the battle of Yorktown, as well as other battles. He wrote his own musical scores and his roster is still extant. After the close of the war he became a resident of East Windsor, Connecticut, and removed from there to Waterville, New York, where he remained until his death. The paternal grandfather, Ebenezer Shattuck, removed after the war to Jerusalem, Yates county, New York, where he died in 1840, at the venerable age of seventy-eight years. He was a man of prominence and influence in the community, and was conspicuous in the councils and work of the Presbyterian Church. John Hancock, well known in history and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was an uncle of Mrs. Judson's grandmother on the mother's side. Ebenezer Shattuck, father of Mrs. Judson, was a man of high intellectuality, being a distinguished mathematician and having been for many years a teacher and prominent in the educational circles of the State of New York. Mrs. Judson is a member of that noble organization, the Daughters of the Revolution. She still retains her residence in Chicago and is revered for her nobility of character and as one whose memory traces the course which binds the early pioneer days to the present, with its electrical vitality and prosperity. She holds sacred the memory of the one who was her devoted companion for so many years and whose name is deeply engraven upon the scroll of the honored pioneers of Chicago.

DANIEL H. PADDOCK,

KANKAKEE.

HON. DANIEL HOLMES PADDOCK is a well-known and successful lawyer, having served three terms in the Illinois legislature as representative from the Sixteenth Senatorial District, which comprises the counties of Kankakee and Iroquois.

His birth occurred in Lockport, Illinois, on the 10th of April, 1852. He is a son of Colonel John Williams and Helen (Harvey) Paddock. The father was an eminent lawyer and a distinguished military man of eastern Illinois. Mr. Paddock came to Kankakee with his parents in 1853, while an infant, and has made that city his home since that time. At the early age of eleven years he was called upon to mourn the loss of his father. His primary education was received in the public schools, and when twelve years of age he commenced learning the printer's trade in the office of the Kankakee Gazette, where he spent one year. The succeeding six years were passed upon a farm during the summer and in attendance upon the schools of the district during the winter season. He next took a year's course at the Soldiers' College at Fulton, Illinois, after which he accepted the position of deputy postmaster at Kankakee, where he served faithfully for two years. For the two years following this he served as deputy county clerk of Kankakee county. During the time of his official service he had also been directing his attention toward the study of law, under the preceptorship of Thomas P. Bonfield, and in 1873 he entered the law department of Union University, of Albany, New York, at which he was graduated in the spring of 1874. In May, 1874, he was admitted to the bar at Albany. In September of that year he was admitted to the bar at Mount Vernon, Illinois, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Kankakee, in partnership with T. P. Bonfield, which connection was continued until October, 1875, since which time our subject has been in practice alone.

On the 18th of July, 1876, Mr. Paddock was united in marriage with Miss Kate Almira Barton, of Kankakee. The lady was born in the town of Marshall, Oneida county, New York, on the 5th of February, 1854, and is a daughter of William L. and Sarah (Lumbard) Barton, who also were natives of Oneida county. They removed to Kankakee in 1870, where they still reside. Mr. and Mrs. Paddock are the parents of seven children: Helen Barton, Shirley Barton, Emma Barton, Bessie B., Evelyn B., Catherine B. and Priscilla B.

In politics Mr. Paddock has always been a Republican since old enough to form political opinions, and while but a youth took an active interest in politics. In 1876 he was elected State's attorney for Kankakee county, and was re-elected in 1880. He was city attorney for Kankakee from 1878 to 1880. In 1883 he was made a master in chancery, which office he resigned on being again elected to the legislature. In 1885 he was chosen city attorney for the special purpose of defending the city in several long contested and important suits. Three years later he was elected on the Republican ticket to the Illinois legislature, was re-elected in 1890 and again in 1892. He was the attorney for the Illinois State Board of World's Fair Commissioners. In 1892 he was again chosen city attorney, from which time he has continued to hold that office, having been elected for the term of two years beginning May 1, 1895.

Mr. and Mrs. Paddock are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which the former is vestryman. He is a Knight Templar Mason, holding membership in Kankakee Lodge, No. 389, A. F. & A. M.; in Kankakee Chapter, No. 78, R. A. M.; and in Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 33, K. T., of which he has been commander. He is an active member of Lieutenant-Colonel Paddock Camp, Sons of Veterans, which he was instrumental in organizing and of which he has been commander.

In political campaigns Mr. Paddock has long been a potent factor in support of Republican principles, and, being a popular speaker, his services have been much in demand on the stump. His first political work was in the support of Hayes in 1876, and in the support of Garfield and Arthur in the presidential campaign of 1880, when he made a vigorous canvass and was greeted by large and appreciative audiences wherever he spoke. Since that time he has taken an active part in succeeding campaigns and has ripened into a finished and eloquent orator.

In the practice of his profession Mr. Paddock has been eminently successful, and has won a foremost place in the bar of Kankakee county. As a trial lawyer he has shown unusual force and has developed great strength as well in the systematic and careful preparation of his cases and the shrewd and thorough examination of witnesses, as in the eloquent, logical and convincing manner of their presentation before court and jury. He possesses many of the traits that distinguish his illustrious father as a brilliant speaker, sound advocate and able lawyer.

Mr. Paddock has one of the finest libraries to be found in Kankakee and has ever been a thorough student. Socially he is deservedly popular, as he is affable and courteous in manner and possesses that essential qualification to success in public life,—that of making friends readily and of strengthening the ties of all friendships as time advances.

Wm H Shaw

WILLIAM WALDEN SHAW,

CHICAGO.

WILLIAM WALDEN SHAW, more popularly known as W. W. Shaw, was born at Swineshead, near the city of Boston, Lincolnshire, England, on the 14th of December, 1832. He is the eldest son of Robert and Rebecca Shaw, his father being a prosperous farmer at that well-known historical place. He received a sound, practical education at home, and in the fall of 1853, being desirous of seeking a wider sphere for his energies than his native land afforded, he emigrated to the United States, selecting Cleveland, Ohio, as his first field. Shortly after his arrival he succeeded in obtaining employment with a party surveying a railroad between Cleveland and Tiffin, Ohio, with whom he remained for a season, and in March, 1854, he filled the position of clerk in the freight office of the Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad. This position did not appear to him to open a road to the higher ones, for which he felt himself fitted, and in August of that year he moved to Chicago, then, as now, a city of illimitable possibilities. Financial depression and the cholera scourge (which was raging to an alarming extent during that year) offered a cold welcome to the young visitor and his search for work was a cheerless task. His perseverance, however, was rewarded, for in the little flour and feed store of Potter & Vincent, then on the northwest corner of Canal and Randolph streets, he found a position, in which he remained for three years. It was the introduction to his successful career. Shortly afterward he married Miss Mary Ann Harrison, also a native of Swineshead, England, who, in company with a relative, had previously emigrated to this country and settled in Chicago. At her suggestion he resigned his position with Potter & Vincent and entered Bell's Commercial College as a student. After four months of hard study, turning the night into day, he graduated in that institution at the head of his class and obtained the position of bookkeeper in the Mechanical Bakery, the consideration for his labors being nine dollars per week. For twelve years he remained with that firm and saw his salary grow from nine dollars per week to two thousand dollars per annum. When Joseph M. Dake leased the Mechanical Bakery, in 1868, and transferred the employees to his own bakery, he placed Mr. Shaw in charge of his office, as he thoroughly understood his integrity and ability in that direction. Owing to the fact that the most important years of Mr. Shaw's business career have been connected with the Dake Bakery it will be appropriate here to make mention of that establishment.

The origin of the Dake Bakery, which is now one, if not the principal, branch of the American Biscuit & Manufacturing Company, dates back to 1861, when J. M. Dake rented quarters in the rear of McVicker's theater and there laid the foundation of a great and useful industry in this Western city. Prior to that date he was a partner of O. Kendall & Sons, who owned a bakery on the southwest corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, the interests of whom he purchased, subsequently admitting C. L. Woodman into partnership. This partnership continued until Mr. Woodman retired to establish a bread, cake and pastry manufactory, leaving Mr. Dake to carry on the manufacture of crackers. In the fall of 1868, finding the Mechanical Bakery Company a formidable rival, Mr. Dake succeeded in getting control of its works, thereby shutting off competition from that quarter. That company, in 1857 or 1858, erected a large building on Clinton street, south of Lake street, and therein placed a $40,000 Berdan cracker oven, six common ovens and other valuable machinery, which enabled them to do a very successful business during the Civil war. Some of the best citizens were connected with this enterprise, J. T. Ryerson, Rumsey brothers, B. W. Raymond, E. C. Larned and others, being the principal stockholders. Henry C. Childs was the superintendent and W. W. Shaw (the subject of this memoir) was chief bookkeeper. The works were operated by Mr. Dake for a short time, when they were finally closed down and the majority of the employees transferred to his own bakery, where they were found in 1871 by the great fire,—two years and four months after the death of its successful founder.

The executors of the late Mr. Dake sold the bakery to a company composed of E. Nelson Blake, F. M. Herdman, Samuel B. Walker and Kilby Page, who carried on the business under the firm name of Blake, Herdman & Company until 1870, when F. M. Herdman retired and W. W. Shaw was admitted as a partner. The new firm name was to be decided by tossing up a cent, "heads" to favor Blake, Walker & Company, the reverse, Blake, Shaw & Company. The former won and as Blake, Walker & Company it was known. On the morning of October 9, 1871 (a day never to be forgotten while Chicago lasts), their building, machinery and stock were destroyed by the great fire, which also swept away the branch factory on Dearborn and Illinois streets, their total losses amounting to over one hundred thousand dollars. The fire, however, did not destroy the energy or reputation of the firm, and, leasing ground from C. B. Goodyear, on Clinton street, near Lake street, for a term of ten years, a building was erected, and on January 1, 1872, the bakery was in full operation and doing a very extensive business. In April, 1875, C. H. Marshall, who had previously been one of their traveling salesmen, was admitted as as a partner of the firm, the progress and prosperity of which, from the year 1872 to the year 1880, was phenomenal. About 1878 Mr. Walker retired; Mr. Shaw increased his interest to be on an equality with the senior partners, and the name and style of the firm was changed to Blake, Shaw & Company. In July, 1878, Mr. Marshall retired, and in 1881 the four-story and basement building, 80 x 200 feet, on Adams and Clinton streets, having been completed, was opened as one of the greatest biscuit manufactories in the United States. On March 1, 1884, Mr. Marshall repurchased an interest in the firm, which was followed in 1885 by the retirement of Kilby Page, who left E. Nelson Blake, W. W. Shaw and C. H. Marshall to carry on the industry. No other change took place until 1889, when the Dake Bakery Company was incorporated with E. Nelson Blake, president; C. H. Marshall, vice-president; and W. W. Shaw, secretary and treasurer. On January 1, 1890, Mr. Shaw purchased the interest of Mr. Blake in this company, and in June following, the American Biscuit & Manufacturing Company, having been incorporated with a capital stock of ten million dollars, the Dake Bakery Company was consolidated therewith. This great corporation embraces the leading bakeries of the Western States.

In addition to owning the largest cracker and biscuit manufacturing establishment of the West, the American Biscuit & Manufacturing Company has erected a plant in New York city which is one of the largest and most thoroughly equipped cracker factories in the world, its plant having cost over half a million dollars. W. W. Shaw, in addition to being one of the largest stockholders, is treasurer of the company, a director, a member of the executive committee, and manager of the Dake Bakery here.

The Dake Bakery has confined its attention to the manufacture of fine crackers, cakes, etc., and consumes from forty thousand to forty-five thousand barrels of flour per annum, its sales extending all over the Central, Southern and Western States. This great business has been developed chiefly through the sagacity and close attention to business of the old firm of Blake, Shaw & Company. W. W. Shaw has had the general charge of affairs (financially and otherwise) for a quarter of a century. In the management, however, he has been and is ably seconded by an efficient corps of assistants, many of whom have worked with him and the old firm for fully twenty years. Some of them have grown from boyhood to be heads of families while in its employ and could not be induced to sever their relations with this old reliable concern. This speaks volumes for the generous treatment accorded the employees and could be pointed out to other concerns as a great object lesson.

We now resume the personal history of Mr. Shaw. His wife died in 1859, and he, with his four-year-old son, William H. (now the owner of a valuable stock farm near Belvidere, Illinois, where he resides), visited England, and for six months studied the people and conditions of his native land. Four years after his return to Chicago, on March 1, 1863, he married Miss Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Eli Bogardus, the famous broom-corn grower of Belvidere, Illinois. By her he has three children,—Eli B., Robert and Walden W. The first two named are associated with their father in the management of his immense business, and the third and youngest is now attending school. Mr. Shaw is of a very pronounced and positive nature, wonderfully frank, very energetic and persevering, and a straightforward, upright business man. He is generous and kind-hearted, one of the most genial and enjoyable of men, and altogether a striking example of the few representative men of Chicago who have carved out their fortunes by natural ability, steady application and industry. Mr. Shaw resides at 385 Ashland boulevard, where he owns one of the handsomest homes on that popular street. In politics he is a most conservative Republican, although at all times he advocates and supports in the distribution of his suffrage the principles he believes to be just, irrespective of party.

Last but not least, this gentleman, whose very successful business career has been too briefly narrated in these pages, can be found every Sunday morning with his family at the Second Baptist Church, on Monroe and Morgan streets, of which he has been a member the last twenty-five years, at all times rendering substantial aid to the Christian work which has been so successfully carried on in that well-known and prominent sanctuary by the popular preacher, the Rev. Dr. William M. Lawrence, of whom he is a great admirer.

JOSEPH G. CANNON,

DANVILLE.

JOSEPH GURNEY CANNON was born in New Garden, a Quaker settlement of Guilford county, near Greensboro, North Carolina, May 7, 1836. Maternally he traces his descent in a direct line to the earliest arrival of the Quakers at Nantucket. His father, Horace F. Cannon, M. D., was of Huguenot antecedents, and our subject has inherited the best qualities of those virile races.

In 1840 Dr. Cannon, together with many other non-slaveholding residents of his State, journeyed across the mountains to find a habitation where he and his family would be removed from the distasteful surroundings of a slave-holding community. He found the location he desired, on the banks of the Wabash river, at Bloomingdale, Parke county, Indiana, and there resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued successfully until the time of his death, in 1851.

At that time Joseph was fourteen years of age. He had attended the ordinary country school, and also the Bloomingdale Manual Labor School and Academy, founded by and conducted under the auspices of the Society of Friends. This institution was under the direct supervision of Professor B. C. Hobbs, later superintendent of public instruction.

Shortly after his father's death the boy determined to earn his own livelihood, and in pursuance of this determination, at the age of fifteen, he became an employee in an ordinary country store, where he remained five years, following the usual routine life incident to his position, and performing the work allotted to him faithfully and conscientiously. For his services during this period he received an average annual compensation approximating one hundred and twenty-five dollars, in addition to his board.

Having now practically attained his majority, he determined to study law and to make that profession his life work. In November, 1856, as a student he entered the office of Usher & Pattison, the senior member of which firm, Hon. John P. Usher, afterward became a member of Lincoln's cabinet. He also attended a course of lectures at the Cincinnati Law School, at that time presided over by the late Judge Bellamy Storer, father of the present Congressman of the same name. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, by Judge Hanna, of Terre Haute, and the following year came to Illinois and located at the town of Tuscola, in the county of Douglas, which had just been organized from a part of Coles county. He there entered upon the practice of his profession, and being young, ambitious and energetic he soon became recognized as the peer of his brethren of the bar. He not only acquired the reputation of being a young man of ability, well versed in all that pertained to his profession, but also gained the admiration and esteem of those with whom he came in contact from day to day, professionally or otherwise.

In those early days the old judicial circuit system was in vogue, and the practicing attorney became personally acquainted with a great number of men, in the circuit with which his labors were associated. In 1861 Mr. Cannon was elected State's attorney for his district, and at the expiration of the four-years term for which he was elected was chosen his own successor. During his incumbency of this office he formed many warm and loyal attachments, as warmly and loyally reciprocated. In 1872, at the age of thirty-six, Mr. Cannon received the nomination for Congress from the Republicans of his district, and was elected a member of the Forty-third Congress, defeating W. E. Nelson, his Democratic competitor, by a majority of 3,300 votes. In 1874 he was re-nominated and defeated J. H. Pickerell, who was the candidate of both the Granger and Democratic parties. In 1876 the Democrats and the friends of fiat money in Mr. Cannon's district placed General John C. Black in nomination against him. He, too, was defeated. In 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886 and 1888 he was regularly opposed each time by one of the most prominent Democrats of his district, but was uniformly successful in defeating all at the polls. In 1890 Mr. Cannon's opponent was Samuel F. Busey, of Urbana. The great Democratic wave that swept across the country caused the defeat of many of the most prominent Republicans in the land, and Mr. Cannon, for the first time, and after having served for nine consecutive terms, failed of re-election, by the small majority of five hundred votes. In 1892 Mr. Busey was a candidate for re-election and was again opposed by our subject. This time the result was reversed, and Mr. Cannon, having received a majority of 1,500, once more took his seat in Congress. In 1894 his district had been changed, and his adversary was Mr. Donovan, of Kankakee. Again Mr. Cannon was successful, and by a majority of over 9,000 votes, the greatest he had ever received.

In 1892 he was chosen as delegate at large from Illinois to the Republican national convention at Minneapolis, and took an active and prominent part in the proceedings of that body. Together with a majority of his fellow delegates from Illinois he advocated the renomination of President Harrison, and labored zealously and earnestly to accomplish that result. He was one of the most prominent members of that convention, and was appointed one of the committee on resolutions, and he with ex-Governor Gear, of Iowa, Senator Jones, of Nevada, and Teller, of Colorado, as the sub-committee on currency, drafted and reported the financial plank, which was adopted as a part of the platform for that year.

A complete record of the Congressional career of Mr. Cannon would of itself fill a large volume and therefore but a few of the more salient points can be referred to here. At the time he entered the national legislature many of the laws that were considered necessary during the continuance of the Civil war still remained upon the statutes, and the taxpayers of the country demanded the enactment of such legislation as would relieve them of much of their burden. Mr. Cannon at once became an active member of the house. He decided to devote his entire time and attention to the duties of his office, and concluded to discontinue his professional career in order to be able to give such time and thought as the proper attention to his official position required. Upon the organization of the Forty-third Congress, of which James G. Blaine was speaker, he was placed upon the committee on post-offices and post roads, and for some six or eight years thereafter was an active member of that committee. His labors in connection with this position have had a most important bearing upon the postal laws of the nation. In the Forty-third Congress he was appointed by J. B. Packer, of Pennsylvania, who was chairman of this committee, chairman of the sub-committee in charge of the revision of the postal code, which was carefully revised under the lead of that sub-committee. The most valuable of the alterations made at that time was the change of method of payment of postage on newspapers and periodicals by prepayment of the same according to weight. To Mr. Cannon individually is credit due for this beneficial and important change. During his early boyhood books were a rare and almost unobtainable luxury to the inhabitants of the West. The postal laws were such that the expense of obtaining them from the publishers prohibited many from gratifying their tastes in that direction. Recollecting this fact, Mr. Cannon at the first opportunity altered the then existing condition, and by his actions in the sub-committee of which he was chairman embodied in the code above mentioned provision which practically gave the franking privilege to newspapers and serials on the supposition that they were the great public educators. Mr. Cannon is also the father of the parcel post. By extending the postal system so as to include the carrying of small parcels at a minimum rate, he has saved to the mass of citizens an incalculable amount of money. Not only have the people been enabled to send small packages of merchandise, printed matter, etc., at small expense by mail, but the reduction in the tariff of the various express companies is directly attributable to the reduction in the rate of postage on that class of matter. Previous to this reduction the express companies discriminated against all non-competitive points. The introduction of the parcel post has not only saved millions to the masses but has also increased the revenues of the post-office department Although Mr. Cannon has not been a member of the committee on post-offices and post roads since 1880, he has been the champion on the floor of the house of all measures calculated to improve the postal system. From time to time vigorous onslaughts have been made against the continuation of pound rates on serial publications, but all efforts in that direction have proved fruitless.

At the beginning of the administration of President Garfield Mr. Cannon was made a member of the committee on appropriations, and has retained his membership on that committee through the various Congresses in which he has served since that time. During the session of the Fifty-first Congress he acted as chairman of that committee.

All who followed the workings of our national legislature are well aware that the committee on appropriations is of all divisions of Congress the most important. Mr. Cannon has been for many years one of its most indefatigable members. An exhaustive account of Mr. Cannon's actions in connection with the committee on appropriations during the past fifteen years would of itself involve the publication of the records of that committee. In the Fiftieth Congress Mr. Cannon was appointed a minority member of the committee on rules by Speaker Carlisle, and upon the advent of Mr. Reed to the speakership he continued as a member of that committee, and as such had charge of the code of rules and reported the same to the Fifty-first Congress.

Although a zealous worker in the committee room, it must by no means be surmised that all of Mr. Cannon's labor was directed in behalf of such measures as his committees reported. He has been an invaluable factor in smoothing the path for many of the worthiest measures passed by the house of representatives, and has invariably opposed all attempts at vicious legislation.

The Fifty-first Congress deemed it necessary to revise the then existing revenue laws, and as the Republican party had always declared itself in favor of the principles of a protective tariff, it required no little ingenuity and hard work to draft a revenue measure that would reduce the revenue without withdrawing protection from the industries of the nation. Mr. Cannon favored the abolition of the import duty on sugar in addition to other revenue reforms, and under his leadership, with the co-operation of his colleagues, Lewis E. Payson and John H. Gear, of Iowa, a vigorous stand was taken for free sugar, with the result that, when the bill was finally acted upon, sugar was placed upon the free list.

The foregoing is a brief outline of some of the more important events in Mr. Cannon's Congressional career. By discontinuing his legal practice in 1874 he has been enabled to devote his undivided time to the interests of his constituents. In youth he displayed those qualities that have since made him one of the most valuable members of Congress, and with commendable foresight and prudence he then invested the proceeds derived from his profession in Illinois lands, the increased value of which has placed him, as he modestly and epigrammatically expresses it, "above want and below envy." He has also become interested in various financial institutions, and is a member of the board of directors of the Second National Bank of Danville, and the First National Bank of Tuscola.

Mr. Cannon was married in January, 1862, to Mary P. Reed, of Canfield, Ohio. She died in December, 1889, survived by two daughters: Mabel, now Mrs. E. X. Le Seure, of Danville, and Helen, who resides with her father.

ORLANDO POWERS,

DECATUR.

THE subject of this sketch, Orlando Powers, was born May 21, 1812, near the village of Charlton, Saratoga county, New York. He remained at home assisting in the work on his father's farm and attending school until he was about sixteen years of age. An older brother, William, at that time in business in Havana, Cuba, sent for Orlando to come and assist him.

He embarked upon the schooner Helen at New York, which, when three days out, encountering a storm of great severity, was wrecked. Mr. Powers, Captain Tucker of the vessel and three of the sailors drifted upon the open sea for eleven days,—upon the disabled hulk, part of which was out of water,—subsisting upon a scanty supply of sea biscuit and raw potatoes, with a very short allowance of drinking water. At the end of that time, when nearly famished for food and crazed for drink, they were picked up by a French brig bound for Bordeaux and eventually landed at La Rochelle, and taken on to Bordeaux by land. He arrived penniless and even without a hat, an inexperienced youth in a strange land. Through the kindness of an English gentleman he was made comfortable in the city of Bordeaux, his immediate personal wants being liberally supplied, until opportunity offered to return home. Reaching New York, through the business acquaintance of Mr. Powers' older brother, he was enabled to promptly discharge his pecuniary obligations, and went, by steamer, up the Hudson river to his home, where he had been long mourned as dead.

An incident of his early life of more than ordinary interest was vividly called to his recollection during the Columbian Exposition. When passing through the Transportation building he came upon the old engine, DeWitt Clinton, the first in use in this country, with the primitive carriages behind it. When a very young man, Mr. Powers was one of the earliest passengers in a train drawn by that engine,—a fact which should have been made known to the public at that time, for he stood there a living witness to the entire development of the railroad system of the United States from its very beginning to the present.

Within a short time after his return from France, he again sailed from New York, going this time to Mobile, Alabama. For several years he was engaged in business in Alabama and Mississippi at Mobile, Tuscaloosa, Prairie Bluff and Aberdeen, with his brothers and brother-in-law, Chauncey Wilkinson. During the time of his residence in the South, two of his brothers, George and Samuel, and his mother, had removed to Decatur, Illinois. He made several visits to the latter point, and eventually, in 1847, removed there, where all of his life since then has been spent, except a period of ten years, from 1874 to 1884, when, for the education of his children, he lived in Jacksonville, Illinois.

After coming to Decatur, Mr. Powers built and operated for some time, a saw and grist mill, and later established a boot and shoe store. He had for many years the only set of abstract books in Macon county. He was keenly alive from the first to the opportunities for investment and increase of wealth in central Illinois. Realizing the value of the fertile lands of the State, and the prospective growth of the city of his residence,

Orlando Powers

he became the owner of a large amount of farm land and city property which, during the middle and later years of his life, he has improved and developed.

In 1889 he built in Decatur an opera house, which in size, completeness of arrangement and elegance of finish would be creditable to a much larger city, and, while not looked upon by him as a source of profit adequate to the investment, has been, by reason of the comfort and satisfaction which it has given to his townsmen, a great pleasure to him.

His character has always been one of great sincerity and firmness. His integrity has become proverbial. Careful, painstaking, exact and conscientious, he has prospered from year to year deservingly. So great was the confidence in his solidity and judgment, that, when during periods of the greatest financial depression, old and strong financial houses were threatened with disaster, the mere fact that Mr. Powers stood by them as a friend with confidence in their ability to take care of themselves, and readiness to aid if necessary, was sufficient to protect them from loss and ruin, the extent of which would be hard to estimate.

He has always been a quiet and unassuming man, not demonstrative, but in the enjoyment of the highest esteem and the utmost trust and respect of all who knew him. He is a man of unostentatious and varied liberality, giving freely and constantly to objects of charitable interest. To the erection of the two successive edifices occupied by the First Presbyterian Church of Decatur, of which for many years he has been a member, he gave many thousands of dollars. He founded a scholarship some years ago in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest.

While he has never taken an active part in public affairs, he has always been deeply interested in and contributed freely to the furtherance of the parties and measures which he approved. He was in early life a Whig and from the time of Mr. Lincoln's first nomination an earnest Republican.

By reason of his large success, his unblemished character, his just and liberal life, and the universal esteem which he here enjoys, Mr. Powers might, without invidious distinction, be called the foremost citizen of Decatur.

WILLIAM JACKSON,

ROCK ISLAND.

WILLIAM JACKSON was born in the city of Liverpool, England, August 14, 1834. His parents were William Jackson, originally a farmer, and Ann, *nee* Pott.

Our subject passed his boyhood and obtained his education in his native city, and was then apprenticed to a grocer for a period of five years; but he did not remain the entire term of his apprenticeship, for, becoming imbued with a desire to come to America, where he had relatives, both in New York and Illinois, he relinquished his position after three years of service and sailed for New York, landing in that city July 3, 1851.

He remained in New York but a short time, and then set out for Illinois, arriving in Rock Island county in August of the same year, where he at once sought employment which he obtained, and during the next few years served in a minor capacity in different stores and factories in Moline. He continued to reside in Moline until 1862, during the latter part of which time he devoted himself to the study and practice of law. As a student he was at first in the office of H. L. Smith, of Graham & Webster and afterward upon being admitted to the bar in 1860, he formed a partnership with James Chapman, under the firm title of Chapman & Jackson, which continued until May, 1862, at which time our subject removed to Rock Island and practiced alone until January 1, 1864, when he became associated with E. D. Sweeney, the firm being Sweeney & Jackson. This firm rapidly rose into prominence and continued to occupy a leading position in the legal field until August, 1883, at which time Mr. Jackson was compelled to retire wholly from practice, owing to nervous prostration. After a rest from business cares, which lasted until May, 1885, he once more entered the field of jurisprudence, and practiced alone until March, 1890, when he took in as a partner Mr. Elmore W. Hurst, forming the firm of Jackson & Hurst, which ranks as one of the leading law firms of the city. Their practice is a general one, and they are often connected with cases of local prominence. In fact Mr. Jackson has during his long legal career been counsel in many of the cases of importance that have been tried in Rock Island.

In his political belief Mr. Jackson is a strong Republican. He was township collector of Moline in 1859 and 1860, and in 1873 was appointed by President Grant as postmaster at Rock Island, and served as such for three years. In 1880 he was an alternate delegate to the Chicago convention that nominated Garfield for the presidency.

But while he has taken great interest in public matters he has never aspired to hold office. He gladly assists others, but has no ambition for himself in that direction.

As president of the Citizens' Improvement Association of Rock Island for three years and as park commissioner he has done yeoman service in advancing the interests and beautifying the surroundings of Rock Island. Spencer Square, which he, as park commissioner, laid out, is one of the prettiest and most ornamental parks in the West, and stands as a monument to his ability.

Mr. Jackson was married on the 21st day of May, 1863, to Miss Jennie E. Sammis, of Moline. They have two daughters, both of whom are married, the eldest, Carrie, being Mrs. J. M. Barth; and the second, Hattie, is the wife of George M. Babcock. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson attend the Methodist church.

CHARLES W. MARSH,

DEKALB,

ON a farm near Coburg, Ontario, on the 22d of March, 1834, C. W. Marsh was born,—a son of Samuel and Tamar Marsh. His American ancestors on his father's side descended from William Marsh, who sought refuge in this country, fleeing from Kent county, England, in 1650, when the tide of the great civil war in that country turned against King Charles I. He was a royalist and in consequence was in danger of losing his life should he fall into the hands of the followers of Cromwell. Locating in Connecticut, he became the progenitor of a family that has won prominence in New England and has sent its members out into all parts of this country to take their places in the various callings of life and business. His youngest son went to Vermont and from this branch of the family the subject of this sketch descends. The mother of C. W. Marsh was a descendant of the Schermerhorn family of New York.

Thus from sturdy New England ancestors Charles W. Marsh inherited worthy characteristics. At an early age he began his education, and at the age of ten became a student in St. Andrew's school at Coburg and two years later entered Victoria College, where he remained for more than three years, when in 1849 he accompanied the family on their removal to Illinois. Notwithstanding his life has been devoted to agricultural interests largely, he has always been of a studious disposition and now spends his leisure hours in familiarizing himself with subjects that add to his large fund of general information. While in college he was specially fond of the study of languages and mastered Latin and French, and in late years he has acquired a good knowledge of Spanish.

When the Marsh family came to Illinois, they settled on a farm in DeKalb county. There were the parents, two sons and a daughter, the father and sons successfully operating the land, making the farm very productive. The boys early manifested great aptitude for mechanics and were always improving the farm machinery introduced into that section of the country. They began buying and selling farm machinery, and in addition to managing the home place they operated "breaking teams" and threshing-machines, and also bought and sold land, under the firm name of C. W. & W. W. Marsh. During the '50s reapers were generally introduced through northern Illinois. The Marsh Brothers had been working with reapers for two or three seasons previous, but did not purchase a machine until 1856. With all the reapers of that period, whether hand-rake, self-rake or dropper, the grain was cut and delivered in gavels upon the ground, the machines saving labor only in the cutting, as the gavels had to be taken from the stubble and bound as before.

Continually studying to improve machinery, during the harvesting season of 1857 C. W. and W. W. Marsh came to the conclusion that two binders, standing upon a machine so constructed as to carry them and to cut and deliver the grain to them at proper height in good shape, could bind as much as four or five men on the ground walking from gavel to gavel, stooping to the stubble and gathering the grain therefrom to bind. The result of their thought was that before the next harvest they had planned and built, with the aid of a country blacksmith, the first harvester, so constructed as to successfully and practically carry binders, whether manual or automatic, with which they cut and bound their harvests of 1858. With this machine the grain was cut, elevated and then delivered down an incline to the arms of the manual binders just the same as it is now cut, elevated and delivered down an incline to the arms of an automatic binder. The Marsh harvester, carrying its two binders, effected as great a saving in the labor of binding as the reaper had in the labor of cutting. It did even more; for it furnished the foundation of the modern harvesting machine, as it was the first and only machine to which automatic binders could be successfully attached; but it was so entirely different from other grain-cutting machinery of that period that its merits had to be demonstrated and established by general public use as a carrier of manual binders, before the idea of making it a carrier of an automatic binder was evolved, and many years elapsed before this was accomplished. The decade of the '70s had come before Locke, the Gordon Brothers, Whittington, Appleby and others began to attach their respective binders to the Marsh harvester.

From 1858 until 1863 the firm of C. W. & W. W. Marsh, besides carrying on their farm and other business interests, were engaged in perfecting the details of their machine and endeavoring to interest capitalists in its manufacture. In 1863 they arranged with the Stewards of Plano, Illinois, and established there a manufactory and placed the harvester on the market. It was operated so successfully through the season of 1864 that others became interested in its manufacture and a license was granted to Easter & Gammon, who a few years later dissolved partnership and divided up their territory, the business being reorganized by the former under the name of J. D. Easter & Company and by the latter under the style of Gammon & Deering. The shops at Plano were enlarged from year to year and there the harvesters were manufactured for the firm of Marsh, Steward & Company, and later for those just named. The firm of Gammon & Deering soon obtained an interest in the Plano shops, and finally the entire property.

In 1869 the Marsh Brothers established the Sycamore Marsh Harvester Manufacturing Company at Sycamore, Illinois, and in 1876 sold a controlling interest therein to J. D. Easter & Company, retiring from the business. The following year Easter & Company failed and deeply involved the Harvester Company. The Marsh Brothers then came to the rescue but undertook too much, with the result that in 1881 the Harvester Company was closed out and succeeded by the Marsh Binder Manufacturing Company. The debts of the old company and the provision of means for running the new so occupied the time and thoughts of C. W. Marsh that he could give little or no attention to the operation of the factory. The company attempted unsuccessfully to establish a new binder, lost largely and in 1884 failed, dragging down the Marsh Brothers, who were too heavily loaded with the debts of the old concern. Meantime the Plano shops had become a great manufacturing plant, turning out thousands of harvesters annually, with some automatic binder attachments as early as 1874 and more from year to year until 1879, when the firm of Gammon & Deering was dissolved and Mr. Deering removed his interests to Chicago. A year or two later Mr.

Gammon, in connection with W. H. Jones, organized the Plano Manufacturing Company, which occupied the Plano shops. Under Mr. Jones' management, and guided by his long experience in the business and great executive ability, the company has achieved a wonderful success and has made the name of the old shops renowned throughout the agricultural world.

In 1885 the Farm Implement News was established and C. W. Marsh, being then out of the manufacturing business, became its editor in chief, which position he has held continuously since, making this journal of great interest and benefit to the implement industry. The paper was a success from the start and now has a wide circulation in this country and abroad, being one of the leading trade papers of the world.

Though not strongly partisan or aggressive in politics, Mr. Marsh has been a Republican since the organization of the party. He was elected to the lower house of the State legislature in 1868, and on the expiration of that term so acceptably had he filled the office that he was nominated and elected to the State senate. He proved a wise and able legislator, taking counsel of mature judgment and supporting measures only after careful deliberation. He served for twenty consecutive years as trustee of the Northern Illinois Hospital for the Insane, leaving that position only when the Democratic party came into control of the State. Men of little merit may secure such a position, but cannot hold it, and his long continued service is a high tribute to his fidelity and trust. In whatever relation of life we find Mr. Marsh, whether in legislative halls, in public office, in the manufactory or at the head of one of the leading trade journals of the world, he is always the same honorable and honored gentleman, whose worth well merits the high regard which is universally given him.

On the 1st of January, 1860, Mr. Marsh was united in marriage with Miss Frances Wait, by whom he had three children—George C., Mary F. and Fannie S., all of whom are yet living. The mother died May 12, 1869, and on the 10th of January, 1881, Mr. Marsh was joined in wedlock with Sue Rogers.

HARVEY B. HURD,

CHICAGO.

A POOR BOY, a newspaper employee, a lawyer, real-estate dealer, educator, an important factor in the history of two States, a reformer, a benefactor, an honorable Christian gentleman,—in these few words are summed up the life and career of Harvey B. Hurd. He is a man not alone of Evanston—where he makes his home—not even of Chicago alone, but belongs to the entire West, by reason of the part that he has played in its history and in molding its destiny. The true Western spirit of progress and enterprise, combined with a desire for pure government, are the strong elements in his character which have left their indelible impress on the Mississippi valley.

Born in Huntington, Fairfield county, Connecticut, on the 14th of February, 1828, Mr. Hurd is a son of Alanson Hurd, and on his father's side is of English lineage, while on his mother's side he is of Dutch and Irish descent. The energy of the first, the persistence of the second and the versatility of the third race seem to be combined in this product of those various bloods. The early life of Mr. Hurd was certainly a prosaic one, for he worked on his father's farm, under very limited circumstances, until fifteen years of age, and then started out in life for himself with all his earthly possessions tied in a handkerchief; and it is said that when he reached Chicago some years later his capital consisted of a single half dollar. His school privileges were only those that were afforded by the district schools near his home, but experience has been his teacher and valuable are the lessons that he has learned under her instruction. Then, too, he possessed an observing eye and retentive memory and stored in the recesses of his mind much that he has turned to account in his varied business career

Yours &c.

Harvey B. Hurd.

in early life. Those years of trial tested his character, which stood the fire like pure gold.

On leaving home Mr. Hurd walked to Bridgeport, Connecticut, and obtained a position as apprentice in the office of the Bridgeport Standard, a Whig newspaper. In the fall of 1844, in a company of ten young men, he came to Illinois and entered Jubilee College, in Peoria county, then presided over by Rev. Samuel Chase; but after a year some disagreement occurred between him and his teacher and he left the school-room to seek employment in the city of Peoria, but failed in the attempt. What then seemed a hardship, however, turned out for his good, as it led him to Chicago to become in future years one of the leading citizens of this great metropolis of the West. He was first employed in the office of the Evening Journal and later the Prairie Farmer, after which he took up the study of law in the office of Calvin De Wolf, being admitted to the bar in 1848. He was first associated in legal business with Carlos Haven, afterward State's attorney, and then with Henry Snapp, later Congressman from the Joliet district. During his partnership with Andrew J. Brown, which existed from 1850 to 1854, they dealt extensively in real estate, owning 248 acres of land, which they laid out as a part of the village of Evanston. Mr. Hurd was one of the first to build in what is now Chicago's most beautiful suburb, and his Evanston home was begun in the summer of 1854 and ready for occupancy in September, 1855. At that time it occupied a block of ground and today it is one of the most beautiful residences of the town. Mr. Hurd was honored with an election as the first president of the village, and from its earliest history his family has been prominently connected with its social life. In May, 1853, he married Miss Cornelia A. Hilliard, daughter of the late Captain James Hilliard, of Middletown, Connecticut, and by this marriage were born three children: Eda, wife of George S. Lord; Hettie, who died in 1884; and Nellie, wife of John A. Comstock. On November 1, 1860, he married Mrs. Sarah Collins, widow of George Collins, and her death occurred in January, 1890. In July, 1892, he married Mrs. Susannah M. Van Wyck, a lady highly esteemed in social circles in this city and Evanston.

About the time of his removal to Evanston Mr. Hurd became prominent in public affairs, for in the year 1854 the Missouri compromise was repealed, and his actions had much to do with the settlement of Kansas, although he was never a resident of that State. This famous repeal made Kansas a contested ground, sought by the free people and the slavery men. The history of events that followed is familiar to all,—how the border ruffians controlled the State, the slaveholders destroying the property of the "free" men and the latter retaliating, until the cry of "bleeding Kansas" echoed through the North, where emigration societies were formed to aid, arm and protect free-State settlers. At a convention held in Buffalo, New York, at which a national committee was formed, Mr. Hurd was made secretary of its executive committee, with headquarters at Chicago. From that time he took a very prominent part in the events that shaped the future destiny of Kansas, and principally through peaceable means succeeded in largely quieting the disturbance; and this was accomplished in a large measure by throwing into the Territory, in the spring of 1857, such large bodies of free-State settlers as to entirely outnumber the slave-State people, and cause them to exclaim, "These black carpet bags are too many for us," and retire from the contest.

In 1856 the crops of the State were not sufficient to supply the demand, owing to the depredations which had been carried on, and, as it was seen there would be a lack of seed for the planting in the coming spring, the committee which assembled in New York in February, 1857, passed a resolution instructing the executive committee in Chicago to purchase and forward the necessary seed, and at the same time appropriated five thousand dollars to John Brown for the organization and equipment of the free-soil settlers into companies for self-protection. Mr. Hurd found on his return to Chicago that the treasury would not meet both demands, and therefore decided to buy and send on the seed, purchasing and shipping one hundred tons of spring wheat, corn, potatoes, barley and other seeds. Some fault was found with Mr. Hurd for his action in this matter, but it was soon seen that he had followed the wisest policy; for had not the settlers received the seeds and thus been enabled to raise crops, many would have been obliged to leave Kansas and the State would have been given over to the slavery men; but as it was the free-State settlers remained, many more came and the pro-slavery men, thus outnumbered, were forced to give up the contest. This action of Mr. Hurd largely influenced the future of the commonwealth.

In 1862 Mr. Hurd formed a law partnership with Henry Booth, and at the same time accepted a position as lecturer in the law department of the University of Chicago, which Mr. Booth had helped to organize three years before and of which he was principal. The firm was dissolved on the retirement from active practice of Mr. Hurd in 1868. His knowledge of law and superior ability called him to other duties, and in April, 1869, he was appointed by Governor Palmer one of three commissioners to revise and rewrite the general statutes of the State of Illinois. His associates, Messrs. William E. Nelson, of Decatur, and Michael Schaeffer, of Salem, both withdrew in a short time, leaving the work to Mr. Hurd, who completed the task after the adjournment of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly in April, 1874, and was appointed by that body to edit and supervise the publication of the statutes, which he accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the people of the State. The labor which he performed in this revision is such as only lawyers can fully appreciate. He had not only to compile into one homogeneous whole the various laws which from time to time had been enacted at the biennial meetings of the legislature, but to adapt them to the new State constitution of 1870, discarding old provisions which were in conflict with it and constructing new ones in conformity with it. The success of his work was immediate, the State edition of fifteen thousand copies was soon exhausted and Mr. Hurd has been called upon to edit eight editions since, all of which have received the unqualified commendation of the bar; and now Hurd's Revised Statutes is an indispensable work in every law office and in many public offices throughout the United States.

In the summer of 1874 Mr. Hurd was again elected to a chair in the law school which had become the Union College of Law of the University of Chicago and the Northwestern University. This work is thoroughly congenial to him, and for the work he is specially fitted for his knowledge of law is surpassed by few, his powers as an advocate are superior, and he has the happy faculty of imparting to others the knowledge which he possesses and of training his classes to systematic and methodical habits. He is a close student himself, investigating all with which he comes in contact, analyzing cause and effect, and his whole time is now devoted to his academic work and his scholastic researches.

He has in the meantime come once before the public as a candidate for public office, having been nominated by the Republicans for the office of judge of the supreme court of Illinois at the special election held on the 11th of December, 1875, but a combination of causes resulted in his defeat. He was opposed by T. L. Dickey, one of the strongest members of the Democracy, who, being the corporation counsel of the city of Chicago, had not only the support of his party but also the influence of the city administration, and in addition to this an unconquerable power in the railroad corporations, which took this means of avenging themselves on Mr. Hurd for the stringent measures of railroad legislation which the general assembly had enacted, and which were contained in Hurd's Revised Statutes, and with the framing of which he had much to do. This combination caused his defeat, and since that time he has been associated with no public office save on one occasion, when he was one of six gentlemen selected to fill the vacancy in the board of county commissioners of Cook county, created by the conviction of members of that board for defrauding the county.

Never for an instant, however, has Mr. Hurd ceased his work in behalf of the city, its improvement and upbuilding, and no citizen has labored more earnestly to advance the material interests of Chicago than he. The existence of one of the most important improvements of the city of recent years is due to him,—the new drainage system, by which the sewage will no longer be discharged into the lake, the source of the water supply, but carried off into the Illinois river by means of a channel across what is known as the Chicago divide.

This channel had long been talked of, but it was the labor of Mr. Hurd and his plan of operations that made it possible. It was thought that there was no way of raising money for this purpose without altering the constitution by an amendment,—for Chicago had already reached the limit of its borrowing and taxing power,—and this would cause a long delay; but Mr. Hurd suggested the creation of a new municipality with power to raise the necessary funds by taxation, and the issue of bonds, and it was this suggestion that led immediately to the raising of the drainage and water supply commission known as the Hering commission. Mr. Hurd was the friend and adviser of that commission, and was the author of the first bill on the subject introduced into the legislature in 1886, known as the Hurd bill, which resulted in a legislative commission to further investigate the subject and present a bill. This bill, which was practically the same as the Hurd bill, was passed in 1887 and was supported before the legislature by Mr. Hurd and his friends, and he conducted the proceedings for its adoption by the people of the district. It was adopted at the November election in 1887 almost unanimously, and his plans are now becoming a thing of reality, the work being vigorously prosecuted; and the drainage canal is now considered one of the wonders of the age even in this period of great achievements. Its value to this city can never be estimated, as it gives to Chicago an excellent system of drainage and pure water, and is the beginning of a magnificent waterway connecting the great lakes with the Mississippi river and tributaries and the gulf of Mexico.

The question of capital—of the amount which may be possessed by a single individual,—the question which is agitating the country and which must some time come up for settlement,—has claimed some of the attention of Mr. Hurd. He has for several years been at the head of a committee of law reform of the Illinois Bar Association, and the able reports of that committee are in favor of extending the American policy of breaking up large estates through the operation of the laws of descent and wills, by so amending the laws as to limit the amount one may take by descent or will from the same person, and in favor of a system of registration of titles which will make transfers of real estate as simple, inexpensive and secure as the transfers of personal property. The latter of these has already had its effect. A commission to consider the matter of transfer of titles was created by the action of the general assembly of 1891; of that commission Mr. Hurd was chairman. It made its report on December 10, 1892, recommending a system of registering titles substantially embodying the essential principles of the Australian or Torrens system. The bill recommended by the commission was enacted into a law on the 13th of June, 1895.

Mr. Hurd's efforts in the line of charitable work have also borne much fruit. He is president of the Conference of Charities of Illinois,—an organization composed of all charitable societies,—and holds the same office in the Children's Aid Society of Chicago, which has for its object the securing of comfortable homes for homeless little ones who would otherwise be thrown upon the cold charities of the world. These actions are known to the public, but many more are those which he quietly performs of which only the donor and the recipient have knowledge. He gives liberally of his means to the poor and needy, but it is after the spirit of the teaching which says, "Let not your left hand know what your right hand doeth." Viewed from any standpoint, his life may be said to be a success; and it is the success not merely of the man who prosecutes a prosperous commercial life, intent only on winning wealth, but that of the man who advances public good in promoting individual prosperity. The study of the character of the representative American never fails to offer much of pleasing interest and valuable instruction, and the life of Mr. Hurd certainly furnishes food for deep and profitable thought.

GEORGE W. SMITH,

CHICAGO.

THE ancestors of General Smith on the paternal side came to New England from old England in the last century and his mother's family about the same time from the north of Ireland. He was the son of George Washington and Katherine (Wilder) Smith, and was born in Brooklyn, New York, January 8, 1837. His great-grandfather was the provincial surveyor of New Hampshire, and his grandfather, also named Washington, was a native of that State, where, having lived to a good old age, he died in the same house in which he was born. The General's father was a manufacturer of electroplated ware, one of the first in this country, and became a shareholder and officer of the Meriden Britannia Company of Connecticut. His mother was a lineal descendant of Captain Ephraim Wilder, who served as a member of the Massachusetts convention by which the constitution of the United States was ratified and accepted, and one of those who gave that instrument their cordial support. He had been a captain in the Revolutionary army, and in 1775 married Lucretia, sister of Samuel Locke, who was afterward president of Harvard College.

His father having removed to Albany, George, the subject of this sketch, secured his education in the schools of that city and at the Albany Academy. Before completing his scholastic course he engaged in the business of teaching, which he followed with successful results, and then returned to Albany, entering the law school of that city, at which he was graduated in 1856. Turning his eye to the great West for a field in which to begin life for himself in the practice of his profession, he at once, and wisely, decided that the growing and enterprising city of Chicago offered better opportunities than any other inviting locality, and accordingly, in October, 1858, he removed to this city and "hung out his shingle" at No. 10 South Clark street.

The hindrances obstructing the success of a young lawyer in Chicago in 1856 were not so many or formidable as they have become since that time. While there was much competition there was not so much concentration of business, and a young man of good address and qualifications had a better opportunity to become known, and access to a paying practice was more readily obtainable. The grooves were neither well formed nor much worn, and there was a larger division of clientage than now. Young Smith was not slow in making acquaintances among whom the impression made as to his ability was favorable, and business naturally increased, if slowly.

The years passed quickly, and just as he began to feel that he was established on a firm footing the great Civil war broke out. The first calls of the government were issued and the quota rapidly filled, and there was a surplus of volunteers; but this condition was of a very short duration, and the country soon awakened to the stubborn fact that it was confronted with an exigency which demanded all its resources of men and money. The really trying time came in the summer of 1862, up to which period the victories of our armies on the field did not overbalance their defeats, and the outlook for final success in putting down the rebellion was indeed gloomy. The president again called for three hundred thousand volunteers, to serve three years, and a like number of militia to serve nine months; and the question presented itself in this turning point of the war, Will the response be favorable? Chicago was stirred as never before or since, and among the first to sign the enlistment rolls of the Eighty-eighth, or Board of Trade, Regiment, to serve during the war, was George W. Smith. One company of this regiment was chiefly raised at Tonica and Amboy, where Mr. Smith went to secure volunteers, and partly at Chicago; and when the company came to be organized, without any outside influence or combination in parceling out the offices, as frequently occurred in such cases, he was elected captain of the company, receiving the votes (one hundred and two) of every member. When the regiment was organized, as if this expression was not sufficiently decisive, another election was ordered, when he was again elected, receiving one hundred and one votes,—every one present.

The regiment was ordered to the front the last of August, and in six weeks was under fire and publicly commended for its gallant conduct at the battle of Perryville, October 7, 1862. Of the many regiments raised under this call none can present a more patriotic record than the Eighty-eighth. It was always at the front and never sent upon garrison duty. It was engaged in eleven principal battles, besides minor conflicts and skirmishes without number.

At the bloody two-days battle of Stone river, which occurred on the last day of the year 1862 and January 2, 1863, the Eighty-eighth was in the thickest of the fight. The battle was lost and won on the first day and on the second day was finally won and the Confederates driven from the field. The terrific assault of Bragg on Rosecrans' left, on December 31, was not staid until it came in contact with Sheridan's division, containing the Thirty-sixth, Forty-fourth, Fifty-first and Eighty-eighth Illinois Regiments, against which they hurled their victorious battalions in vain until after being three times repulsed, when, having lost their brigade commander and sixteen hundred and thirty men and officers, his ammunition being exhausted, Sheridan slowly retired. Captain Smith was severely wounded, and being left in a house on the field was taken prisoner. He remained in the enemy's hands only four days, when, by the assistance of a friendly colored man, he was enabled to make his escape to the Union lines. After a brief absence he returned to his company.

At Chickamauga Captain Smith acted as a line officer, and as reported by a correspondent from that field of carnage, "he was in all places where the battle raged fiercest." In his report of the battle of Mission Ridge the gallant Colonel Chandler, who commanded the regiment at that time, says, "Captain George W. Smith, acting field officer, was conspicuous for his bravery while urging on the men until about two-thirds of the way up the hill, when he fell severely wounded."

The captain was promoted major October 14, 1863, and lieutenant-colonel June 22, 1864, and after the loss of Colonel Chandler, who gloriously fell at Kenesaw, he commanded the regiment. After doing good service in the Atlanta campaign, the regiment, with its division, was ordered back to Chattanooga, and engaged in the campaign against Hood.

The sanguinary battle of Franklin occurred November 30, 1864. Hood, with fifty thousand Confederates confronting a portion of Schofield's army, only ten thousand strong, behind hastily constructed defenses, upon the banks of the Harpeth river, riding in front of his men, shouted, "Break those lines and there is nothing more to withstand you this side of the Ohio river!" And such was the impetuosity and strength of the Confederate charge that before the two brigades stationed on the other side of the river could retire in order, as they had been commanded to do, they were hurled back in a tumultuous rout and driven through our defenses, carrying many others with them. Our breastworks carried and the enemy forming within them to make their victory sure, the day seemed hopelessly lost. At this time a brigade in reserve, commanded by the gallant Opdyke, in which was the consolidated Eighty-eighth and Seventy-fourth Illinois Regiments, moved upon the foe, and in less time than it required to capture them they were retaken and the victory won.

Lieutenant Colonel Smith was in the front rank and led the charge. An eye witness of the scene writes: "In all my life I never saw, in all my readings I never read, of a more knightly scene than Colonel Smith at the head of the charge and column, cap in hand, dashing hither and thither in the heat of the fray, nerving the brave, shaming the coward,—an unconscious hero, every inch of him!" The thanks of his commanding general and a brevet as colonel of the United States Volunteers was the reward of his valor. As a further acknowledgment of Colonel Smith's distinguished services he was appointed a brevet brigadier general.

After taking part in the battle of Nashville and in the pursuit of Hood, the regiment was returned to Nashville, where it was mustered out June 9, 1865. The story of its losses give in unmistakable terms the record of its meritorious services,—its toils, its hardships and bravery. Only two hundred and nine of the nine hundred and twenty men on the rolls were present at the muster-out; fifty officers and ninety-eight men had been killed in battle or died of wounds. Many had been disabled by wounds and some had died, and some were prisoners in the hands of the enemy.

As an officer General Smith was distinguished for his undaunted courage and devotion to duty. With the soldiers of his command, whose welfare he was careful to subserve on every occasion, there was never a more deservedly popular leader. Having confidence in his military judgment, they never hesitated to follow where he would lead them on, whether it was to victory or to death.

Returning to the walks of civil life, after so many years spent in the field of strife, amid the booming of cannon and the march of armed hosts, it naturally required some time to adjust one's life to the changed conditions. A few, like General Smith, having a well grounded profession, which had been carefully selected, such was the discipline of their minds that they were enabled to accommodate themselves to the new surroundings in a comparatively short space of time; with others a longer time was required, while with many the habits and modes of camp life were carried to their graves. In resuming the practice of his prosion of the law, it was like starting afresh, and before General Smith became thoroughly established he was nominated by the Republicans, in 1866, and elected State treasurer, which position he filled so acceptably as to entitle him to a renomination, and which could easily have been secured but for the fact that the location of other State officers on the ticket required, as it was contended, that the treasurer should be taken from the southern portion of the State.

Having met the demands of his friends and party in the matter of official preferments, and having no farther ambitions or desires in this direction, General Smith now gave his undivided attention to his profession. Of the thousand or more names enrolled as attorneys in Chicago, at least one-half of them find but little to do. They struggle along before police magistrates and in the justices' courts with here and there a crumb, as it were, falling from the master's table. Among the next five hundred, perhaps half of them make a fair living, while the largest amount of business in courts and offices is shared by not exceeding a hundred names or firms. These constitute the leading lawyers of Chicago, who have worked their way up from the smallest of beginnings, either as corporation attorneys or prominent practitioners. Among them is found General George W. Smith, who has achieved this distinction through the adaptability of his mental, moral and physical constitution to the demands required for a first-class lawyer. He is a man of studious habits, profound learning and broad grasp of mind; and, as has been well said of him by an eminent brother (quoting from the Century), "he has that quickness of apprehension which enables him to apply his knowledge to the practical solution of intricate problems in every department of professional life with extraordinary precision and clearness. The powers of the mind are admirably balanced and have been severely disciplined. Cautious by temperament and always avoiding rash and vehement assertions, he is distinguished not only for the spirit of candor and fairness evinced in the management of his cases, but for the sobriety and solidity of his judgment. Few men can argue a point of law with more learning and astuteness or try a case with more tact or ability. No man in professional life is held in higher estimation for purity of character or generous social qualities."

To this an ex-chief justice of the Illinois supreme court says: "General Smith is in the best sense an officer of the courts, and he adorns the position by a life and practice consistent with the most exacting demands of his profession.. When trying a case in any court his statements as to the facts and issues involved are always received with the most implicit confidence. In his capacity of counselor and advocate he assists the courts in the administration of right and justice. It is difficult to conceive that there can be any higher privilege for a lawyer to attain."

The General's practice has taken a wide range and is not confined to any special branch, except that he has eschewed the criminal courts. In 1878 he made his mark as one of the attorneys of the city in a decision sustaining a law providing for the assessment of the tax levies of 1873-75, which had been declared illegal, thereby saving the credit of the city in the payment of $1,400,000, which it might have repudiated. Following this he was employed in important railway cases; cases relating to the validity of statutes; large corporation cases. In 1891 he was appointed attorney for the drainage commission, but such were the demands upon his time in other directions that he was compelled to resign the position. He is one of the principal attorneys in the lake-front-riparian-rights litigation, carrying his side of the question, successfully thus far, to the supreme court. The General is a member of the Chicago and State Bar Associations, and finds time to take an active part in their proceedings.

Politically he is classed as a Republican, but is rather moderate and independent in his political views. He neither desires office nor admires the methods of the partisan who would sacrifice the best interests of his country to the success of his party.

Socially General Smith is a member of the Union League Club, having once been its president, and also belongs to the Union, Columbus and Literary Clubs. He is also a vice-president of the Chicago Historical Society and president of the Industrial School for Girls.

In 1869 he married Miss Louisa Kinney, daughter of William C. Kinney, of Belleville, and granddaughter of Lieutenant Governor Kinney. She is also a granddaughter of Elias Kent Kane, senator from Illinois, who died in Washington in 1836, during his term of office. The family consists of two sons and two daughters.

The General is of medium height, with broad shoulders, well proportioned and of sanguine temperament. He is well preserved, notwithstanding the scars of battle, and with his abstemious habits and regular life has many useful years before him.

THOMAS FOSTER,

GALENA.

THOMAS FOSTER was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on the 17th day of October, 1817, and is the elder of the two sons of Crawford and Elizabeth (Pattison) Foster. Of his mother our subject has no recollection, she having died during his childhood. His father was in early life a printer, and in after years a merchant. Thomas went as far as he could in the academy of his home village, but owing to opposition from his father was compelled to forego what he was most desirous of,—a collegiate education. Being thus disappointed, he started out at the tender age of fourteen to battle alone with the world. His first employment was as clerk in a dry-goods store, for which he received no compensation. Relinquishing this position, he at the age of sixteen years removed to Tennessee, where he was employed by his uncle, who was largely interested in the manufacture of iron. Here he remained for six years, working night and day, and saving as much as possible of his earnings until he had accumulated two thousand dollars, which he left in his uncle's hands. Unfortunately for him, his uncle failed in business. Thomas was made trustee, but as the assets fell short of enough to pay the liabilities he found that his savings of years had been swept away. Such a blow to many young men would have been disheartening, but to our subject it only had the effect of making him more determined than ever to succeed in life, and he set out, almost penniless, for St. Louis. Here, after long searching, he obtained a position in the wholesale dry-goods house of Woods, Christy & Company, as bookkeeper. His excellent habits and his sound business judgment prompted his employes to give him the position of manager of a branch store they owned and operated at Galena, and he accordingly removed to that city in 1843. Mr. Woods shortly after retired from the firm, and a new firm was formed, under the name of Woods, Howse & Company, Mr. Foster being the company. This connection continued until 1852, at which time Mr. Foster formed a partnership with Mr. Nicholas Stahl, one of the best men Galena ever produced, in the wholesale and retail dry goods business. This venture was very successful, and the business was carried on until 1871. When the Merchants' National Bank was organized thirty years ago, Mr. Foster became one of the original stockholders, and was elected a director, a position he has held continuously ever since. In 1882 he was chosen president of the bank, succeeding Mr. Augustus Estey, deceased. While he does not have supervision over the minute details of the bank's business, Mr. Foster has been a most valuable officer. His sound judgment has been of utmost benefit to the bank, and of him and Mr. Snyder, the cashier, it may be truthfully said that no bank in the country has a more capable and efficient president and cashier.

In addition to his banking interests, Mr. Foster is interested in other corporations. He has always taken stock in every enterprise whose object was to benefit the city or State of his home, even when his better judgment told him that such investment would not yield any pecuniary reward.

He is a moderate Democrat, and has served as a member of the Galena board of aldermen for three years, and as president of the school board for a like period.

A consistent member of the South Presbyterian Church, he was its first elder, and for forty-nine years has held that office, and has always given freely both of time and money to the cause of Christianity. Since December, 1880, Mr. Foster has been secretary of the Greenwood Cemetery Association of Galena.

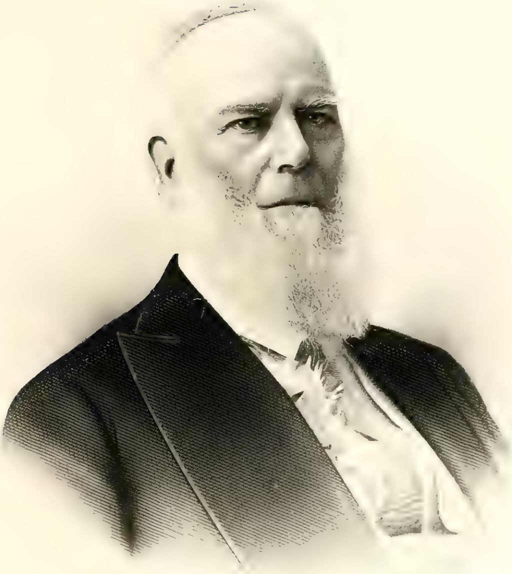
In 1848 Mr. Foster was married to Miss Torode, who died leaving three children. In 1861 he married Miss Mary L. Hempstead, a direct descendant of Sir Robert Hempstead, who emigrated to America in 1645 and became associated with Governor Winthrop. Sir Robert's eldest child, Mary Hempstead, was the first white child born in New London, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have four children: Mary Lisa, Augusta Hempstead, William Hempstead and Alfred Thomas. To the cause of education Mr. Foster is a warm friend. For fifteen years he has been a prominent director of the German Theological Seminary at Dubuque, Iowa, and his wise counsels have done much toward the advancement of the prosperity of this noble institution of learning.

JOHN DEAN CATON,

CHICAGO.

WHEN Judge Caton passed away on the 30th of July, 1895, Chicago lost one of the most prominent citizens that the West has produced. From the time that the city had an existence as an incorporated town Judge Caton was inseparably connected with its history. He was the pioneer lawyer, an eminent jurist, an author and one of the most successful of business men. His profession was the law, but his capabilities were by no means limited to one line of action or undertaking. He was a man of broad resources and was almost equally prominent on the bench, at the bar or in commercial circles, while his character was one ever above reproach. He rose from a humble to an exalted position entirely through his own efforts and was a representative of our best type of American civilization and American chivalry.

Judge Caton was born in Monroe, Orange county, New York, March 19, 1812. His father was three times married, and he was one of the four children of the third marriage and the twelfth son of the family. His grandfather was a British officer who settled in Maryland at the close of the Revolutionary war. Shortly after the birth of Judge Caton, his mother removed to Oneida county, New York, and there, at the age of nine years, he began work as a farm hand, continuing his labors through the summer months, while in the winter season he attended the district schools of the neighborhood. Realizing the value of an education he became, at the age of sixteen, a student in the academy at Utica, and upon returning home a year later began school teaching. He possessed a laudable ambition to improve his condition and make the most of his opportunities in life and during the era of school teaching also took up the study of



John Dean Caton

law and of civil engineering. The former, however, proved more atractive and he later read under the instruction of Beardsley & Matterson, prominent attorneys of Utica. He afterward continued his studies in the office of Wheeler Barnes, of Rome, and with James H. Collins, of Vernon.

In 1833, attracted by the almost limitless opportunities of the West, Judge Caton started for Michigan, but while traveling he learned of the little town of Chicago, which as yet had no member of the bar. He at length arrived at White Pigeon, Mich., but he had determined to go to the future metropolis of the West, and on a raft made his way to St. Joseph, whence he came to Chicago on the vessel, Ariadne, under command of Captain Pickering. In this latter part of the 19th century when Chicago is a metropolis rivaling in size and importance the old Knickerbocker city of the East, one can hardly realize that a man who was present at its incorporation has just passed away. At the time of his arrival it contained about three hundred inhabitants. On the second day he secured a boarding place in a log house just north of Lake and east of Dearborn street, where he found and shook hands with Giles Spring, a lawyer who had reached Chicago just five days previous. The two became fast friends, although afterward pitted against each other in many cases. Mr. Caton looked over the field and at length concluded that perhaps business might be better on the north side of the river. Accordingly he moved to the office of Colonel R. I. Hamilton, a log building, partly occupied by the latter's family. Both the young lawyers were looking for a good place in which to begin business, but neither opened an office until the following December, when Dr. John T. Temple erected a small balloon building on South Water street near Franklin. The two young lawyers opened an office together with the agreement that when one had a client the other should leave the room, thus was established the first law office of the city. Mr. Caton prosecuted on the first criminal case ever tried in Cook county. The justice of the peace wrote out the warrant for arrest on his carpenter bench and then Mr. Caton proceeded to the log cabinet shop of James W. Reed, who was both the only cabinet maker and the only constable in the town. Then began the search for the accused man who had stolen $46. He was at length found, taken before the justice and Mr. Caton, who acted also in the capacity of detective, discovered the money in the prisoner's stocking. The culprit was defended by Mr. Spring, the only other attorney in Chicago, but Mr. Caton secured a conviction and received $10 of the recovered money as his fee, which was just sufficient to pay his board bill. He however spoke of it as the greatest fee he ever received.

On the 12th of July, 1834, when twenty-two years of age, he was elected a justice of the peace, the precinct taking in the whole of Cook county, and out of two hundred twenty-nine votes he received one hundred eighty-two. He was connected with the first murder case ever tried in Cook county, but just before the trial came off he was taken ill and his partner, Mr. Collins, who had come to the city six months after Mr. Caton, followed out the plan which he had mapped out and won the case, acquitting the client. In the spring of 1835 the Judge determined to extend his practice to Putnam county, the oldest settled in the northeast part of the State, and started on horseback. There he succeeded in soon securing a liberal clientage and from that time on his success as a lawyer was assured. He applied himself untiringly to any work that he began, and this application combined with his superior legal knowledge won him a position as one of the most eminent members of the bar of Cook county—a reputation which he maintained for many years thereafter.

Judge Caton was married in July, 1835, to Miss Laura Adelaide, daughter of Jacob Sherrill, of New Hartford, Oneida county, New York. She was his faithful companion and helpmeet for more than half a century, sharing with him in the hopes and disappointment in his earlier years, the prosperity and successes of his later life. She passed away in 1892, and was laid to rest in the cemetery of Ottawa, Illinois. In the family were three children, but Mrs. Charles E. Towne died in 1891. The son, Arthur Caton, is a leading citizen of Chicago, and the daughter, Mrs. Norman Williams, at this date (August 7, 1895) is traveling abroad.

Judge Caton had been in the West but a short time before he had left an impress of his energetic, sturdy young character on this section of the country. He was a member of the first political convention ever held in Illinois. It met at Ottawa on the 4th of March, 1834, Dr. David Walker serving as president, while Mr. Caton acted as secretary. In 1836 he formed a law partnership with N. B. Judd, and the same year built the first dwelling within the school section on the west side at the southeast corner of Harrison and Clinton streets. About this time there was an endeavor made to secure a charter for the thriving little Western city and the Judge was active in the movement. The following year, when the country became involved in a financial panic, he too lost most of his real estate, and becoming broken down in health he removed, in 1838, to a farm near Plainfield that he had rented some years before and to which he removed his family in 1839.

Judicial honors were early in life conferred upon Mr. Caton. When not yet thirty years of age Judge Carlin appointed him judge of the supreme court and not long afterward he was appointed by Governor Ford to fill another vacancy. When the supreme court was reorganized under the new constitution he was chosen as one of the three judges of that court, his associates being Judges Tree and Trumbull. For twenty-one years he filled that responsible position, and during six months of the time presided as chief justice. On the bench his decisions were ever fair and just. He possessed a judicial temperament of peculiar adaptability and acquired a broad and comprehensive grasp of law. Though devoted to his chosen profession he by no means confined his energies to that one calling. He was the first citizen of Illinois to cross the State with a telegraph line. With a sagacity seldom equaled he seemed to realize the importance of Professor Morse's invention, and organized and became chief proprietor of the Illinois & Mississippi Telegraph Company. The success of the telegraph made him extremely wealthy. At one time he controlled all the telegraph lines in Illinois, but he leased them to the Western Union when that company was organized, and thereafter enjoyed an enormous income from these leased lines. Judge Caton became interested in granite street paving. He was also a stockholder in a glass factory in Ottawa, and he was equally successful as a farmer and author.

On his retirement from the bench, Judge Caton went to his beautiful farmstead near Plainfield and devoted much of his time to agricultural pursuits. He also established in Ottawa a beautiful home in the midst of a fine park, where deer and wild fawn roam at will under magnificent forest trees. He also had a substantial and tasteful residence in Chicago, located at 1900 Calumet avenue. He was a deep student of natural history and a lover of nature. A man of broad general information and ripe scholarship, he was a fluent and forcible speaker and able writer. He traveled extensively in Europe and was familiar with every part of America. He made a close and comparative study of the social and economic conditions of the country and published the results of his careful investigation in a peculiarly lucid and graceful style. He has been the author of many able, entertaining and instructive articles, and among his better known works are "The Unsetting Sun—A Summer in Norway," "The Antelope and Deer of America" and "Early Bench and Bar of Illinois." He held membership with the Second Presbyterian Church of the city and gave his support to all interests that were calculated to uplift humanity. He was especially charitable and benevolent, and the needy never applied to him for aid in vain. In social life he was a true friend, and it is said that no man ever practiced before the bar of Illinois or sat upon its bench that was more highly respected or admired as a lawyer or citizen.

JAMES A. STODDARD,

CHICAGO.

AMONG the prominent insurance men of America few names are better known than that of the subject of this sketch, the founder, chief builder and popular former secretary of the Northwestern Masonic Mutual Aid Association of Chicago.

James Alonzo Stoddard comes of a family which traces its ancestry in a direct and unbroken line to William Stoddard, knight, a cousin of William the Conqueror, who came from Normandy to England with that illustrious gentleman A. D. 1066. The origin of the name of Stoddard is undoubtedly of Norman origin. All books of reference conclude that the name was a title given to standard-bearers during the middle and dark ages, and at first the name was spelled De La Standard. Of William Stoddard, our subject's remote ancestor, it is recorded that he fought bravely and was distinguished for his valor during the conquest of England by his cousin, William the Conqueror. In the sixteenth century one of his descendants in the fourth generation settled in London, which at that time was becoming a city of commercial importance. In 1598 mention is made, in John Stow's Survey of London, of a George Stoddard who was a member of the previously mentioned family. He was a merchant of the parish of St. Olave, Tower street. He was well versed in the intricacies of the law, and by shrewd investments and merciless exactions became an exceedingly wealthy man. Though by occupation a grocer, he was somewhat of a speculator and a lender of moneys to the nobility and needy country gentlemen. His transactions were respectable in their nature, and the affection he displayed toward his brothers, and the hospitable manner in which he treated his neighbors, who it appears honored him most highly, proves that he was a man of more than ordinary prominence, who in his day and time lived a worthy life. From him descended Anthony Stoddard, who left England at the age of twenty-five, in 1638, and settled in the Massachusetts colony. From him the Stoddards in America have descended. He was a merchant,—a dealer in linen. He married well, became very wealthy and left sixteen children. His death occurred March 16, 1686. He brought with him from England the family coat of arms which is still in the possession of some of the descendants of the family. This coat of arms is recorded as having been used by George Stoddard, gentleman, of London, and his ancestor, Sir William Stoddard, before him. No other reference is made of the coat of arms being used previous to this time, but it is doubtless true that for many generations previous thereto this coat of arms was carried in battle by many a worthy squire. The coat of arms—sable, three stars within a bordure, gules, and the crest, a demi-unicorn, ermine issuing from a ducal coronet, or with the motto, "Festina lente" (Be in haste but not in a hurry)—was constantly used by Anthony Stoddard of Boston, and in the "London Visitation" of 1658 this coat of arms was recognized as the property of George Stoddard, gentleman, of that city.

The children of Anthony Stoddard and their descendants settled in various portions of New England, and some of the family were among the founders of Woodstock and Woodbury, Connecticut. The records show that in 1695 Simeon Stoddard of Boston secured a tract of land four miles square located at Pomfret, near Woodstock, Connecticut. The land was secured by an execution of a judgment against a Major Fitch, who had become insolvent through convivial habits.

In 1716 Anthony Stoddard, a descendant of this Simeon Stoddard, conveyed this land to his three sons—Anthony, David and William—upon the condition that they would pay to him sixty pounds in money on the first day of every June at his home in Boston. In 1739 another member of the family gave the village of Ashford in the same county a deed to two hundred acres of land upon condition that his title to land in Windham county, Connecticut, should not be disputed, and he thus received a clear title to nearly nine thousand acres in that county. Previous to this time little effort had been made to cultivate or improve the property in Woodstock, but in 1747 the Stoddards had taken possession of the Stoddard lands, which had been in the family for more than half a century previous, and Phineas Stoddard became a resident of Woodstock and was included within society limits. In 1776 Lemuel Stoddard of Woodstock became one of the crew of the schooner, Oliver Cromwell, which was equipped for private service. Ebenezer Stoddard was one of the earliest lawyers in Woodstock and one of the most prominent in the State. He was elected to Congress for four years, and in 1833-5 was lieutenant governor of Connecticut. He also served in 1834 as a commissioner to locate the boundaries between Massachusetts and Connecticut, which had been in dispute for generations. The commission's labors were highly successful.

Abel Stoddard, the grandfather of our subject, was a member of the Woodstock (Connecticut) branch of the family. His son, Jeremiah Stoddard, became a minister of the Universalist Church. He married Mary A. Smith, a direct descendant of Peregrine White, one of the band of pilgrims who journeyed to their new home in the wilderness in the Mayflower. Rev. Jeremiah Stoddard resided for a time in Farmington, Maine, where his son, James A. Stoddard, the subject of this biography, was born, on the 18th of April, 1827. Later in life he moved to Milford, Massachusetts, where he lived for some years between 1853 and 1865.

The boyhood days of James A. Stoddard were passed in the New England common schools, where he obtained such education as was afforded by the facilities of the time. His father possessed but little means, and early in life it was determined that the boy should begin work in order to support himself and reduce a portion of the family expenses, which, although very small, were a burden that was almost impossible for the head of the family, whose health was failing, to support. At an early age James became an employee of a farmer, for whom he labored faithfully, receiving for his services but little more than his board and clothes. The little that he did obtain in wages he brought home to his parents, who highly appreciated the noble efforts prompted by filial love. In 1841 he attended school during the winter, but the following year again began work upon a farm, and by his meager earnings added most materially to the comfort and happiness of his father and mother. At the age of eighteen he went to Boston and worked as a clerk in a store. He then learned the pianoforte trade, but in 1851 he and his parents moved to Milford, Massachusetts, where in 1853 he was married to Marion Parkhurst, a daughter of Otis and Sarah (Jones) Parkhurst, of Milford.

Mrs. Stoddard is a member of one of the oldest and most highly respected of the early families of New England. In 1735 Isaac and Jonas Parkhurst settled in Massachusetts. Their father, John Parkhurst, had endowed each of them with eighty and a half acres of land, which became the Parkhurst homestead. John Parkhurst's father also was named John, and his grandfather was George Parkhurst, who was a son of the original George Parkhurst of England, who settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in the early part of the seventeenth century. Otis Parkhurst, whose father was Nathaniel, a son of Jonas, was born on the 20th of September, 1781, and was a native of Milford. He was a man who possessed a strongly constituted mind and an energy capable of large enterprises. He did more than any other to promote the success of the boot and shoe manufacture of New England, and was an active, responsible and highly respected citizen. He was a stanch Universalist and was one of the twelve men who in 1820 built the brick church in which the denomination worshiped, and he generously gave the society his most earnest support. He died on the 5th of March, 1869, having been preceded by his devoted wife, Sarah Jones, the daughter of Nathaniel Alden and Lois (Claflin) Jones, who died January 14, 1843. Nathaniel Alden Jones was a descendant of John Alden, of Mayflower stock.

In 1865 Mr. Stoddard removed to Chicago, where he engaged in the book-publishing business and also published and edited a magazine called The Western Home. The great fire of 1871 swept away both his business and his home, and the utter hopelessness of his affairs at that time forced him into the insurance business, which he entered with considerable reluctance;

but the opportunity for developing and utilizing his best powers and brilliant faculties soon presented itself. The peculiar talent requisite to attaining a high degree of success in the vast enterprise of life-insurance business was a distinctive trait of his character. He has shown particular brilliancy in managing field work and in marshaling and handling thousands of agents; and to his remarkable energy, industry and executive ability is due the credit for the founding and upbuilding of the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association, which now numbers about forty thousand members and carries over one hundred and thirty-eight millions of insurance on the choicest risks obtainable on human life. His success in his chosen line has been highly appreciated by his associates, for on the 1st of January, 1892, he was chosen vice-president and general manager of the association, and was succeeded to the responsible position of secretary by his son-in-law, Charles A. Capwell.

The entire life of Mr. Stoddard has been one of unusual activity and industry, and he is a self-made man in the fullest sense of that so frequently misused word. Holding such an important position in the association controlling such vast interests, speaks louder than words of Mr. Stoddard's executive and business ability. His methods have always been in keeping with the highest principles of honorable and fair dealing and with conscious regard for the rights of others. He has a clear and comprehensive mind and is able not only to conceive great projects but also to execute well-directed plans. Although he has been closely identified with this large enterprise, his time and attention have not been wholly given to it. He has rare social qualities, delights in good fellowship and lacks none of those personal traits of character which are indicative of the warm-hearted and high-minded gentleman. His life has for years been closely identified with the Masonic order, and he was a Master Mason in Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, in Chicago in 1866, filling successively the chairs of senior deacon, junior warden, senior warden and worshipful master. He was exalted in Englewood Chapter, R. A. M., No. 176, and knighted in Apollo Commandery, No. 1, Chicago.

The home life of Mr. Stoddard is particularly happy and elevating. He is the father of five children, the eldest of whom, Irene, is the wife of Mr. Charles A. Capwell. They have one child, Marion J., born in Chicago, April 13, 1875. The second child of Mr. Stoddard, James N., died in infancy. The third, Adelaide M., married Lee H. Daniels, now deceased, and had one child, Cora Jean, born May 17, 1888; Alice J., was the wife of Fred F. Aitkin, of St. Paul; she died, giving birth to Alison Stoddard, born March 25, 1889; Herbert A. Stoddard is Mr. Stoddard's youngest child, married to Miss Bertha Gross; their children are: Dorothy, who was born December 18, 1892; and Alice, born March 25, 1895. All of these were born at Milford, Massachusetts, with the exception of Herbert, who is a native of Chicago.

JAMES McBROOM,

CHICAGO.

MR. McBROOM was born in county Armagh, Ireland, October 5, 1827, and was the eldest son of William and Mary (Harrison) McBroom, late of Rich Hill, in the above named county, and a landholder and an agriculturist.

Our subject passed his boyhood in his native country until his eighteenth year, at which time he emigrated to New York, and for some time served an apprenticeship at the tanner's trade, near Buffalo. The trade thus learned he followed until 1854, at which time he removed to Illinois. Arriving at Geneseo, he found the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad establishing its line across the State, and in company with Andrew Crawford he took a contract to construct a fence along the right-of-way of the road. At that time a Mr. Parmelee was operating a grain warehouse near the depot at Geneseo, and, recognizing in young McBroom a man not afraid of work, he engaged him as a workman about the warehouse, and later he was employed by A. Van Winkle in the same business.

During the time he worked for the railroad company and for Mr. Parmelee he had a very intimate friend whose name was Isaac Newton Wilson, and who afterward moved to Munson and engaged in farming. Mr. Van Winkle, Mr. McBroom's employer, became financially involved to such an extent that he was necessitated to dispose of a grain elevator he owned. Our subject, with that keen foresight for which he was noted, saw an opportunity to enter what he believed would be a profitable venture, as grain at that time was seeking the Geneseo market from as far north as Prophetstown, and as far south as Andover, there being no railroads through those towns at that period. Mr. McBroom at once wrote his friend Wilson, which after a short delay reached him, and proposed that they should purchase the elevator; and upon Wilson's acquiescing both young men journeyed to Cambridge, the county seat, to ascertain whether the title to the property was perfect. This being satisfactorily accomplished, the purchase was made, and in 1862 the new grain firm of McBroom & Wilson entered upon what has proven a most prosperous career.

For about twenty years Mr. McBroom was president of the First National Bank of Geneseo, and its success and soundness is largely due to the fact of his having been the head of its affairs.

For two terms he was mayor of the city, and gave the same careful, conscientious attention to the public weal as generously as he always has to his private business. In everything pertaining to the upbuilding of the city of his home he was a most energetic worker, and was one of the best beloved and popular of her citizens.

In 1855 he was married to Miss Margritha Kaiser, of Annawan township, and of this union six sons have been born,—Alexander K., William J., Frederick K., Charles Emmett, Isaac N. and James H. A. K. and J. H. are lawyers at Spokane Falls, Washington, and F. K. and C. E. are bankers at the same place; W. J. is with the First National Bank of Geneseo, and I. N. is and has for many years been in the grain office of McBroom & Wilson.

Mr. McBroom's death occurred March 2, 1895, after an illness of several weeks' duration. In spite of the tender ministrations of a loving and devoted wife, he passed away,—secure in a fame that is part of the history of the city of Geneseo. Long a member of the Unitarian Church, the funeral service was conducted by his old-time friend, Rev. M. J. Miller, assisted by the pastor, and was one of the largest that ever occurred in the city.

WILLIAM CALDWELL,

ROCK ISLAND.

WILLIAM CALDWELL was the son of Robert and Mary (Ball) Caldwell, who were natives of New Jersey. After they were married they settled in Ohio, where they lived together, sharing each other's joys and sorrows, successes and reverses, for about twenty-eight years, when they moved to the State of Indiana, and there resided until their death. They had a family of thirteen children.

William Caldwell, whose name heads this sketch, was the tenth child in order of birth of his parents' family. He was born in Butler county, Ohio, December 4, 1813. He assisted in the maintenance of the family, attending the common schools of his native county, and resided at home until he attained the age of fifteen years, when he accompanied his parents to Indiana.

In the latter State he engaged to learn the cooper's trade, which he followed for some fifteen years, and which, in connection with his farming, occupied his time in Indiana, until 1851. In the spring of that year, hoping to better his financial condition in life, he came to this county and purchased a farm in what is now Rural township, located on section thirty-one, on which he settled and entered vigorously and energetically upon the task of its cultivation and improvement. He lived on this farm twelve years, and then purchased more land, in Mercer county, where he removed and resided twenty years, in the meantime improving and cultivating his land. In the spring of 1883 Mr. Caldwell purchased a place known as the James Donaldson farm, in Rural township, consisting of four hundred and forty-five acres, on which he settled and resided until his death, in 1885. He came to be ranked among the large land-owners of the county, being the proprietor of six hundred and sixty-five acres in Rock Island county and two hundred and forty in Mercer county.

He was a gentleman who started in life with nothing but his own indomitable energy, and his accumulation of this world's goods is attributable to his good judgment in predicting the future developments of the county and consequently the enhanced price of real estate, combined with the active co-operation of his life. His word in business transactions was considered as good as his bond, and he was justly recognized as one of the energetic and representative citizens of Rock Island county.

As a citizen of the community in which Mr. Caldwell so long lived and was so active, he was highly respected, enjoyed the confidence of his neighbors, and was regarded a man of excellent business judgment. Mr. Caldwell held several of the minor offices of the township. Politically he was identified with the Republican party.

Mr. Caldwell was united in marriage, in Rural township, in 1860, to Mrs. Lydia (Wilson) Halley, the accomplished daughter of William and Rachel Mills Wilson and widow of Henry Halley.

Mrs. Caldwell had five children by her first marriage: Mary C., Robert C., Hannah M., Isaac N., William H.; and of her union with Mr. Caldwell two children were born, namely: Jerome W., January 25, 1861; and Frank H., born August 5, 1862. Mrs. Caldwell died in Rural township August 16, 1884.

DAVID SHEEAN,

GALENA.

DAVID SHEEAN, the eldest of the five children of James and Mary (Lorden) Sheean, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 3, 1833. When but three years of age he removed with his parents to Jo Daviess county, Illinois, where his father engaged in farming. Our subject's education was obtained in the common schools and local academy, and after finishing his studies he went to California, in 1851, where the subsequent four and a half years were spent in mining. Returning to Galena he began the study of law, and after his admission to the bar formed a partnership with John A. Rawlins, afterward so distinguished as General Grant's chief of staff during the Civil war, and later as secretary of war. This connection lasted until 1862, when Rawlins entered the army and Mr. Sheean practiced alone until 1867, and then formed a partnership with his brother, T. J. Sheean. In 1893 J. M. Sheean, a nephew, now city attorney, became a member of the firm, which is conceded to be the leading law firm of Galena.

Mr. Sheean's practice has been a general one, and during his long career he has participated in many important legal contests, among which may be mentioned the condemnation suit of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad Company against the Illinois Central Railroad Company, involving the right of way of the former company between Galena and Dubuque; the Galena Axle Grease Company versus the Fraser Axle Grease Company, which he argued in the State supreme court; and a number of will cases, the more prominent of which are the Richardson estate and the Corman will cases, both of great interest, the former involving an amount of two hundred thousand dollars. One of his recent important cases was that of John T. Davis versus John H. Schwartz et al., which was argued successfully by Mr. Sheean before the United States supreme court at Washington, against John W. Noble, late ex-Secretary of the Interior. In addition to the foregoing he has conducted a number of criminal cases of greater or less importance.

Mr. Sheean is a strong Democrat, and was elected by his party to the office of city attorney of Galena, which he filled most ably for a number of years. Later he was elected and served one term as mayor of the city.

Socially he is a member of the Iroquois Club of Chicago. He was married in 1876 to Miss Cora L. Spare of Galena.

Mr. Sheean is a pleasant and affable gentleman, and a stranger in his presence soon feels perfectly at ease. Constant study and close application to the details of his profession have enabled him to reach the position—conceded to him by all—that he occupies, the leader of the Galena bar.

GEORGE MILLS ROGERS,

CHICAGO.

AMONG Chicago's business and professional men, none are more closely identified with the growth and best interests of the city than George Mills Rogers, who has made his home here for thirty-seven years,—a period within which Chicago has attained her present proud position, vying with the metropolis of the East for leadership in the world of commerce, science, art and letters. For many years he has been known for his sterling qualities, his fearless loyalty to his honest convictions, his sturdy opposition to misrule in municipal affairs, and his clear-headedness, discretion and tact as manager and leader. His career at the bar has been one of the greatest honor, and he has given some of the best efforts of his life to the purification and elevation of the municipal government. An eminent lawyer and the son of a great jurist, he has not only maintained the high standard of his name but has also added to it new luster.

George Mills Rogers is a native of Glasgow, Kentucky, born April 16, 1854, a son of the late Judge John Gorin Rogers and Arabella E. (Crenshaw) Rogers, coming of a family which in both branches has been conspicuous in the learned professions for more than two centuries. His grandfather, George Rogers, was the leading physician in Glasgow and vicinity for a number of years, where his death occurred in 1860. The maternal grandfather was the late Judge B. Mills Crenshaw, once chief justice of Kentucky.

George Mills Rogers, one of a family of two sons and two daughters, was about four years old when his parents removed to this city, with the history of which he has since been familiar. He has seen its rapid development, witnessed its destruction when visited by one of the most disastrous fires the world has ever known, and saw it rise from the ruins to develop into a city that has long been the metropolis of the West and is rapidly becoming the metropolis of the country.

His elementary education acquired in the public schools was supplemented by a preparatory course in the Chicago University, after which he entered Yale College, where he was graduated, in the class of 1876. He had a predilection for the law, and entered upon its study in the office of Crawford & McConnell, later attending the Union College of Law, which is the law department of the Northwestern University. Admitted to the bar in 1878, he soon began the practice of his chosen profession as a partner of S. P. McConnell, who later became, and served until very recently, as one of the judges of the circuit court. This connection continued until Mr. Rogers accepted the appointment of assistant city attorney,—a position for which he had demonstrated his fitness as attorney for the Citizens' Association. While a member of that association he took an active part in the preparation and passage of the first reform election law, and personally drafted the first primary election law, which was later known as the Crawford law, from the fact that Senator Crawford had charge of the bill in the legislature.

For several years after his admission to the bar, Mr. Rogers took a prominent part in political affairs as a leader of the Democratic party. About 1880 he was nominated by the Democracy for the position of State Senator; and the fact that he reduced the usual Republican majority of two thousand down to eight hundred indicates his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him. His abilities, both natural and acquired, fit him for leadership, and for some time he served as vice-president of the Cook county Democratic committee It was a glimpse behind the scenes, and the love of justice and purity in government as well as in private life led Mr. Rogers to attempt some reforms in party organization and party methods; but the results were not very encouraging, as the "professional politicians" had control and ran things after their own corrupt ideas. Mr. Rogers then became one of the organizers of the Iroquois Club, which took for its field of effort the domain of national politics, leaving local fights to those who might consider it to their interest to engage in them. He was elected one of the first vice-presidents of the club, representing the Third Congressional District of Illinois. Again he was called to public office when, early in 1886, he was appointed city prosecuting attorney, which position he resigned in April, 1887, in order to travel with his wife, who was in ill health.

He was married June 3, 1884, to Philippa Hone Anthon, of New York city, a member of the Anthon family so many of whom have been prominent in professional life in that city. Mr. Rogers and his wife spent several months in travel, and upon his return home in November, 1887, he was appointed assistant United States attorney, and served in that capacity till the following March, when he resigned to engage in private law practice.

He is quick to master all the intricacies in a case and grasp all details, at the same time losing sight of none of the essential points upon which the decision of every case finally turns. He has a ready flow of language and as a speaker is fluent, forcible, earnest, logical and convincing. His knowledge of the law, it must be conceded, is hardly second to that of any member of the bar of Cook county.

On the first of February, 1889, he was appointed master in chancery of the circuit court of Cook county, in which position he has, if possible, added to the esteem in which he has long been held by his fellows at the bar.

In 1893 it was deemed advisable by the leading lawyers of Chicago to take some practical measure tending to the obliteration of political interests in the affairs of the courts, and to that end they decided to put in nomination for judicial honors eight lawyers of high character,—four Democrats and four Republicans. Mr. Rogers was chosen as one of the Democratic nominees. He received the largest number of votes of all the candidates: out of a total of 1,346 votes he received 1,222 votes. This nomination came to him without any action or solicitation on his part; and although the Democratic convention, under the machine rule by which it is dominated, did not endorse his selection for elevation to the bench, his flattering endorsement by the bar, uninfluenced by political considerations, and in furtherance of a wish to purify and elevate the administration of justice, was regarded as a greater compliment than could have been his election purely as the political candidate of any party, and, as an endorsement of his pre-eminent ability and integrity, more impressive than any that he could have received from any other source.

In his social relations he is connected with the Illinois Club, a social organization, the Iroquois Club, the Law Club and the University Club. In the fall of 1888 he identified himself with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which his father was such an eminent member, and has represented his lodge in the grand lodge of Illinois. In consequence of his prominence in political, professional and social life he has a wide acquaintance, and has gained a host of warm friends whose high and sincere regard, recognizing his genuine worth, he fully possesses. His reading has been chiefly in the line of his profession, yet he has given much study to political and economic questions; and, while inclined to be safely conservative, he yet holds many advanced ideas on questions of governmental policy. The soldier on the field of battle has displayed no greater loyalty than has Mr. Rogers in his support of American institutions, and his condemnation of political intrigue as practiced by both parties. There is no doubt that had he entered into the methods of many politicians he could have obtained almost any office he might desire; but with him principle is above party, purity in municipal affairs above personal interest.

JAMES IRVIN NEFF,

FREEPORT.

THE Neff family, of which there are many descendants in various parts of the United States, originated in Switzerland. The first of whom we have any authentic account was Adam Neff (or Naf as the name was originally spelled), of Wallenheid, near Cappel, who, in the war for the maintenance of the Protestant faith, with great bravery helped to rescue the banner of Zurich on the 11th of October, 1531. On the 11th of October, 1881, there was celebrated at Cappel, by a gathering of his descendants, the 350th anniversary of that event.

The first of the name to come to America were Rudolf and Jacob Naf, descendants of Adam, who sailed from Rotterdam, Holland, and arrived at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1749. These brothers located in the colony where now stands Frankford, near Philadelphia, married and spent the remainder of their lives there. From them have descended most if not all of the families of that name in this country.

Hon. James Irvin Neff was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1839. His father was Josiah Neff, a farmer and a man of many strong qualities and striking characteristics. He was highly respected as a citizen, and was a useful member of the community in which he lived. James I. Neff's mother was Mollie Emmert, also a native of Pennsylvania.

The boyhood and youth of young Neff was in no wise dissimilar to that of most farmers' lads in that locality. He assisted in the work on his father's farm during the summer months, and attended the district school during the winter, until he was prepared to enter Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, at which institution he was graduated in 1861. Ambitious for a wider career than the opportunities of his native place afforded, he determined to come West, and in 1862 we find him located at Tiffin, Ohio, as a law student in the office of Colonel Leander Stem. The outbreak of the Civil war soon interrupted the prosecution of his studies, and, fired with patriotic ardor, he obeyed the call of his country for volunteers, and enlisted in the One Hundred and First Regiment of Ohio Infantry, which had been organized and was commanded by his law preceptor, Colonel Stem. He was made second lieutenant of Company H, receiving his commission before leaving the State. This regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Corps, of the Army of the Cumberland. For gallant and meritorious service Lieutenant Neff was promoted as first lieutenant, adjutant and finally as captain of Company H. He gallantly led his comrades into action at the battles of Perryville, Stone river, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, and other minor engagements. He participated with his command in the Atlanta campaign, which lasted nearly one hundred days. At Kenesaw mountain the regiment lost heavily in an attempt to capture the enemy's position by direct assault. During this campaign the battles of Peach-Tree Creek, Atlanta, and Jonesboro were fought, in all of which Captain Neff was engaged. Upon the capitulation of Atlanta, Captain Neff united with the command of General Thomas in the pursuit of Hood, toward Nashville, and bore a gallant part in the stubbornly fought battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864, and of Nashville, December 16 and 17, which conflict resulted in the thorough discomfiture and utter defeat of Hood's army. Captain Neff was mustered out of service with his regiment, at Cleveland, Ohio, in June, 1865.

His old commander and former preceptor, Colonel Stem, was killed in battle during the war and upon Captain Neff's return to civil life, he resumed his legal studies, in the office of Lee & Brewer, at Tiffin, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, in January, 1867. He then began casting about for a location in which to practice his profession. He had three uncles and a brother then living at Freeport, Illinois. He came on a visit to them, and while here was tendered a partnership in the law practice of Colonel Thomas J. Turner. Before accepting this, however, he extended his investigation into Iowa; but, finding no location which suited him better, he returned to Freeport and formed a partnership

with Colonel Turner. This association continued for two years, when it was dissolved and the firm of Bailey & Neff was established, and for ten years they did an active and lucrative business. In the autumn of 1878 Mr. Neff associated himself with Mr. J. H. Stearns, which copartnership continued until Mr. Neff's death. During their association together, these two attorneys conducted numerous important cases, in the courts of Stephenson county and of this and other states. Both members of the firm were well versed in law, keenly intelligent, active, painstaking and vigorous in the conduct of their cases, and were more than ordinarily successful.

Mr. Neff was for more than fifteen years prior to his death the attorney of the Illinois Central Railroad Company and was also the attorney of the Chicago, Madison & Northern Railroad until the time of its absorption by the Illinois Central Railroad. He was president of the Freeport, Dodgeville & Northern Railroad until that road was absorbed by the Chicago, Madison & Northern. He and his partner, Mr. Stearns, were in charge of the litigation incident to procuring the right of way of what was then known as the Minnesota & Northwestern Railroad, now Chicago Great Western.

Mr. Neff was a member of the Illinois legislature in 1879-80, and rendered valuable service. He took a prominent part in the election of General Logan to the United States senate. In 1884 he was elected a member of the State board of equalization, and served in that capacity eight years. He was a zealous advocate and earnest supporter of the organizations of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was commander of the John A. Davis Post, and was also connected with the Illinois Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

On January 29, 1879, Mr. Neff was married to Miss Katherine Rowell, daughter and only child of William D. and Amelia Rowell, of Freeport. To this union there were born two children: Florence, August 19, 1882; and Wm. R., November 9, 1885.

When the World's Fair was celebrated in Chicago, in 1893, Mr. Neff determined to take a long-deferred and much-needed respite from business cares. His health had become seriously impaired by over-exertion and too earnest application to the duties of his profession, and he decided to rest for a while, and at the same time enjoy the wonderful exhibits in that marvelous display. He rented a house in Chicago and removed there with his family. His health continued to grow worse, and upon the advice of friends he went for a time to French Lick Springs, with the hope of recuperating. Instead of this he rapidly grew worse and came back to Chicago with the intention of returning to Freeport. His alarming condition, however, suggested the advisability of his being placed in a hospital where he could receive every attention. This was done, but to no avail. He died at St. Luke's Hospital, September 14, 1893.

As an attorney, Mr. Neff certainly ranked as one of the foremost lawyers in this part of the State. He was a good judge of law, and, what is of almost equal importance, a good judge of men; and it was this quality, together with his great earnestness and ability as a speaker, that gave him such marked success in jury cases. He was not only a good lawyer, but he was a good business man as well: in fact he possessed unusual ability in that direction. He had a correct judgment as to values, together with admirable foresight, and his investments, which were many, almost invariably proved successful. In his death, Freeport lost one of its best citizens and strongest men.

VOLUNTINE C. TURNER,

CHICAGO.

WITH the lasting work of his great father before him, himself a witness of its wonderful extent and magnificent results, it is small wonder that Voluntine C. Turner should have turned from the law to solve for cities the problem of rapid transit, as John Bice Turner had on a more magnificent scale, but on a plan scarcely less broad, solved it for vast areas of country. When he entered upon the pilgrimage of life his father had not yet begun his career as a railroad builder.

He was born in Malta, Saratoga county, New York, on the 25th of February, 1823, and was named in honor of his mother. During his early youth his father became interested in railroading, and thus from his childhood he was somewhat familiar with it.

His literary education was begun in the public schools, and, after preparation at academies at Troy and Oxford, New York, he entered Williams College and took the classical course, and he was thus engaged at the time of his parents' removal to Illinois; but he continued his studies in the East until his graduation at that institution, in the class of 1846. He then joined his parents in Chicago, and after thorough preparation began practicing law. He spent ten years in successful practice as a partner of H. A. Clark, when the connection was discontinued and a few months later he became the partner of B. F. Ayer, their relation extending to 1860, when Mr. Turner began practice alone. He brought to his law business the same keen perception, logical reasoning and untiring application which characterized his promotion of urban transportation. In 1861 he joined his father and William B. Ogden, Charles V. Dyer and James H. Rees in securing the incorporation of a street railway company to lay tracks on the North Side and operate with horse power. The organization of the company was secured under the name of the North Side City Railway Company. Voluntine C. Turner was appointed secretary and treasurer, and served as such until 1865, when he became vice-president. A little more than two years later he became president, and for the next twenty years was the wise and efficient head of the company, finishing, improving and extending its service so that it not only gave abundant satisfaction to citizens of the North Side but also became one of the most paying investments of the city. The success of the growing enterprise was largely due to Mr. Turner's executive ability and competent management. Realizing the need of rapid transit, he placed in operation a system that provided a means whereby a people remote from the commercial center might reach their places of business conveniently and quickly.

After some time the road became an object of desire to a number of capitalists headed by Charles T. Yerkes, who secured the property in 1886 and converted the road into the cable line, now conducted under the name of the North Chicago Street Railway.

At the time of the sale of the road Mr. Turner had attained the age of sixty-three years, although he appeared to be much younger; and, having acquired considerable wealth, he determined to retire from active life and spend his remaining days in the enjoyment of a well-earned rest, with the companionship of his favorite authors and his friends, and in the pursuit of the pleasures he most enjoys. He is a man of broad mind, of liberal general information and scholarly tastes, and spends many of his most delightful hours in his fine library. His beautiful residence is situated on the Lake Shore Drive, and from it he makes occasional trips abroad, visiting various points of historical interest and of beauty. The favorite sports of Mr. Turner are those of the rod and gun, and these he indulges each summer. He is president of the famous Pelee Club, which owns eight acres of the island of Pelee, situated in the midst of Lake Erie, on which stands a palatial residence. The club membership numbers some of the most prominent men of Chicago, New York and Cleveland, who spend the months of May and October in this delightful resort, surrounded by the charms of nature and providing the means of outdoor sports.

V. C. Turner

There the followers of Izaak Walton tempt the beauties of the finny tribe, and the gun of the hunter often awakens the echoes. Among other prominent members of the club are George M. Pullman, J. Russell Jones; and the late Judge Gresham and General Sheridan were also members.

Mr. Turner is a popular and honored member of the Union Club. He enjoys club life.

Men of scholarly tastes seldom enter actively into politics, and this has been true of Mr. Turner, who has been content to leave political affairs in the hands of others. During the Tilden campaign of 1876, however, he gave vigorous aid to the Democracy, with which he always casts his ballot.

In his domestic relations Mr. Turner has been most happily situated. He was first married to Miss Eliza Smith, daughter of Colonel Henry Smith, who was a partner of W. B. Ogden. The wedding ceremony was performed on the 20th of May, 1851, and for thirty-five years they traveled life's journey together, when death separated them. About the time of his retirement to private life he was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Green. For a quarter of a century Mr. Turner and his first wife were leading members of St. James Episcopal Church; but on the organization of the Central Church, which convened in Central Music Hall, and over which presided that eminent divine and scholar, the lamented Professor David Swing, Mr. Turner became one of its active supporters. It is often the case that the man of vast business affairs neglects the holier duties of life, content probably with giving his means for church work; but Mr. Turner has not only contributed liberally for the cause of Christianity, but has also given of his time and energies for its promotion. He is a man of even temperament, calm and self-poised, of refined character, in whom nature and culture have vied in making an honored and interesting gentleman. His erect form and clear-cut features give no suggestion of the fact that he has already passed the Psalmist's span of life of three-score years and ten. Nature deals kindly with the man who abuses not her laws, and though his business cares are extensive, age rests lightly upon him.

JOHN B. KIRK,

CHICAGO.

HONORED and respected by all, there is no man in Chicago who occupies a more enviable position than John B. Kirk in mercantile and financial circles, not alone on account of the brilliant success he has achieved, but also on account of the honorable, straightforward business policy he has ever followed. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution; and his close application to business and his excellent management have brought to him the high degree of prosperity which is to-day his. It is true that he became interested in a business already established, but in controlling and enlarging such an enterprise many a man of even considerable resolute purpose, courage and industry would have failed; and he has demonstrated the truth of the saying that success is not the result of genius, but the outcome of a clear judgment and experience.

From sturdy Scotch ancestry Mr. Kirk is descended, and the sterling traits of character of that people have left their impress upon him.

His father was a ship builder and civil engineer of prominence, in Glasgow, Scotland, where James S. was born, in 1818. When he was a child six months old, the family moved to Montreal, where his childhood and earlier manhood days were passed. After receiving a thorough academic education (graduating at the Montreal Academic Institute), he entered the lumber business, and personally superintended the camp in the woods and the drive down the Ottawa river. When scarcely twenty-one years of age, he married Miss Nancy Ann Dunning, at Ottawa (then known as Bytown), and removed to the United

States, making Utica, New York, his home. He immediately began the manufacture of soap and perfumes, and thus, in 1839, founded the house of James S. Kirk & Company, which has become the largest establishment of its kind, not only in the United States, but even in the world.

In 1859, James S. Kirk and his family removed to Chicago, and continued in the soap manufacturing business. With the exception of the disastrous effects of the fire of 1871, the prosperity of the house has been uninterrupted. For fifty years the stern old churchman (for all his life he was an earnest and consistent Christian) had striven to perfect the business scheme of his life. Success crowned his efforts, and he was enabled to pass his declining years in well-earned retirement in a luxurious home in South Evanston.

The ground that the manufacturing plant of James S. Kirk & Company covers is the historical site of the first house ever erected in Chicago. Less than a century has passed since then, and no more fitting comparison can be drawn than the statement that the spot where a solitary hermit made his abode ninety-odd years ago is now covered by a manufacturing plant that has an output greater than any of its kind in the entire world.

The business is still continued under the same name under which it was organized, an uninterrupted period of fifty-two years, and it is now one of the very few establishments (if not the only one) in the United States that have passed through a half century of existence without change of name. The pride which the family take in the record of James S. Kirk will undoubtedly cause it to be unchanged for many decades.

The Northwestern University, located in Evanston, that most beautiful of Chicago's suburbs, always found in James S. Kirk a warm champion and firm friend. His family still follows his desires in regard to assisting this worthy educational institution, and take great and honest pride in assisting both financially and personally any deserving and needy cause that will advance the people to a higher degree of education. Mr. Kirk was esteemed as a scholarly gentleman; he was very highly educated, and took great interest in everything pertaining to higher cultivation.

In summing up the events of his life, it can most truly be stated that there never was a resident of Chicago who was more highly respected and esteemed than he was. During the years of his life he was looked upon as a model of honor and an example of the truly honest business man. He ever endeavored to instill into the minds of his sons the honorable principles that placed him on such an elevated pedestal. That his descendants have treasured his desires and his good precepts, is proven by the universal respect and esteem in which all members of his family are held.

On the fifteenth day of June, 1886, in the bosom of his family, he passed peacefully and quietly away from this earth, like one fully conscious of meeting in a more sanctified place those nearest and dearest to him.

By the death of James S. Kirk, the city of Chicago lost one of its most respected citizens, its business community one of its brightest lights, and the cause of education one of its strongest champions.

If a son follows in the footsteps of an honored father he adds new luster to a name that already shines with the glory of noble achievements. This has John B. Kirk done. He was born in Utica, New York, November 8, 1842, and was the second son of the family. He acquired his education in the city of his birth, and upon entering upon his business career joined his father in the manufacture of soap. In 1859 this enterprise took root in Chicago, to grow and increase until the plant exceeds in dimensions any other of like character in the world, and the annual output exceeds seventy millions pounds of soap, in addition to which there are various other articles manufactured in vast quantities. It is a matter of interest that the immense factory is located on the site of the first house ever erected in Chicago, and not yet has a century passed. The fact that that spot now upholds the largest soap manufactory in the world indicates the wonderful and almost phenomenal growth of the city, a growth with which the business of the Kirk Company has kept fully abreast. When the sons were old enough to enter the business they were taken into partnership, under the name of James S. Kirk & Company, and this style has since been retained, an uninterrupted period of fifty-four years, and in honor to their father the name will probably be retained while the sons have control of the business. The success of the industry was assured from the start, and only once has disaster overtaken it, when, in the great fire of 1871, it was destroyed by the flames; but the firm was reorganized immediately, and through the hearty co-operation of all the members of the Kirk family the business was soon on a substantial footing, and it has continued on the road to prosperity ever since. Through the ingenuity of John B. Kirk and his brothers, the process of manufacturing soap has been revolutionized and many labor-saving methods have been devised.

The attention of Mr. Kirk has not been wholly confined to the soap industry. He has been in terested in banking, and his recognized ability as a financier led the directors of the American Exchange Bank to choose him for the position of vice-president, and later he was made president, in which capacity he has served since 1889. It was his desire in early life to enter the medical profession, and had it not been his father's wish for the son to join him in business, John B. Kirk would probably have become an eminent physician, for he would never have been content with mediocrity; and the same perseverance which has characterized his commercial life would have gained him prominence in that line.

On the 4th of October, 1866, Mr. Kirk was united in marriage with Miss Susanna MacVean, daughter of Donald MacVean, a refined and cultured lady who holds a high position in social circles, and devotes much of her life to charitable and church work. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, actively interested in home and foreign missionary societies, and a liberal supporter of the Guild University and the Hull House, most worthy institutions. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Kirk were five children, but the second, a daughter, Elizabeth, died in infancy. The others are James M., Frederick I., Josephine and Susanna.

In his political views, Mr. Kirk is a Republican, inclined to conservatism. For one term he served as president of the city council of South Evanston, and has always been active in promoting the best interests of this beautiful suburb and of the city. The Northwestern University, one of the most important educational institutions of the West, has found in him a true friend, and for ten years he has served as a member of its executive committee of board of trustees. All worthy objects that have the improvement of facilities for advancing the citizens of this country in education find in him a ready and willing sympathizer, and his own literary tastes are shown in the fine library in his own home, containing more than fifteen hundred standard volumes. Public and private charities receive his support, and no deserving object is ever refused his aid. He has a deep and sincere sympathy for those who have a hard struggle to overcome the difficulties and hardships of life, and is especially ready to help those who are willing to help themselves, and quick to recognize and reward merit in those in his employ.

Oratory and elocution are two of the grandest of man's accomplishments, and to stimulate these arts Mr. Kirk has donated an annual prize of $100 to be rewarded to the successful competitor in the annual oratorical contest held by the senior students of the University. One of the most interesting and longed-for events is this annual contest, and who knows but the desire of winning this prize may be the means of developing the talents of one who may win rank among the statesmen of the world?

Mr. Kirk is an honored and valued member of various societies, civic and social. He belongs to the Union League Club, the Union Club, the Washington Park Club, the Tolleston Club and the Chicago Athletic Club, and was a charter or early member of most of them. He is also connected with the Country Club, the Boat Club and the Evanston Club, of Evanston. He became a member of Evans Lodge, No. 524, F. & A. M., in which he served as senior warden; Evanston Chapter, No. 144, R. A. M.; Evanston Commandery, No. 58, K. T.; Oriental Consistory, and the Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

The career of John B. Kirk has ever been such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the business world, for he has ever conducted all transactions on the strictest principles of honor and integrity. His devotion to the public good is unquestioned and arises from a sincere interest in the welfare of his fellow men. What the world needs is such men,—men capable of managing extensive, gigantic mercantile concerns, and conducting business on terms that are fair alike to employer and employee,—men of genuine worth, of unquestioned integrity and honor,—and then the questions of oppression by capitalists and resistance and violence by laborers will be forever at rest.

ISAAC LEONARD ELLWOOD,

DE KALB.

THERE are no rules for building characters; there is no rule for achieving success. The man who can rise from the ranks to a position of eminence is he who can see and utilize the opportunities that surround his path. The essential conditions of human life are ever the same, the surroundings of individuals differ but slightly; and, when one man passes another on the highway to reach the goal of prosperity before others who perhaps started out before him, it is because he has the power to use advantages which probably encompass the whole human race. To-day among the most prominent business men of the entire West, stands Mr. Ellwood; and his name at once brings to mind one of the most important industries of the country. The history of such a man cannot fail to be of wide-spread interest, for he ranks high in commercial circles in the Prairie State, which has given to the Union some of its most eminent professional and business men.

Mr. Ellwood was born at Salt Springville, Montgomery county, New York, August 3, 1833, and is the seventh son of Abraham and Sarah (Delong) Ellwood. He obtained a common-school education such as the period and place afforded, and entered upon his life work at an early age, driving a team on the Erie canal, for $10 a month. Subsequently he secured a clerkship and was employed as a salesman until eighteen years of age. The discovery of gold in California attracted him, and, with the hope of bettering his financial condition and more rapidly acquiring wealth, he made his way to California, in 1851, and spent about four years on the Pacific slope.

After a year's experience as a miner he resumed clerking in Sacramento; and though he did not win a fortune in a few months he lived frugally, and as the result of his industry and perseverance he accumulated some little capital, which enabled him to secure a start in business for himself. But the far West was not the field in which he wished to enter upon his mercantile career, and journeying eastward we find him, in 1855, conducting a little hardware store in the village of De Kalb, Illinois. The future millionaire therefore had a humble beginning. The story of his life might be plainly told—a record of close application to business, of resolute purpose and unfaltering industry. In the little hardware establishment he sold stoves or nails, just as the patrons wished, always endeavoring to accommodate them, and by his fair and honest dealing won the public confidence and the public trade. For twenty years that business was carried on, increasing in importance and profit as time went by. Nor did he confine his efforts alone to the hardware trade. He began auctioneering in the locality, and his quick thought, keen comprehension and readiness with which he grasped the situation won him success in this undertaking, and he gained a reputation that caused his services to be in demand in distant sections of the State.

Upon the broad prairies of the West, where the land was so rich and suitable for farming purposes, the agriculturists met with one seemingly almost insurmountable difficulty. The land was comparatively cheap, and they secured large farms; and, in order not to overstep the bounds of one another's property, and also to keep away stock from their crops, they must have fences. It was expensive to secure lumber for this purpose, as it had to be shipped in, and then the board or rail fences were continually being broken down and there was a pressing need which nothing seemed to meet.

J. F. Glidden invented what is to-day known as the Glidden barb wire. Mr. Ellwood assisted in obtaining patents and had a half interest in the invention. In 1876 Mr. Glidden sold his interest to the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, and they together, after a litigation of some years, granted licenses to various factories. Through Mr. Ellwood's influence and foresight, all of the underlying and first patents on barb wire and machinery for making the same were combined together, enabling him, with the assistance of others, to build up one of the largest and most successful business enterprises in the history of this country.

For forty years farming was carried on in this section of the United States with the same need of fencing material; yet not until the year mentioned did any one take advantage of the opportunity to give the world this important invention.

For a time Mr. Ellwood was associated, in the manufacture of barb wire, with J. F. Glidden, and afterward with the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, of Worcester, Massachusetts. This connection continued for some time, but Mr. Ellwood is now exclusive owner and manager of the large manufacturing establishment at De Kalb, doing business under the firm name of the I. L. Ellwood Manufacturing Company. When he was associated with Mr. Glidden he was placed in charge of the business management of the firm, and to his tact and business ability may be attributed in no small measure the success of the enterprise.

From time to time improvements have of course been made. Countless objections were urged against the new fencing material, but this was to be expected, for no successful invention ever came at once into general use. Its utility, however, was soon demonstrated, and the sales increased rapidly after a time. The fencing began to be used not only by the farmers but also by the railroad companies; and although the railroad corporations were loath at first to accept the invention they have to-day thousands of miles of road inclosed with barb-wire fence. In order to turn out this material at a lower cost, it was seen that it would be necessary to have automatic machinery, which was secured through the efforts of Mr. Ellwood. This machine was made for the purpose of taking the raw wire from the coil, barb, twist and spool it ready for use; and in perfecting this invention over one million dollars were spent; but the result was at length attained, and one machine was able to do the work of eight men and do it more perfectly.

The works of the I. L. Ellwood Manufacturing Company are very extensive. The main building is 61x400 feet in dimensions, and is supplied with every device for perfect workmanship known to the business. In addition there is also a large store house, 100x160 feet, and in this establishment employment is furnished to two hundred and twenty-five men. The capacity of these works is ten carloads of finished fencing every ten hours. While others also are engaged in the manufacture of barb wire, it is a widely recognized fact throughout the country that this industry owes its successful establishment to Mr. Ellwood; and to-day he is at the head of the business. His pride in his success comes not from the pecuniary reward that it has brought to him, but from the means it has afforded him for benefiting others.

He is a man of fine personal appearance and commanding presence. His ambition has been to acquit himself of life's duties honorably before all men, to improve his capabilities and opportunities and to become of use in the world; and it is this spirit mainly that has made the little farmer boy of New York one of the most eminent business men of the West.

In his political principles Mr. Ellwood is an unswerving Republican, devoted to the best interests of his party, yet has never sought or desired political preferment, having held no office save that of alderman of De Kalb. In his character there is something he obtained in the primitive schools where he was educated, and in his early farming experiences something that might be termed solidity of purpose, and which is a characteristic worthy of emulation. His school privileges were meager, yet in the school of experience he has learned lessons that have made him a well-informed man, broad-minded and liberal in his views and with a charity that reaches out to all humanity. He is truly benevolent, and the poor and needy count him among their friends, for no worthy one sought his aid in vain. His chief delight in life seems to have been to serve his fellow men, and helpfulness might be termed the keynote of his character.

On the 27th of January, 1859, at the home of William A. Miller of De Kalb, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Ellwood and Miss Harriet Miller. They have had seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom two sons and three daughters are living. The eldest, William L., has for several years been engaged in importing and breeding French draft horses, making annual trips to France and personally attending to the purchase of his stock. He has entire charge of the Ellwood stock farms, located in the vicinity of De Kalb and containing some three thousand and four hundred acres, all in a high state of cultivation and with all modern improvements for stock-raising.

OZIAS M. HATCH,

SPRINGFIELD

HON. OZIAS MATHER HATCH, a distinguished citizen of Springfield, secretary of State from 1856 to 1865 and one of the founders and most active members of the National Lincoln Monument Association, was born at Hillsboro Center, New Hampshire, April 11, 1814, and died at his home, 1005 North Seventh street, Springfield, Illinois, on March 12, 1893.

His father, Dr. Reuben Hatch, born June 29, 1787, at Alstead, New Hampshire, practiced medicine in that State for nearly thirty years, and was highly esteemed both as a citizen and as a physician. He resided at Hillsboro during nearly the whole of this period, and Lucy Andrews, his first wife and the mother of the subject of this sketch, was the daughter of one of the best-known citizens of that place. In 1835 Dr. Hatch removed to Griggsville, Pike county, Illinois, taking with him his household effects and traveling overland with his own teams. He was accompanied by his wife, his two daughters and seven of his eight sons,—Ozias, the subject of this sketch, not joining the family until the following year. Upon the death of his first wife Dr. Hatch married Miss Ann Stratton, who died without leaving issue. For his third wife the Doctor married Miss Mary Ann Gilmore, of Newport, New Hampshire, who bore him one child, a daughter, Lucy Ann, now the wife of D. Walker Cree of Griggsville. Dr. Hatch died in 1868. Of his large family by his first wife only two sons and one daughter survive: Isaac A. Hatch, a banker, and Franklin Hatch, a farmer, both residing at Griggsville, and Mrs. Daniel B. Bush, of Portland, Oregon.

Ozais Mather Hatch, the subject proper of this sketch, was the third child of Dr. Reuben and Lucy (Andrews) Hatch. He received the ordinary education incident to New England, attending the district school in winter and working on his father's farm during the summer season, supplemented by a brief attendance at a private school and academy. His father desired that he should study medicine, the family profession, but he preferred business pursuits, and at the early age of fifteen left home, worked his way to Boston, and for seven years was clerk in a wholesale and retail grocery store; and it was while he was employed there that his father and family removed to Illinois, as above stated. In 1836 he joined them at Griggsville, and shortly afterward he engaged in a general merchandising business there, as a partner of his brother, Isaac A. Hatch, and David Hoyt, the firm name being Isaac A. Hatch & Company. Two years later this firm was dissolved. Mr. Ozias M. Hatch went to the Eastern cities and purchased a stock of goods, with which he returned to Griggsville and opened a new store, as a partner of Solomon McNeil, under the style of McNeil & Hatch. In 1841 he retired from this firm to accept the position of clerk of the circuit court of Pike county, to which he had been appointed by Judge Samuel D. Lockwood. He served seven years in this capacity, displaying high integrity and ability in the discharge of his duties and the utmost zeal in

O. M. Hatch.

the public service. At the expiration of his term he re-engaged in business, becoming the partner of his brother, R. B. Hatch, in the firm of R. B. Hatch & Company, which opened a general store at Meredosia, Illinois.

Mr. Hatch came prominently into politics in 1851, when he was elected to the State legislature, serving one term. He had always been a pronounced abolitionist, and his fearless denunciation of slavery, which he regarded as the greatest blight of modern civilization, although making some enemies of the old pro-slavery element, secured for him the admiration and fast friendship of the great body of earnest men who were determined to check and eventually exterminate this evil. In 1856 he was nominated by the newly organized Republican party for the office of secretary of State of Illinois, running on the ticket headed by the Hon. William H. Bissell for governor. He was elected by a flattering vote, and gave the people so efficient an administration of the secretaryship that he increased his popularity and the number of his friends in every part of the State. In 1860 he was honored by a renomination, and was elected by one of the largest votes ever polled in the State. After the death of Governor Bissell, Mr. Hatch performed the duties of governor as well as those of secretary of State, as the lieutenant governor, John Wood, preferred to remain at his home in Quincy, where he had large business interests.

Mr. Hatch's second term as secretary of State was served during the administration of Governor Yates, famous as the "War Governor" of Illinois. It covered the period of the outbreak and progress of the Civil war, and by reason of the delicate questions arising beforehand and the grave and arduous duties during the struggle demanded a high order of character, ability and patriotism. In none of these was Secretary Hatch deficient. He had the esteem and confidence of his party, and the whole mass of loyal citizens was in perfect accord with the chief, the earnest and patriotic Yates. In the work of organizing troops for the defense of the Union he bore a conspicuous part. Some idea of the magnitude of this work may be gleaned from a knowledge of the fact that Illinois had sixty thousand armed men in the field as early as January 1, 1862,—some sixteen thousand in excess of its quota. Mr. Hatch was in a position, as secretary of State, to become almost wealthy by charging fees for the issuance of commissions, as allowed by law, but his heart was too deeply in sympathy with the Union cause and he "voluntarily resigned to the soldiers the fees to which he was entitled for such commissions." While the war was in progress he visited the soldiers at the front—notably at the great battlefield of Shiloh—and was unwearying in his efforts to aid the wounded and sick, and to secure for all every comfort possible.

At the close of his second term as secretary of State, the war being practically ended, he declined a re-election, and was never afterward an active politician, although he continued to take the liveliest interest in public affairs and remained closely identified with his party down to the day of his death. During his public life Mr. Hatch enjoyed the closest contact with the greatest statesmen and soldiers of the period. His admiration and friendship for Abraham Lincoln were intense, and were cordially reciprocated. It was at a meeting held in Mr. Hatch's office, and at which he was one of the prime movers, that the first steps were taken toward organization for the purpose of securing to Abraham Lincoln the nomination for president. He was in a certain sense the right hand of Governor Yates in the able and successful efforts of the latter to keep the great State of Illinois in the foremost rank as regards fidelity to the Federal Government and the Union cause. His death removed the last living representative of the State officers of the administrations of Governors Bissell and Yates.

Mr. Hatch's faith in the development of his adopted State never wavered, and it was through investments in her rich soil, so fruitful in resources, that he became one of the well-to-do men of Sangamon county. His farming interests have thus, of late years, partially occupied his attention. He was a public-spirited citizen and prominent in various local enterprises of Springfield, where he resided after his election as secretary of State. He was vice-president and director of the Sangamon Loan and Trust Company from the date of its organization until his death. In the spring of 1870 he and his brother Isaac founded a bank at Griggsville, under the firm name of Hatch & Brother. In 1873 this was reorganized as a national bank, in which he continued interested. He was also concerned to some extent in railroad enterprises, being one of the founders and builders of the Hannibal & Naples Railroad.

His great friendship and love for Abraham Lincoln were distinguishing traits of his life. He was one of the original members, as well as one of the most active, of the National Lincoln Monument Association, temporarily organized in April, 1865, and permanently and legally incorporated in January, following. In company with ex-Governor Richard J. Oglesby he made a canvass of the larger Eastern cities to procure funds for purchasing the handsome statuary on the Lincoln Monument at Springfield, and on this mission his personal popularity, added to the magnetism of the genial ex-governor, was attended with flattering results. Mr. Hatch was a man of warm sympathies and charitable instincts. His disposition was kindly and genial and his manner cordial. His popularity was unbounded: wherever he went he made warm friends. Few State officers have received the confidence of the general public to so large an extent as he, and no one could have merited it better. In his death the State of Illinois lost one of its most able and patriotic public men, and the people one who was ardently in sympathy with every worthy cause.

Mr. Hatch was married in 1860 to Miss Julia R. Enos, daughter of Pascal P. Enos, who, with the assistance of Elijah Iles, John Taylor and Thomas Cox, laid out the city of Springfield. This marriage identified him with one of the pioneer and honored families of the county. Mrs. Hatch survives her husband; also three of their children,—Ozias M. Hatch, Jr., Pascal E. Hatch and Frank I. Hatch, the last named a student at the Harvard Law School at the time of his father's death.

One of Mr. Hatch's most intimate friends, Dr. William Jayne, of Springfield, writes of him as follows: "As a summary of the moral and intellectual organization of the mind and character of Mr. Hatch, I venture to assert that no living man could persuade him to say that good was evil, or evil good, contrary to the convictions of his conscience. He was, from his early manhood to the last days of his mature life, a man, not of impressions or opinions, but of convictions. As early as the days of the Alton riots, when Lovejoy was murdered in defense of the liberty of the press, Mr. Hatch was known far and wide as a decided anti-slavery man. This proud position he never yielded until slavery was abolished by constitutional enactment and the Union restored by the resounding tramp of a million armed men.

"By birth and blood, by ancestry and education, Mr. Hatch was a gentleman, endowed by nature with a commanding presence, dignified deportment, refined manner and pleasing address. He possessed that happy gift of making friends, and that still more valuable tact of character of holding fast those made. Hence it came that the friends of his earlier years were the most attached friends of his mature and advanced days. His social and political associates were the leading and most influential men of the State and nation. His true and tried friends were Lincoln, Trumbull, Yates, Oglesby, Palmer, Grimshaw, Taylor, Hurlburt, Du Bois,—and in fact all that coterie of public men who gave form, force, charm and prestige to that potent party which made Illinois a power for good for more than thirty years, and gave to our glorious commonwealth such a conspicuous part during those perilous years when liberty and civilization were trembling undecided in the balance. His personal popularity in the most fiercely contested elections carried him far beyond a strict party vote. This fact is best illustrated by the simple statement that in the presidential elections of 1856 and 1860, when politics were at a white heat, running on the same ticket with the hero of Buena Vista, the gallant Bissell, in 1856, and with Lincoln and Yates in 1860, Mr. Hatch led the ticket from 1,000 to 4,000 votes.

"Though not a communicant of any Christian denomination, all churches had his respect and good will, and many received from his open purse substantial aid. In his private and public relations, his influence was given for social progress and for the elevation and welfare of mankind."

ELISHA GRAY, LL.D., PH.D.,

CHICAGO.

INDELIBLY engraved on the pages of history is the name of Elisha Gray. Within the last half century America has demonstrated her right to the leadership of the world in the realm of invention. She, at first, by the brilliancy of her achievements, won the attention of the old countries, then commanded a respect which rapidly developed into a wondering admiration. Though she cannot cope with the old masters in the fine arts, Europe has acknowledged her preeminence in science and useful invention. She has given to the world unexcelled labor-saving and cost-reducing machinery, rapid transit and the means of close and immediate communication. She has annihilated space by giving the power of conversing with one who may be thousands of miles away, and time therefore is scarcely any longer a matter of consideration. Now an invention is attracting the attention of the world which is of great superiority over the old methods of communication, in that a message can be transmitted in entire privacy without the intervention of operators between the parties. One's private affairs may still be his own; and this wonderful invention,—the telautograph,—which will undoubtedly revolutionize telegraphy, is the product of the brain and inventive genius of Professor Gray.

This gentleman was born near Barnesville, in Belmont county, Ohio, on the 2d of August, 1835, and is the son of David Gray, who was a native of Pennsylvania and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His mother, who had borne the maiden name of Christiana Edgarton, was born in North Carolina, of English parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Gray were Quakers and lived quietly upon a farm in the Buckeye State, where their son Elisha was reared, acquiring his elementary education in the common schools of the neighborhood, while his physical training came through work in the fields. His time was thus passed until after he had attained the age of twelve years, when his father died, and he was thus largely thrown upon his own resources for a living. At the age of fourteen he apprenticed himself to a blacksmith and partly mastered that trade, but the arduous work greatly overtaxed his strength and he was obliged to give it up; so, accordingly, he joined his mother, who had removed to Brownsville, Pennsylvania.

The financial circumstances of the young man, however, did not permit of rest and recreation to any great extent, and he entered the employ of a boat-builder, serving an apprenticeship of three and a half years, learning the trade of ship-joiner. At the end of that time he was a first-class mechanic and began to give evidence of his inventive genius. He recognized, however, that his powers were limited by his meager education, and it was his great desire to acquire the fundamental knowledge that would open the way to intelligent research, investigation and ultimate achievement. As each one is conscious, in a degree at least, of his own powers, so Mr. Gray felt that he had resources which, if properly used, would accomplish some important work in life. One of the most hopeful indications of those early years was the fact that, added to his genius, which was then awakening into activity, there was a vast fund of practical common sense, for the lack of which so many men of talent have failed in their life work. He realized the need of education as a foundation for further work, and determined to secure the desired training.

While working as an apprentice Mr. Gray formed the acquaintance of Prof. H. S. Bennett, recently of Fisk University and now deceased, but then a student at Oberlin College, Ohio, from whom he learned that at that institution exceptional opportunities were afforded to students for self-education; and immediately after he had completed his term of service he started for the college with barely money enough in his possession to carry him to his destination. It was in the summer of 1857 that he reached Oberlin, where he began work as a carpenter, and in this manner he supported himself during a five-years college course. Eager to acquire a knowledge of the branches taught in that school, he applied himself diligently to his studies, manifesting that perseverance and patience which have characterized his career in later life and been an important factor in his success as an inventor. While in college he gave special attention to the physical sciences, in which he was exceptionally proficient, his ingenuity being strikingly manifest from time to time in the construction of the apparatus used in the class-room experiments, his cleverness in devising these various appliances making him a conspicuous character among his fellow students.

At this time he had not yet determined what line of work he should follow and at one time thought some of entering the ministry, but finally abandoned this idea. Seeming trifles often mold the lives of people; and a chance remark, Mr. Gray says, had much to do with his subsequent career. The lady who afterward became his mother-in-law remarked one day that "it would be a pity to spoil a good mechanic to make a poor minister!" She certainly must have possessed a very sound and discriminating judgment thus to discover the hidden worth of the young man; and she, doubtless, more than anyone else in his earlier days, fanned the latent sparks of genius into the flame which in later days revealed to his brain the contrivances which have made his name famous, and which have proved of inestimable value to civilization.

The four years of continuous and earnest study left its impress on the health of Prof. Gray, and when the future seemed bright with promise, when indications were that his hopes of years were about to be realized, he was stricken with an illness that incapacitated him for work during the five succeeding years.

In 1862 he was married to Miss M. Delia Shepard, of Oberlin, and with the hope of improving his health he went to live upon a farm; but the outdoor exercise did not bring the desired result, and he returned to his trade, working in Trumbull county, Ohio, until again prostrated by serious illness. His domestic relations have ever been of the most pleasant and happy character. His wife has proved not only the presiding genius of a happy home, but she has also shared in his hopes, sympathized with his efforts, and has ever been a source of inspiration and encouragement, urging and aiding him in the darker hours of his history to push forward. Both she and her mother had an abiding faith in his genius, and to her the Professor is always glad to attribute much of his success.

For a time after his marriage the years were hard ones, checkered by difficulty, by success, and alternate hope and dispair. He found it difficult to pursue his investigations and experiments, for his means were very limited; yet time passed and at length success crowned his efforts. In 1867 he entered upon what proved a more prosperous epoch in his life. He invented a self-adjusting telegraph relay, and although it proved of no practical value it served to make him known to the late Gen. Anson Stager, of Cleveland, general superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph company, who at once became interested in him and furnished him facilities for experimenting on the company's lines. Prof. Gray then formed a partnership with E. M. Barton, of Cleveland, for the manufacture of electrical appliances, Gen. Stager becoming associated with him in the business. Here he perfected the type-writing telegraph, the telegraphic repeater, telegraphic switch, the annunciator and many other inventions which have become famous within the short space of a few years. About 1872 he organized the Western Electric Manufacturing company, which is still in existence and is said to be the largest establishment of the kind in the world.

In 1874 Prof. Gray retired from that company and began his researches in telephony, and within two years thereafter gave to the world that marvelous product of human genius, the speaking telephone. Noting one day, when a secondary coil was connected with the zinc lining of the bath-tub—dry at the time—that when he held the other end of the coil in his left hand and rubbed the lining of the tub with his right it gave rise to a sound that had the same pitch and quality of the vibrating contact-breaker, he began a series of experiments which led first to the discovery that musical tones could be transmitted over an electric wire. Fitting up the necessary devices, he exhibited the invention to some of his friends, and the same year went abroad, where he made a special study of acoustics and gave further exhibitions of the invention, which he developed into the harmonic and multiplex telegraph. While perfecting this device, in 1875, the idea of a speaking telephone suggested itself, and in 1876 he perfected this invention and filed his caveat in the patent office at Washington. That another inventor succeeded in incorporating into his own application for a telegraph patent an important feature of Prof. Gray's invention, and that the latter was thereby deprived of the benefits which he should have derived therefrom, is the practically unanimous decision of many well informed as to the merits of the controversy to which conflicting claims gave rise; and the leading scientists and scientific organizations of the world—according to a certain periodical—have accredited him the honor of inventing the telephone. In recognition of his distinguished achievements he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor at the close of the Paris Exposition of 1878, and American colleges have conferred upon him the degrees of Doctor of Laws and Doctor of Science.

For several years after his invention of the telephone he was connected with the Postal Telegraph company, and brought the lines of this system into Chicago, laying them under ground. He also devised a general underground telegraph system for the city, and then turned his attention to the invention of the telautograph, a device with which the general public is becoming familiar through the published account of its operation. On March 21, 1893, the first exhibitions of the practical and successful operation of this wonderful instrument were given simultaneously in New York and Chicago, and on the same day the first telautograph messages were passed over the wires from Highland Park to Waukegan, Illinois. The exhibitions were witnessed by a large number of electrical experts, scientists and representatives of the press, who were unanimous in their opinion that Professor Gray's invention is destined to bring about a revolution in telegraphy.

One of the beauties of electrical science is the expressiveness of its nomenclature, and among the many significant names given to electrical inventions none expresses more clearly the use and purpose of the invention to which it is applied than the term "telautograph." As its name signifies, the instrument enables a person sitting at one end of the wire to write a message or a letter which is reproduced simultaneously in fac simile at the other end of the wire. It is an instrument which takes the place of the skilled operator and the telegraphic alphabet. Any one who can write can transmit a message by this means, and the receiving instrument does its work perfectly, without the aid of an operator. The sender of a message may be identified by the fac simile of his handwriting which reaches the recipient, and pen-and-ink portraits of persons may be as readily transmitted from one point to another as the written messages. In many respects the telautograph promises to be more satisfactory in its practical operations than the telephone. Communications can be carried on between persons at a distance from each other with absolute secrecy, and a message sent to a friend in his absence from his place of business may be found awaiting him on his return. These and many other advantages which the telautograph seems to possess warrant the prediction that in the not very distant future telautography will supplant in a measure both telephony and telegraphy. The transmitter and receiver of the telautograph system are delicately constructed pieces of mechanism, each contained in a box somewhat smaller than a typewriter. The two machines are necessarily at each end of the wire, and stand side by side. In transmitting a message an ordinary feed lead pencil is used, at the point of which is a small collar with two eyes in its rim. To each of these eyes a fine silk cord is attached, running off at right angles in two directions. Each of the two ends of this cord is carried around a small drum supported on a vertical shaft. Under the drum and attached to the small shaft is a toothed wheel of steel, the teeth of which are so arranged that when either section of the cord winds on or off its drum a number of teeth will pass a given point corresponding to the length of cord so wound or unwound. For instance, if the point of the pencil moves in the direction of one of the cords a distance of one inch, fifty of the teeth will pass a certain point. Each one of the teeth and each space represent one impulse sent upon the line, so that when the pencil describes a motion one inch in length a hundred electrical impulses are sent upon the line. The receiving instrument is practically a duplicate of the transmitter, the motions of which, however, are controlled by electrical mechanism. The perfected device exhibited by Prof. Gray and now in operation, is the result of six years of arduous labor,—an evolution to which the crude contrivance used in his earliest experiments bears little resemblance. The manufacture of the instruments is carried on by the Gray Electric company, a corporation having offices in New York and Chicago and a large manufacturing establishment just outside the limits of the suburban village of Highland Park, Illinois, of which Prof. Gray has been for many years a resident. Here, in addition to his workshop and laboratory, the renowned inventor has a beautiful home, and his domestic relations are of the ideal kind.

In 1892 it was decided to hold international congresses of various kinds, making this a prominent incidental feature of the World's Columbian exposition; and accordingly a body, which became known as the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, was organized for the purpose of promoting and making all necessary preparations for these gatherings. To Prof. Gray of Chicago this body assigned the task of organizing the "Congress of Electricians," and placed upon him the responsibility of formulating the plans and making all initiatory preparations for what was unquestionably the most important and interesting convention of electricians ever held in this or any other country. While the professor called to his assistance many distinguished members of his profession, by virtue of his official position, he was the central and most attractive figure in this great movement. When the World's Congress of Electricians assembled in the Art Institute of Chicago, August 21, 1893, there were gathered there the most noted electricians of all parts of the world. The congress was divided into two sections, one of which, termed the official section, was composed of representatives designated by the governments of Europe and the Americas, and was authorized to consider and pass upon questions relating to electrical measurement, nomenclature and various other matters of importance to the electrical world. To the other section of the congress were admitted all professional electricians who came properly accredited, and they were permitted to attend the sessions and participate in the deliberations, although they were not allowed to vote on the technical questions which came before it.

The career of Prof. Gray is marvelous in more than one particular. In his youth he was seen to possess the indomitable purpose, industry and resolution which are essential in the make-up of every successful business man. He began his inventive work, and in his earlier manhood gave to the public works which made him famous and for which he merited the gratitude of the civilized world; yet, unlike many men of talent, he did not then rest from his labors. Some of the best known inventors of the century have perfected their wonderful work in earlier life to then sit down and make no further progress. This may be due in part to the fact that as a man travels on in the journey of life mature judgment brings a coolness of deliberation and a slowness of action which is in many cases commendable; yet it permits the enthusiasm and daring of the more youthful man to take advantage of opportunities which he was considering. Prof. Gray, however, has not followed this plan. His deep research has continued up to the present time, and he has not only kept pace with, but has also been the leader in the progress and advancement which have marked the electrical world; and the more mature judgment and riper experience which have come with advancing years and which have been brought to bear upon newer problems, have in many cases resulted in inventions and improvements of the utmost importance to mankind and the cause of civilization.

The professor is a member of the Union League Club of Chicago, and in his political views he is a stalwart Republican. He has traveled extensively in this country and in Europe, and is a gentleman of fine personal appearance, pleasing address and commanding bearing, who will attract attention in any assembly. Although he has the appearance of the profound student, he has none of the eccentricities generally attributed to inventors; and when not in his work-shop or his laboratory, engaged with his experiments, he is a most genial and affable gentleman, whose pleasing manner has won him hosts of friends, while his great electrical skill and general scientific attainments command the admiration and respect of the world.

GUSTAVUS KOERNER,

BELLEVILLE.

IN a brief sketch of any living citizen it is difficult to do him exact and impartial justice, —not so much, however from lack of space or words to set forth the familiar and passing events of his personal history as for want of the perfect and rounded conception of his whole life, which grows, develops and ripens, like fruit, to disclose its true and best flavor only when it is mellowed by time. Daily contact with the man so familiarizes us with his many virtues that we ordinarily overlook them and commonly underestimate their possessor. Nevertheless, while the man passes away his deeds of virtue live on, and will in due time bear fruit and do him the justice which our pen fails to record.

The Hon. Gustave Koerner, of Belleville, was born November 20, 1809, in the city of Frankfort, Germany. A fact worthy of notice is that this same year Lincoln, Gladstone and Tennyson also came into this world. The father of our subject, Bernhard Koerner, was a publisher and bookseller and much esteemed as a man of great public spirit. He was extremely patriotic, an enemy of Napoleon; and before the defeat of Napoleon published many war-songs of Ernst Arndt and Theodore Koerner. After the war of Independence and the restoration of Frankfort as a free city, he was repeatedly elected to the legislative assembly, in which he became conspicuously known for his strong liberalism. He died in 1829, aged fifty-six, and his wife died in 1847, aged about seventy years.

Gustavus Koerner received his first education at an elementary school established upon the system of Pestalozzi, called the Model school; and when about twelve years of age he was sent to college at Frankfort, where he remained about six years, pursuing a classical course, and perfecting himself in English, writing and reading. At the age of eighteen he attended the University of Jena, to study law, remaining for two years. He pursued his studies for one year at Munich and completed them at Heidelberg 1832, where he graduated and obtained the degree of LL. D. A law of his native city, being a queer old law which ought to have been repealed long before, required him to take the degree of Doctor of Civil and Canon Law before he could be admitted to the bar. He received a diploma of Doctor of Law of a very high grade (insigni cum laude). The faculty of Heidelberg sent him a letter of congratulations on the fiftieth anniversary of the promotion, in which they gave him the highest degree, "Summa cum laude." His examination was in Latin, and he had to write two dissertations, one on civil law and one on common law. In June, 1832, he underwent the State examination and was admitted to the bar at Frankfort by the judges of the highest courts. While a student he employed his leisure during vacation in visiting almost every part of Germany, familiarizing himself with the institutions and acquiring a thorough knowledge of the character of the people.

During his residence in Munich, and while, in consequence of the excitement produced by the French revolution of July, disturbances of a serious nature had broken out in that place as well as many others in Germany, in which bloody conflicts between the military and civilians, very often students, took place, Koerner, with some forty other students, was charged with having forcibly attacked the armed troops of the king. For this he was closely confined in prison for five months, but was finally discharged of the complaint by the supreme court of Bavaria. In 1833, he, with thousands of other young men, principally professional, joined in an attempt to break up the German Diet, which had rendered itself obnoxious and had by unconstitutional ordinances destroyed the liberty of the press and freedom of teaching at the universities, and the rights of association and public meetings in the States of Germany. His activity along this line involved him in a rising at Frankfort on the 3d of April, 1833, and in conflict with the soldiery, while storming a military post, he was disabled by a wound. After the failure of the movement he succeeded in escaping from the city to France. The French government did not permit him to stay and sent him under escort to Switzerland. However, he again made his way, in disguise, into France, went to Paris and finally to Havre, where he set sail for the United States and arrived at New York on the 18th of June, 1833, after a seven-weeks journey.

The second day after his arrival he took out first papers of citizenship. He then came with the family of the lady who afterward became his wife, to Illinois, the journey from New York to St. Louis being about four weeks. This family he knew in Germany, the father being master of forests with the rank of major in the army. Mr. Engelmann (this being his friend's name) on his arrival purchased a farm and our subject spent one year there and pursued his studies. In the fall of 1834 he attended the law school at Lexington, Kentucky, principally to perfect his English, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court, June, 1835.

He selected Belleville, near St. Louis, as his home, and here married Miss Sophie Engelmann in 1836. To this union there were born eight children. Mrs. Koerner died March, 1888, aged seventy-two. They had a golden wedding in 1886, when 500 people were present. She was a lady of culture and refinement, whose main joy in life was to make her home and husband happy and the abode of good cheer.

In 1836 Mr. Koerner formed a partnership with Adam W. Snyder, father of Judge William W. Snyder, who was then senator of the State and was elected to Congress the same year. This dissolved the partnership, and on the advice of Mr. Snyder he formed a partnership with General James Shields, who by the way held more offices than any other man known to the writer of this sketch. He was senator from three different States. Their intimacy existed until the death of General Shields. When the general was appointed commissioner of the land office Mr. Koerner became a partner of Judge Breese, while he was in the United States senate.

In 1840 Mr. Koerner was appointed by the presidential electors of Illinois as the messenger to carry the vote to Washington, and while there he became acquainted with Van Buren, and was introduced by Governor John Reynolds to Henry Clay He also became acquainted with J. Q. Adams and others of equal importance, He heard speeches of Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Preston of North Carolina, Benton and others.

In 1842 he was elected from St. Clair county to the legislature for two years, and in 1845 was appointed by Governor Ford to fill a vacancy on the supreme bench, to which he was shortly afterward elected by the legislature. The office of judge having in 1849 been made elective by the people, and the new constitution reducing the court to three members, each with a small salary, he did not become a candidate, but returned to his law practice. In 1852 he was elected lieutenant governor of Illinois, for four years. He attended the convention which was held in Philadelphia in 1856, and which nominated Fremont and Dayton. In 1858 he was president of the convention where Lincoln was nominated a candidate for United States senator against Douglas and where Lincoln made his celebrated speech, "A house divided against itself cannot stand." In 1856, owing to the Nebraska question, he, with Medill, Horace White, Palmer, Trumbull and many other Democrats, voted for Fremont. He made no less than fifty speeches in each campaign, speaking English and German. In 1860 he was appointed by the State convention as a delegate at large, with Norman B. Judd, to the Republican national convention in Chicago. This was when Lincoln was nominated for president of the United States. He attended the inauguration of Lincoln at Washington. There were about five hundred Illinois men there, many armed in case of trouble, which was thought might happen.

The war breaking out, Governor Koerner in the summer of 1861 raised an infantry regiment (the Forty-third), but before its organization was completed he received from Lincoln an appointment as colonel of volunteers and was assigned to the staff of General Fremont and afterward to that of General Halleck. Severe illness compelled him to resign in 1862. In the June following the president appointed him minister to Spain, which he filled until 1865, when he resigned for financial reasons and returned to the United States.

In 1868 he was appointed one of the electors for the State at large on the Grant ticket, and presided over the electoral college of Illinois. In

1871 he was appointed by the governor one of the newly created Board of Railroad and Warehouse commissioners, of which he was elected chairman. The governor's well known statesmanship and his large and liberal views on questions of public policy naturally indicated him as a leader in the political contest of 1872, and he became the nominee of the Liberal Republican and the Democratic parties as governor of Illinois; but he was defeated, though he ran 15,000 votes ahead of Greeley! Governor Palmer appointed him one of the board of directors to establish and organize the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, to erect buildings and secure grounds. Since this time he has declined all public offices, giving his time to his practice. He was an active worker for Tilden for president, and took an active part in the Hancock-Garfield campaign.

It would be trespassing on the domain of history to recount his attendance to many conventions and the speeches delivered, the public men with whom he has labored and the political issues he has originated and supported. It is only necessary to add that Governor Koerner's life has been busy, honorable and useful, and, as expressed by a friend of his, "like a clear limpid stream wherein you can see the form and color of the pebbles at the bottom, and through whose meandering course no sediment appears." He is a man with pleasing and expressive features. His voice is still strong. His language is clear, simple and graceful, and he leads his auditors along through an argumentative path, decked with classic allusions, that, like the flowers on the borders of a stream, seem to be native there.

After a pure, honorable and useful life, actuated by unselfish motives, prompted by patriotism and guided by truth and justice, Governor Koerner may in old age rest assured that the people of this country are not unmindful of those who have devoted themselves to their interests. "Palmam qui meruit ferat."

GEORGE W. FUNK,

BLOOMINGTON.

GEORGE W. FUNK, the eldest son of Isaac and Cassandra (Sharp) Funk, was born at Funk's Grove, McLean county, Illinois, May 14, 1827. He was reared upon his father's farm, and early taught those habits of industry which have had such an important bearing upon his entire life. He obtained his education in the district school, in the meantime assisting his father in such work as his age and strength would permit. He became interested in farming and stock-feeding when a boy, and has ever since followed that pursuit as his main business.

Upon the death of his father, Isaac Funk, in 1865, a great amount of labor of settling up the estate devolved upon him. The estate was the most valuable ever divided in central Illinois; it included 27,000 acres of land and a large amount of stock and other property. By the unanimous consent of his brothers, he took charge of the lands, and that the estate was divided without a will and without any misunderstanding or contention speaks volumes for the undoubted integrity and honesty not only of our subject but of the entire family.

In the year 1868 Mr. Funk moved to Mount Hope township, and he now operates farms amounting to 4,000 acres in McLean county; 1,000 acres lie in West township, eastern part of McLean county, and include the site of the old Indian town and fort. He has also become interested in various banking institutions, among which are the First National Bank of Bloomington and banks in Lincoln and Springfield and the People's Bank of Atlanta, of which he is president.

He has been twice married. His first wife, Susan Pumpelley, to whom he was married in 1868, died the following year, leaving an infant son, Isaac G., now a young man of twenty-seven years. In 1876 Mr. Funk was united in marriage to Rose Fitzwilliams. They are the parents of three children, one of whom is dead. The living are Madeline and Julius.

Politically Mr. Funk is a stanch Republican, and is ever ready to aid his party during its campaigns. While never seeking political office, he has been honored by his fellow-citizens by election to the State legislature in 1870. During the time he was a member of the assembly, an immense amount of work was performed by that body. It was the first session after the adoption of the new constitution, and it was an almost continuous session for two years. Mr. Funk did effective work as a legislator and served as a member of the committees on banking, farming and agriculture.

Mr. Funk has made good use of his opportunities, he has prospered from year to year, and has conducted all business matters carefully and successfully, and in all his acts displays an aptitude for successful management. He has not permitted the accumulation of a vast fortune to affect in any way his actions toward those less successful than he, and has always a cheerful word and pleasant smile for all with whom he comes in contact.

WILLIAM W. KIMBALL,

CHICAGO.

THE pioneers of a country, the founders of a business, the originators of any undertaking, that will promote the material welfare or advance the educational, social and moral influence of a community, deserve the gratitude of humanity. The name of Kimball at once suggests the music trade, and the subject of this review is the pioneer of this enterprise in the Northwest. He now has a reputation which extends throughout the country, and to-day is ranked among the most prominent business men of his adopted city.

William Wallace Kimball was born in Oxford county, Maine, in 1828, and is a son of David Kimball, a native of the same place, which has been the ancestral abode of the family since the close of the Revolutionary war. Through the chronicles of early New England the direct line of ancestry of the Kimballs on American soil is traced back through some twelve generations to Richard Kimball, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, who emigrated from Ipswich, England, and settled in that colonial village in 1634. The family name, thus associated with the antiquities of the nation, is frequently encountered in the introductory chapters of our country's history, coming to eminence in peace and war alike during all the earlier stages of colonial development and through the subsequent era of rapid political transition, ending in the establishment of our present republican government. The family furnished many representatives to the war for independence, including Moses Kimball, the grandfather of William W.: while in the war of 1812 David Kimball served with equal distinction. The Revolutionary hero at the close of the war became a farmer, and removing to Maine settled in Oxford county, which, two hundred years subsequent to the time of Richard, the Pilgrim of Ipswich, became the birthplace of W. W. Kimball.

In the district and high schools of his native county the last named acquired his education, and at the age of eighteen entered upon his business career as a clerk in a store. Subsequently he engaged in teaching, but his tastes drew him toward commercial life, and upon attaining his majority he proceeded to Boston, where he secured employment in connection with a mercantile establishment. He soon went upon the road, his labors taking him first to New England, afterward to the Middle, Southern and Western States. In this way he acquired an intimate and comprehensive knowledge of Western mercantile geography, which proved of inestimable practical advantage to him later on, in supplying those various latitudes and communities with the product of his own manufacture.

In 1857 Mr. Kimball visited Chicago, then, a frontier city, in a comparatively isolated region. Finding something congenial to his own temperament in the whirl of its traffic and in the vitality of its enterprise, he decided to locate permanently in the place, and, in the fall of the same year, com-

W. W. Kimball

menced business as a dealer in pianos and organs. There was apparently at that time little to tempt business enterprise to enter the musical field. The infinite domain beyond Chicago was mainly a wilderness, and, in the clearing and settlement of that vast country, the material necessities had to take precedence of the arts. There was no art sentiment in the Northwest, for the settlers were pioneers endeavoring to make homes, and were content if they could accomplish this and secure the necessities of life during those earlier years. It was often a struggle to obtain food and clothing for their families, and musical instruments were luxuries not to be thought of; but Mr. Kimball, with wonderful sagacity, looked forward to the future and saw the coming prosperity in the piano trade. Experience seemed also to discourage the project: all who had preceded him in that particular line of business had encountered only discouragement and failure. The young merchant seemed to realize the necessity of patient waiting, and so rested content with the local retail trade in the belief that the growing requirements of the country would in time call for the establishment of a wide agency system and wholesale traffic connections with the larger opportunities thus implied. Nor did he miscalculate.

In 1864 the wholesale trade in pianos, through his individual effort, was established for the first time in Chicago, and the development of traffic became such as to justify his removal to the famous Crosby Opera House on Washington street. Here he opened fine warerooms, which remained the center of the polite trade of the Northwest until the general conflagration of 1871. From newspaper records of the period it appears that W. W. Kimball, within forty-eight hours after the subsidence of that historic fire, had converted his private residence on Michigan avenue into a beautiful warehouse, with the billiard room for an office and the barn for a shipping department. The floorage, however, proving inadequate for his business, a removal was made to larger quarters at the northwest corner of Wabash avenue and Thirteenth street, which served his purpose until the summer of 1873, when he took possession of the commodious building at the southeast corner of State and Adams streets, in the rebuilt central district. There in 1882 the business was reorganized, under the corporate name of the W. W. Kimball Company, and the growth of trade, including the extension of the manufacturing industry, led a few years later to the occupancy of the mammoth structure at the southeast corner of State and Jackson streets. In the spring of 1891 the final removal was made to the stately new edifice 243 to 253 Wabash avenue, which is elaborately planned and constructed for the perfect accommodation of all the different parts of the business that has now come to be represented by a thousand branches and to cover all the wide territory tributary to Chicago.

In the prosecution of his business there has been manifest one of the most sterling traits of his character,—his desire to carry forward to the highest perfection attainable anything that he undertakes. This has marked his social and business career and has been one of the most important factors in his almost phenomenal success. Not content with mediocrity in any line of life, he has given deep and earnest thought to the study of perfecting the musical instruments which he manufactures. His plan aimed at once to advance the mechanical principles of construction and to so economize the industry as to furnish the highest grade of instruments at a greatly reduced cost to the public. In pursuance of this plan he erected an extensive organ factory in the year 1881. The trade of the house now covered all the northwestern and western territory, and a careful review of the situation over a larger and more universal field indicated the time as opportune for inaugurating the industry. The experiment proved a wonderful success. In five years' time the Kimball parlor organ was selling in every American market and forming an important item in the national export trade. The manufacture of pianos was begun six years later (1887), when a factory, corresponding with the dimensions of the vast organ plant, was erected in juxtaposition to the latter and completed a vast two-fold manufacturing system, covering a floorage of over ten acres and being thus made jointly available to the two separate but related industries. The latter enterprise also proved very successful, a product being soon realized, which, under the name of the new-scale Kimball piano, was at once accepted by the musical authorities of this country and of Europe as among the foremost instruments of our time. Recently the manufacture of pipe organs has also been added to the enterprise.

Mr. Kimball was married, in 1865, to Miss Evalyne M. Cone, daughter of Hubbell B. Cone, of Chicago. He is a valued and interested member of various social clubs of the city, and his great activity, combined with his genial, social disposition makes him thoroughly enjoy the higher class of amusements and entertainments, being especially fond of the drama.

A man's business life seems in part at least a public possession, but around his home and private life there should be drawn a veil which shuts out the curious gaze of the world. Those, however, who have attained prominence in any line cannot hope for the freedom from general notice in the same degree as one who has never left the ranks of the common people. In former ages history was a record of war and warriors, of conquests and conquerors; to-day history is composed of accounts of commercial activity, of advancement in the lines of business, science, arts and letters. In learning of the inventions of printing, of cotton weaving, the inventions of the sewing machine and steamboat, who does not stop to inquire of the men in whose busy brains these things originated and learn of the life history of Guttenburg, Arkwright, Howe and Fulton? Mr. Kimball is a man of modest and unostentatious demeanor, never seeking self-praise; but when the complete history of the Northwest shall be written the question will be asked, What of the founder of the piano and organ making industries in this section of the country? It is but just, therefore, in view of his brilliant success, to enter somewhat in detail concerning the plans and methods he has followed and the characteristics which he has manifested.

In business affairs Mr. Kimball is energetic, prompt and notably reliable. Tireless energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose, a genius for devising and executing the right thing at the right time, joined to every-day common sense, guided by resistless will power, are the chief characteristics of the man. His business has passed through the era of war, fire and financial panic undisturbed, owing to the reliability of the man at the head. Justice has ever been maintained in his relations to patrons and employes, and many of those who began with him at the commencement of his career are still in his service. He has not been slow to assist and encourage others who have left his employ to enter business for themselves, and in return he naturally has the loyal support of all the employes of the house. He has been watchful of all the details of his business and of all indications pointing toward prosperity, and from the beginning had an abiding faith in the ultimate success of his enterprise. He has gained wealth, yet it was not alone the goal for which he was striving, and he belongs to that class of representative American citizens who promote the general prosperity while advancing individual interests. Charitable and benevolent, he has given freely of his means in support of worthy charity, but one of his great qualities lies in his encouragement and material assistance to those who were willing to help themselves. Indiscriminate giving often fosters idleness and vagrancy on the part of the recipients, but aid given to those who are anxious to make the most of their opportunities will develop self-reliance and honorable business men who become the bulwarks of the nation.

JOHN W. PADDOCK,

KANKAKEE.

JOHN W. PADDOCK was born in Camillus, Onondaga county, New York, February 14, 1815. His parents were James and Ann Paddock, his father being a miller and a farmer. The Paddock family is one of the oldest in this country, their first settlements being made in the Plymouth Colony as early as 1630. The Plymouth Colony records show that Robert Paddock was at that time a member of the colony, and subsequently recite the fact of the allotment of lands to him, and record that he was the constable of Duxbury about 1643, and show the date of his death and the record of the members of his family. His descendants afterward emigrated to Yarmouth, and from there to Dutchess county, New York; thence to Washington county, from there to Onondaga, New York, and then to Illinois.

David Paddock, the grandfather of John W. of this article, lived near West Point at the time of the Revolutionary war, was a soldier in Captain Waterbury's company, Seventh New York Continental Volunteers, and was engaged in the campaigns up and down the Hudson and in the battle of Saratoga. The father of John W., James, was a soldier in the war of 1812; and the mother of John W., Ann McClaury, was of Scotch-Irish descent. Her parents emigrated to New York from the north of Ireland with the Clintons of Revolutionary fame, and were related to that family. The David Williams, who was the captor of Major Andre, was related to the wife of David Paddock above spoken of, and the name of the subject of this article was John Williams Paddock, the Williams being in recognition of the relationship to the Williams family. The origin of the Paddock family was Welsh. Windsor, in his history of Duxbury, states the fact that there was a tradition that Robert, one of the ancestors, was one of the minors who came over in the "Mayflower." Be that so or not, it is certain that by blood and tradition the subject of this article descended from a line of men who were thoroughly endowed with the spirit of liberty, and whose convictions of what was right had all through the years that have gone impelled them to brave every hardship and danger to maintain their principles. They were Puritans, Pilgrims, Federalists, Whigs and Nationalists.

Colonel Paddock's preliminary education was acquired in the schools of his native place, whence he moved to Syracuse, New York, where he completed his academic course of studies. In the office of J. R. Hickox he studied law; from there in 1836, with his father, he removed to Lockport, Will county, Illinois, being the teacher of the first school in that village. He was admitted to the bar of this State and commenced the practice of his profession in 1837. In June, 1853, he located in the city of Kankakee, then but a prospective town, and in the fall of that year he removed his family to this place. Previous to his settlement in this county he traveled and practiced at Middleport, Ottawa, Joliet and Chicago. After his establishment at Kankakee he was connected with all the important cases in both Kankakee and Iroquois counties. Perhaps the most celebrated cases with which his name was connected were those of the Chiniquy trials. He was occupied in the vigorous prosecution of his professional duties until 1862, when he was elected to the constitutional convention as a Union man, and on the Union ticket. He refused to sign the new constitution and contributed largely to its defeat by the people. In the fall of that year he entered the United States Army. In early life he was an old-line Whig, but upon the dissolution of that party became an ardent supporter of Douglas, was an ardent and eloquent speaker, and an effective and valuable ally of that great Democratic leader. When the tocsin of war was sounded and the question arose of loyalty or disloyalty, he forsook a remunerative practice, and at his own expense traveled his Congressional district, delivering stirring speeches in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union.

He greatly aided Captain Vaughn in the organization of the company of volunteers afterward assigned to the Fifty-third Illinois Infantry, and projected the organization of the Seventy-sixth Illinois Infantry. With this regiment he proposed entering the service, but six companies still remained after the Seventy-sixth was filled. He remained with them and subsequently went with them to Chicago, where they were incorporated with the four companies of the then organizing Third Board of Trade Regiment, and in October, 1862, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois Infantry. Before leaving for the seat of war he was, in the presence of the regiment at Camp Hancock, presented with a superb sword by his fellow-townsman, James M. Perry, of Kankakee. The One Hundred and Thirteenth joined Sherman in his expedition against Vicksburg in the fall of 1862, and witnessed that terrible but unsuccessful struggle. Colonel Paddock participated actively in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou and of Arkansas Post, after which the regiment was divided, part going to Springfield, Illinois, the remainder being assigned to Young's Point, Louisiana. They were also engaged in the movements which resulted in the capture of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, Colonel Paddock being in command at the time. He was with General Sherman on the Rolling Fork expedition, and during the greater portion of the time consumed in the siege of Vicksburg commanded the force assigned to the protection of the landing of the Yazoo, whence Grant drew his supplies. In August, 1863, Colonel Paddock was ordered to report to General Hurlbut, at Memphis, an order which he at once prepared to obey in company with his regiment, then badly stricken with disease. He reached Memphis, but owing to the return of that dreaded fever, contracted while on the field, he was sent to the officers' hospital located in that city. There, after lingering in great pain, he died Sunday evening, August 16, 1863, attended by the chaplain of the regiment.

His remains were brought home and interred on the 24th of August, at Kankakee, followed to the grave by one of the largest funeral *corteges* in the history of the county. Colonel Paddock was a man of commanding presence; he stood six feet high, was well proportioned in his body, had long, flowing, black hair, large blue eyes and full, round face, and was of light and buoyant spirits. To him all men were equal and every man was to be treated as a man. He felt no condescension in listening to the complaints of the poor and lowly, and to assert and defend their rights was always a gratification to him; nor did he feel any elevation in being associated with the wealthy or great. He was actuated throughout life with a broad spirit of charity, and was imbued with an intense love of his country and its institutions. The principles of the Declaration of Independence he exemplified in his life and his death. His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. C. B. Thomas, of the Unitarian Church, at Chicago, from which we take the following extracts:

"We have met to do honor to the noble dead; we have come here to the home which was so dear to him to pay to his memory this last tribute of respect and love. A generous, manly, honorable man has passed suddenly away from us, and gone out into solemn mystery. Another great heart, which beat with an intelligent, wise, determined love of his country, is stilled forever. I could not now recount the story of his noble life here among his neighbors and friends, who knew it so much better than I, and who loved it, too. I need not remind you, I am sure, while his silent form is before us, of the great heart, more thoughtful of others than himself, which our brother carried in his bosom; of the sterling qualities which made him the good citizen, the earnest patriot, the firm friend, and hater of all meanness, the lover of all that was honorable, true and brave.

"Nor need I remind you how he labored for his country; how he went out all unused to such labor with a holy purpose in his soul; how bravely he shared the perils of war; how finally he was smitten with disease; how the other day the tidings came of his decline, and how of the next intelligence he came wrapped in the folds of the holy flag for which he had fought so manfully,—came in silence and in gloom, with no word of greeting on his lips, no joy of a wanderer returning to the dear old home flashing from his eyes. You will not forget that manhood, you will not cease to be influenced by that intelligence, nor to cherish the thought of that devoted and self-sacrificing friendship which was his. I am told how thoughtfuly he cared to the last for those under his command. I am told how the boys loved him, finding in him the same nobility and generosity which won the affection and respect of his neighbors; I am told how he robbed himself of his blankets to put them beneath a sick soldier; how he drove miles, weak and ill himself, to obtain something which could alleviate the sufferings of a dying youth."

His last letter, written on the field of Vicksburg, contains this sentiment, speaking of the assault about to be made: "I may fall; I hope not, but if I do, may God protect you and the children. I hope to survive and see you all again, but should this be my last, let the clustering recollections of the past assure you that my last prayer was for you and the children. Tell my boys to stand by their country's cause at all times, love and obey their mother, and, though I never come back, God will prosper them."

The following, from the pen of Colonel Lord, who was a young officer in the regiment of Colonel Paddock, is a fair estimate of his relation to the service: "Lieutenant-Colonel Paddock, of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment of Illinois Infantry, was a conspicuous figure in the *personnel* of that regiment, and the remembrance of his face and form and character must always awaken feelings of friendly admiration and regret in the minds of those who knew him and served with him.

"A Democrat in his political affiliations and a politician of influence; a lawyer by profession; a man in middle life with a large family to whom he was devoted; having apparently no taste for military life in itself, and but little of the physical hardness required of the campaigner, it was naturally a matter of some surprise among those who met him for the first time in the regiment that he should be in the service at all. Longer acquaintance, however, made it sufficiently clear why he was, and emphasized both the integrity of his motives and the degree of his personal sacrifice. His more conspicuous traits as they became unfolded to his regimental associates were a broad and general impulse of kindliness to everyone, a ready and genial humor, and an intense form of patriotic zeal. He had but a small opinion of tactics, and was impatient of the petty regulations and restraints of military routine. The caste distinctions, also, of rank in the army, which others gradually came to accept and recognize, made little impression upon him. The men and officers whom he had known in civil life were just as much his neighbors in the service as before, whether in commission or in the ranks, with the distinction that he felt a more personal responsibility for the well-being of the latter. He could assert himself and his right on occasions of duty or emergency, but his ruling sentiment was one of comradeship with all men who had undertaken with him to resent and redress the evil which threatened the country. On this common ground all men were equal with him, and the military organization was nothing save a means to an end which all equally sought. That end was the overwhelming of the enemy and the restoration of the Union,—not in some remote future, but at once. He would have massed an irresistible column with which to cut the Confederacy in two in a single campaign. He seemed to suffer a sense of personal indignity that his late political allies should have betrayed him as well as his country, and his resentment and his patriotism intensified each other. He was in a service which was distasteful to him, at a sacrifice of everything most cherished and desired, but he could not do less, or look back, until the end. So beneath his genial good-nature there was always a restless impatience of delay, an impetuous instinct to go on to the speedy deliverance of the country, and then to his own deliverance from his self-imposed task. His hour of triumph at the surrender of Vicksburg, after his regiment had devoted more than half a year and sacrificed many lives to accomplish it, was all too brief. The fatigue and exposure which the campaign had made necessary, and the miasma of the region in which his regiment was encamped, proved too much for a constitution wholly unfitted for the field, and, almost before his men knew of his serious illness, his eager, hopeful spirit had fled."

Colonel Paddock was a devoted husband, a kind father, a faithful brother, an honorable and enterprising citizen, a genial and generous companion, an eloquent advocate, a safe counselor, an earnest, patriotic soldier and a brave, gallant and vigilant, yet kind and humane, officer. Equally as a lawyer, soldier and citizen, he left a record to which his descendants may point with just pride.

Our subject was twice married, his first wife being Frances Birch, by whom he had two children, Henry C. and Emma J. Henry C. was afterward a lieutenant in the Twenty-fifth Illinois Regiment, and was desperately wounded at the battle of Fort Blakely. Subsequently he was for five years superintendent of the public schools of Kankakee county, and now resides in Page county, Iowa, with his sister Emma. Our subject's second wife was Helen Tiffanny, who was a descendant of the Ransom family, of Erie county, New York, pioneers of that county from Massachusetts in the latter part of the last century. By this marriage he had ten children, two dying in infancy. The surviving children were James H., of Springfield, Illinois; Daniel H., of Kankakee; Helen F., now married to D. F. Sherman, of Portland, Oregon; John W., of Portland, Oregon; Mary R., now married to George F. Lovell, of Kankakee, Illinois; Portia S., principal of the Lincoln School, of Kankakee; Lucia, now married to W. W. Cobb, of Kankakee; and Catherine A., who was drowned in 1884, in a pleasure excursion on the Kankakee river.

JOHN A. SEAMAN,

CHICAGO.

THE deserved reward of a well-spent life is an honored retirement from business in which to enjoy the fruits of former toil. To-day, after a useful and beneficent career, Mr. Seaman is quietly living at his beautiful home in Oak Park, surrounded by the comfort that earnest labor has brought to him. He is a prominent citizen not alone of Chicago but also of the nation, winning this place by his superior ingenuity, mechanical skill and business ability, through which he has been able to build up the largest business in his line of cooperage in the country, not only to the benefit of himself, on account of his many inventions for labor saving, but also to the advantage to the consumer, both in quality of work and cheapness of price, thereby increasing consumption as well as proving a benefit to the public. The story of the founders of this nation and of the Revolutionary forefathers is interesting, not only from a historical standpoint, but also as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others. Yet we need not look to the past; the present furnishes many examples worthy of emulation in the men who have risen through their own efforts to positions of prominence and importance in professional, political, mercantile and industrial circles. To this class belongs John Alexander Seaman.

He was born in New Mills, near Newburg, Orange county, New York, October 10, 1826, and is a son of John and Melissa Ann (Wandell) Seaman. His paternal grandfather, John Seaman, a native of England, came to the United States in early life and married in this country. He was a cooper by trade and his son, the father of our subject, followed the same occupation, becoming an exceedingly capable workman.

The early school days of John A. Seaman were spent in Orange county, New York, where he attended the common schools. When he was thirteen years of age the family removed to New York city and he continued his studies there for a year. At the age of fourteen he entered a cooper shop, and under the direction of his father became an expert at that trade. At the age of twenty-one he began working for himself, and soon saw the necessity for steady application if success was to be attained in a chosen field. Seeking broader opportunities in the West, in 1854 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where for a time he was employed as a journeyman cooper, and then began business on his own account. He spent seventeen years in that city, but the competition which he there encountered did not please him, nor did it hold out any promise for success. Accordingly he returned to New York city, where he spent three years as a journeyman

John A. Seaman

cooper, and in 1873 became identified with the business interests of Chicago.

After furnishing his home and establishing himself as a citizen of this growing metropolis, Mr. Seaman found that he had a cash capital of only about $100. All his life he had engaged in the cooperage business and had made a thorough study of it. He had invented many little devices which were important to the trade in handwork, and had also invented a number of machines to replace handwork but which had up to this time never been utilized. Previous efforts at doing the labor by machines had resulted in partial failure in producing tight work and had made those who had use for cooperage suspicious of any inventions along this line and disinclined for further experiments. The consumers who required tight cooper work positively refused to use machine-made packages because of the inconvenience and loss they had formerly encountered. Mr. Seaman of course wished to have his inventions come into general use, but soon concluded that he would be obliged to overcome prejudice by demonstration of the superiority of his machine-made packages over hand-made. He did not claim that his product was better than hand work could be made, but he did maintain that the average output of each class would prove that the machine-made was superior. Therefore he began advertising "patent-machine cooperage" for tight work and secured a few prominent patrons whose names he used as reference, and therefore in a short time he had secured a large business and had the satisfaction of receiving orders which called for "machine" cooperage.

Mr. Seaman always attended personally to the business, superintending both the manufacture and sale of his products. Having but little ready money, he became associated with a partner who subsequently disposed of his interest to a friend of Mr. Seaman, by the name of William Kennedy. The firm was then Seaman & Company, and two years afterward Mr. Kennedy sold out his interest on account of a partnership he had formed with a brother in the oil business in Pennsylvania. The cooperage business then became the property of our subject, who was later joined by his brother, and the trade increased until the yearly sales exceeded $120,000 per annum. About this time the entire plant was destroyed by fire, causing a severe loss. An inventory showed that Mr. Seaman had but $20,000 remaining, and in order to rebuild he was obliged to purchase his brother's interest and reorganize the business. It was then incorporated under the name of Seaman, Cox & Brown, with a capital of $60,000, the partners in the enterprise being Rensselaer W. Cox, of Chicago, and William Brown, of St. Louis. The last named, however, gave no personal attention to the business. Previous to Mr. Brown's death the capital of the company had greatly increased and part of his interest was purchased from the estate by the remaining partners until they held $140,000 worth of stock between them out of a total capital of $150,000. No change, however, was made in the name, for the company was well known under the style of Seaman, Cox & Brown, and no desire to change the firm title was manifest.

Mr, Seaman retained the general management of the business up to the time of his retirement to private life, improving means, methods and machinery in making this company the largest in the line of general cooperage in the United States, if not in the world, and obtaining a reputation for honorable, straightforward dealing that might well be envied. Among the very valuable inventions which Mr. Seaman has made are three entirely new patented machines, all constructed upon entire new principles, which have made it possible for the Seaman, Cox & Brown Company to far distance its competitors. The stave-jointing machine, in addition to reducing the expense of making uniform staves of superior shape, always saves its waste, so that it can be otherwise utilized, thereby paying the expense of running the machine, while formerly it was an expense to remove the waste. The trussing machine has done away with the noisiest and hardest work in the cooper trade, that of hammering the bands on the packages. This machine works automatically and forces all the bands on the barrel simultaneously, irresistibly and accurately. The third machine is for finishing the barrel ready for the head and is called a howling, chamfering and crozing machine. In addition to these Mr. Seaman has secured patents on other inventions on machines and improvements.

The policy of the company was ever a commendable one. All transactions were conducted on strict business principles, and the trust of those with whom they had dealings was unequivocally given. In the extensive establishment there was a vast army of employes who were the more faithfully devoted to their work because they knew that fidelity to duty would at the proper time win recognition.

Mr. Seaman continued his connection with the company until 1892, when he suffered from a severe attack of la grippe. He was seriously ill for some time, and during that period came to the conclusion that if he did not seek rest from financial care soon, he would perhaps never have the opportunity. It had been his desire in early life to secure a good home and competence, and his hopes have been realized. In 1893 therefore he sold his interest in the cooperage business and retired to his beautiful home in Oak Park, where he has resided most of the time since 1882. On his retirement the Seaman, Cox & Brown Company was consolidated with the Pioneer Cooperage Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, of which Mr. Seaman's former partner, Mr. Brown, was the founder; but the Chicago branch of the business is still conducted under the old name, and its practical workings are superintended by A. S. Ray, a son-in-law of Mr. Seaman, who has been carefully instructed in all departments of the business in order to insure the future success of the concern, and the management shows a high degree of executive and mechanical development.

In 1894 Mr. Seaman completed one of the finest homes in that beautiful suburb, Oak Park, and there, surrounded by family and friends and all the comforts that wealth can procure, he is spending the evening of his life. In 1853 was celebrated his marriage to Miss Eliza Josephine Lewis, of New York city. They have three daughters: Ella J., now the wife of Thomas Bradshaw, of Oak Park; Sarah J., wife of Allen Ray, who has taken Mr. Seaman's place in the management of the extensive cooperage business; and Eliza J., wife of A. S. Hurd, of Chicago.

While living in New York city, Mr. Seaman was a member of the Masonic fraternity, but has since taken no active part in social organizations. He is, however, connected with the Oak Park Club. He thoroughly enjoys home life and takes great pleasure in the society of his family and friends. He is always courteous, kindly and affable, and those who know him personally have for him warm regard. A man of great natural ability, his success in business, from the beginning of his residence in Chicago, was uniform and rapid. As has been truly remarked, after all that may be done for a man in the way of giving him early opportunities for obtaining the requirements which are sought in the schools and in books, he must essentially formulate, determine and give shape to his own character; and this is what Mr. Seaman has done. He has persevered in the pursuit of a persistent purpose and gained the most satisfactory reward. His life is exemplary in all respects and he has ever supported those interests which are calculated to uplift and benefit humanity, while his own high moral worth is deserving of the highest commendation. He has been a strictly temperate man, never using either liquor or tobacco, and he has the esteem of his friends and the confidence of the business public.

Alonzo George

ALONZO GEORGE,

AURORA.

"PEACE," said Charles Sumner in one of his most eloquent orations, "hath its victories no less renowned than war." The man whose enterprise has included within its grasp the traffic of distant lands and the production of many and various commodities has really achieved a greater triumph and won far more than the warrior who has led conquering hosts over desolate homes and amid ruins of sacked cities; and if this peaceful hero uses his wealth as wisely as he acquires it, and by his enterprise and beneficence makes thousands happy and contented, then are his victories greater than that of any marshaled host whose garments are stained with blood, for his triumphs are over the forces of nature and the selfish passions of men. "He that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city." Among the heroes of such a bloodless war that has been waged in northern Illinois ever since its first settlement, Alonzo George is entitled to a high place of honor. During a long and successful commercial life, characterized by enterprise, he ever maintained an enviable reputation for the highest honor and principle, and no unworthy deed or word ever linked itself with his name and no citizen in Illinois made better or more unostentatious use of his accumulations.

The George family originated in England and was founded in America about the middle of the eighteenth century, when three brothers of the name settled in the New England colonies. They were Isaac, Moses and Benjamin, the latter being the direct ancestor of the subject of this sketch. Both Isaac and Benjamin were participants in the Revolutionary war, and the former was taken prisoner at Quebec, December 31, 1775, while a member of Captain Hanchett's company. (See Genealogical Record of the George family published at Yarmouth, Maine, in 1875, by A. W. Corless, assisted by Mrs. Betsy Ayre and Mrs. Mary H. Webster, of Haverhill, Massachusetts.)

Hon. Alonzo George was born at Strafford, Orange county, Vermont, April 11, 1822, and was a son of Ebenezer and Betsy (Kibling) George. On his mother's side he was also descended from ancestors who were active in the Revolutionary war, and some of her people were numbered among the pioneers of New Hampshire, where both the parents were born, the father near Manchester and the mother at Keene. They early went to Vermont, where the father, a man of moderate circumstances, followed farming. Alonzo was reared there to manhood, assisting in the work of the farm from his early youth as the seasons demanded, and his educational advantages were those afforded by the common schools of the Green Mountain State. He remained on the farm until he reached the age of sixteen years, at which time he entered upon a clerkship in a general mercantile establishment of Strafford, which was conducted by Justin S. Morrill, now United States Senator from Vermont. A year later he was admitted to a partnership in the business, which was successfully conducted for several years. During that time Mr. Morrill was elected to Congress, but their connection did not cease until he was elected to the United States senate, in which he is now the oldest member in point of continued service.

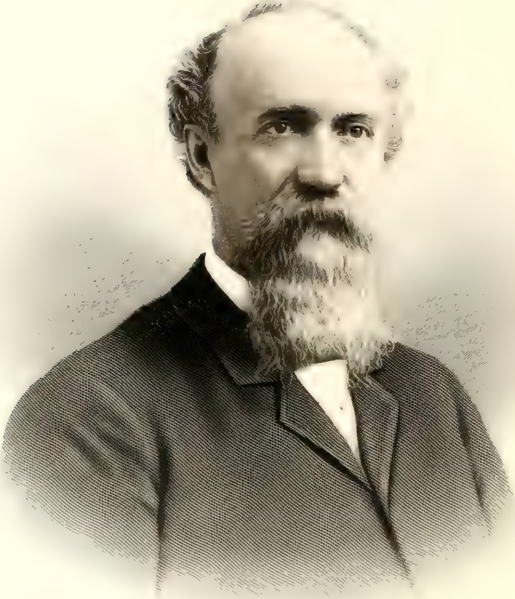
Upon the dissolution of this partnership, Mr. George embarked in a similar business at Post Mills, Vermont, and again met with a high degree of prosperity. While there he was twice elected to the Vermont legislature. During his first term the State house was burned, and he served as a member of the committee which had in charge the erection of the present capitol building. The general mercantile business during those early days embraced not only the buying and selling of produce and ordinary general store commodities but also consisted largely in the barter trade,—the exchange of goods for wool and other farm products. The business training so secured has universally proved the most successful foundation for a broad, liberal and successful business career.

In 1859 Mr. George decided to visit the West and came to Aurora, Illinois, where he remained about a year. He then returned to Post Mills, Vermont, where he bought and again disposed of a stock of merchandise. When he once more arrived in Illinois and took up his residence in Aurora, he engaged in wool dealing, building up a most extensive trade in that line. The New England frugality had enabled him while in Vermont to save considerable money, which he brought West with him; and, realizing that no business could be more profitable than the loaning of money, he early embarked in it. He also engaged in the lumber trade and at various times owned one or more farms. Thus he soon became one of the most prominent as well as influential men in Kane county and rapidly increased his wealth.

Up to 1871 Aurora could boast of but one regular banking institution—the First National Bank—though there were numerous banking firms. Mr. George recognized the necessity of additional banking facilities and became the prime mover in founding the Second National Bank during that year with a capital of $100,000. Of the new financial institution Mr. George was elected president, and it immediately became the most important bank in Aurora,—a position that it has ever since maintained. His abilities as a financier were at once recognized, and the bank successfully weathered the panic of 1873 and was even enabled to extend assistance to weakened neighbors. The capital stock of this concern was well distributed, but largely held by well known and careful business men; and the aim of the president and other officers was ever to do a careful business, increasing with the demands of the community. The principle upon which Mr. George managed his bank, as shown by the reports to the comptroller of the currency for the past twenty years, is of the most conservative kind. Although the bank regularly paid large dividends, amounting to ten per cent. per annum from its incorporation, it created a large surplus which in 1891 amounted to $150,000, or $50,000 in excess of the amount of its capital. When, in 1891, the charter of the Second National Bank expired, its affairs were liquidated, the surplus and capital of $250,000 distributed, the bank reorganized with a capital of $200,000—double its previous capitalization. Few people knew what had taken place until the name of the bank was changed to that of the Old Second National Bank, of Aurora, and none of its patrons realized that any change had been made. The Second National Bank has been a power for good to the manufacturing interests located in its vicinity. There is not a factory in Aurora that has not at one time or another felt grateful for its assistance, which at the most critical and dangerous moment was never withheld. The same great confidence which Mr. George extended to business men of merit was also cordially given to many young men of Aurora during the early years of their struggles when they had no other recommendation than their face and honest effort; and it is curious to note that in no case did the result fail to testify to Mr. George's sound judgment. He continued as president of the bank until January, 1895, when he was succeeded by his son, William George.

The name of this excellent citizen will ever be inseparably associated with many of the substantial business enterprises that have built up Aurora, and given the city its present industrial prominence among cities of the West. He was prominent in the establishment of the Aurora Cotton Mills. A year after the organization he took the office of treasurer and the active management of the industry, which he established on a paying basis. The company has paid large and regular dividends, besides accumulating a large surplus. Mr. George was also president of the North Aurora Flouring Mills from 1879 until his death, and a stockholder in the Aurora Silver Plate Manufacturing Company. His connection with these largely insured their prosperity.

Up to the time of his retirement Mr. George was far too greatly engrossed with his business duties to give much time to the social world. His life was that of a thoroughgoing business man. He was particularly prompt in keeping his business engagements and expected the same consideration from others. He gave a ready hearing to all who desired to see him, and disposed of all matters claiming his attention quietly and critically. Many of his associates testify in strong terms of his kindness of heart, finding in him not only a safe adviser but also one whose counsel was not that of words alone. He, how-



H. H. Evans

ever, objected seriously to any publicity connected with his charitable contributions, desiring to see only practical results from his assistance. He gave quietly yet liberally to many churches though a member of none, and the poor and needy found in him a true friend.

In political life Mr. George was a Whig until the Republican party was organized in 1856, when he joined its ranks, yet he has never been strictly partisan, believing it to the interest of the community to have its affairs conducted by honest men, regardless of their political affiliations. He was often solicited to become a candidate for public office, but always refused save on a few minor occasions. In 1870 he was supervisor for Aurora, later was school director for three years, was mayor of the city in 1873 and at various times acted as town treasurer.

During the last year of his life Mr. George practically lived retired. A long and active business career well entitled him to rest. He had been the architect of his own fortune and had builded wisely and well. He was a man of sound judgment, never arriving quickly at conclusions, but when once his mind was made up as to what was the right course nothing could deter him from pursuing it. He possessed excellent executive and business ability, combined with a resistless energy and resolute purpose. His own success was marvelous, but he never selfishly used his wealth for his own interest. He passed away May 18, 1895, and Aurora mourned the loss of one of its most valued and honored citizens, a man who had the respect of all who knew him, the confidence of the business public and the warm regard of a host of personal friends.

In 1851 Mr. George married Miss Lydia R. May, daughter of Colonel Elisha May, of West Fairlee, Vermont. The Mays are of the foremost of our early American families, and the ancestors were also prominent in Revolutionary times. The children born of this marriage were: Lizzie, born in 1860; and William, the well known banker and business man of Aurora.

HENRY H. EVANS,

AURORA.

THERE is no one man in the State of Illinois more widely known than Hon. Henry H. Evans, of Aurora, whose name is synonymous with that of the city of his home. His efforts toward advancing the material interests of Aurora are so widely recognized that they can be considered as being no secondary part of his career of signal usefulness. While practical politics have claimed much of his time and while his stalwart Republicanism has been exceedingly valuable to his party, his services in that direction must necessarily be held secondary to those of much greater importance, as implied in his public spirit, progressiveness and liberality

Colonel Evans, who is entitled to the rank designated by reason of his appointment on the staffs of Governors Cullom, Fifer, Oglesby and Hamilton, is a native of Toronto, Canada, where he was born on the 9th of March, 1836, being the son of Griffith and Elizabeth (Weldon) Evans, both of whom were natives of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. His father was a millwright and his work took him to various parts of the United States and Canada, and it was while his parents were thus absent from home by reason of the father's business engagements in Toronto that our subject was born. The Evans family traces its lineage back through several generations in Pennsylvania, but came originally from Wales, the family having been established in this country many years prior to the war of the Revolution. In June, 1841, Griffith Evans removed with his family to Aurora, Illinois, and here he aided in the construction of the Black Hawk, Montgomery and Eagle mills. Later he was foreman of the car shops of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in Aurora. He died suddenly, of heart disease, September 28, 1882, aged seventy-three years. His wife had preceded him into eternal rest, her death having occurred January 29, 1882, at which time she had attained the age of sixty-nine years. They left a family of ten children, of whom the first four were born in Canada and the remaining six in Aurora. Colonel Evans was but five years of age when his parents took up their permanent abode in Aurora, and his life since that time has been consecutively passed in this place, with the welfare and substantial prosperity of which he is unquestionably more closely identified than is any other one individual. As a child he had no special advantages; he went to the public schools and was reared in a manner similar to that which is characteristic of the training and discipline of the average village boy. He had, however, the benefit of a good home training and example, and these have left an indelible impress on his character. One of his most marked traits was his filial solicitude, and in 1873 he induced his father to resign his position in the shop of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, where he was engaged under the surety of a salary sufficient for all his needs. His contract with his son was faithfully carried out, and he was made the recipient of handsome and valuable presents from his son.

The first business venture made by young Evans was in a restaurant and the ice cream business, and this enterprise was conducted with a fair profit, until 1862, when his loyal nature was thoroughly aroused by the imperative needs of his country, and he enlisted as a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, serving until the close of the war. Our subject's first active military service was at Jackson, Tennessee, and he thereafter assisted in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and after the capitulation of that city he was detached and assigned to hospital duty, his knowledge of the restaurant business making him a valuable assistant in the culinary department. Within the time of his military service he made a little money in two or three legitimate speculations, and when he was mustered out, in 1865, he returned to Aurora with this as a nucleus for what is now his ample fortune.

On leaving the army Mr. Evans again engaged in the restaurant business, which he followed until 1873, when he effected the purchase of the Fitch House, which is now known as the Hotel Evans. This popular house he conducted for a few years, and then leased it. About this time Colonel Evans, with his usual foresight, began buying real estate in and about Aurora, and every investment of this kind resulted in a decided profit. He has platted ten large additions to the city, and his successful handling of these properties developed in him a great capacity for other business enterprises, which have been of vital importance in the building up of Aurora. He organized and put in operation the first street railway in the town; induced the Aurora, Joliet & Northern Railway to run its line here, and secured the watch factory, the Rathbone, Sard & Company stove works and several other factories, all of which have large plants in Aurora, and give employment to hundreds of individuals. In addition to these enterprises Colonel Evans is connected with several others of equally vital importance to the welfare of the city. He was president of the German-American National Bank of Aurora at the time of its organization, and is still one of its heavy stockholders, and holds the incumbency as vice-president and a member of its directory. He is also a director in the Aurora Gas Company. Colonel Evans has been largely instrumental in forming these corporations, and has done much to place the enterprises on a paying basis. He is the owner of the new additions to the city and is improving and developing them, having also erected a fine modern business block and an opera house which compares favorably with many in the large metropolitan centers.

In September, 1882, our subject organized the Aurora Street Railway Company, was elected its president, and two months later had five miles of track laid and the line in operation. He was also the founder of the Aurora, Joliet & Northern Railroad, having secured the most of the subscriptions to its capital stock, and superintended its construction. He not only had the road in running order in a short time, but made it financially successful from the start.

Industrious and successful as he has been in all of his undertakings, whether for the advancement of personal interests or the benefit of Aurora, it is as a politician of a highly diplomatic order that he has won his greatest fame. His political career had its inception in 1876, when he was elected to the State legislature. In the same year he was elected to the Aurora city council from the ninth ward. In 1880 he was chosen to represent the district in the State senate, and was re-elected in 1884, receiving each time a very complimentary majority. Since then he has been in the senate continuously, and has done excellent service for his constituents and the State. It was through the efforts of Colonel Evans, while representative in 1877, that the Soldiers' Home at Quincy was established, and his fighting qualities were so typically manifested at that time that Governor Cullom appointed him on his staff, and he has served all succeeding governors in a similar capacity. He was influential, also, in securing the passage of the State militia and police pension bill, both of which measures have since received warm public indorsement, though only secured with sufficient votes to carry. The only real opposition ever developed against Colonel Evans was in 1890, when a faction of his party, unable to defeat him for renomination, sought to encompass his ultimate defeat by running an independent candidate at the polls. Colonel Evans was re-elected, however, by a good majority, and signalized his return to the senate by taking a radical stand against any compromise for the election of a United States senator. Neither the Republicans or Democrats had votes enough to elect a senator without winning over the Farmers' Alliance members. The last mentioned repeatedly offered to vote with the Republicans on certain conditions, but as often as any movement in this direction was detected Colonel Evans and three or four others who supported him defeated it by refusing to vote. The result was the election of the veteran statesman, Hon. John M. Palmer, the Alliance members finally conceding him the votes. On being accused of thus helping to elect a Democrat, Colonel Evans said: "I prefer the election of an outspoken Democrat like Governor Palmer to that of any compromise man secured by a surrender of Republican principles by Republican members." His course has since been indorsed by the leading men of his party, who pronounce it to have been a wise and proper one. In 1888 our subject was seriously considered as a candidate for governor, and but for his own protestations would have been nominated.

Colonel Evans is a very liberal man in the matter of financial contributions to all deserving objects. He is not a church member, but no church edifice has been erected in Aurora without a generous subscription from him. He was one of the largest contributors to the fund for building the Soldiers' Memorial Hall and Library. In 1888, when the need for a new city hospital became imperative, he pledged himself to raise five thousand dollars for the purpose, and he accomplished this, although at the time he was more than usually engrossed with political and business affairs. There is no man in Aurora who enjoys the confidence and respect of all classes of people to a greater extent than does Colonel Evans. He has not only been signally fortunate in all his ventures and free from errors in his official career, but there is a spirit of hearty good fellowship about him that has won him friends by the score. He is liberal and sympathetic to all in misfortune or distress, but never makes his benefactions with ostentatious display. He is happy in his expressions, whether of condolence or congratulation, and shows in all his actions sound judgment and sterling common-sense. At the age of fifty-nine years (1895) he is a mental and physical giant. He stands six feet and two inches in height and is as erect, alert and vigorous as a man of twenty-five. He is not easily provoked to anger, but when occasion requires uses his great strength like an athlete, especially when defending the weak and those in need of physical protection. The intellect of Colonel Evans is keen and virile and is continuously at work evolving some new project for adding to the material prosperity of Aurora.

The marriage of our subject was solemnized in 1858, when he was united to Miss Alice M. Rhodes, a native of Lancashire, England. They have one son, Arthur R. Evans, who is now in the employ of the United States Express Company, as agent at Aurora.

Colonel Evans is almost as well known in Chicago as he is in Aurora, and he has many warm friends among the representative business men of the Garden City, where he has also extensive financial interests. He was a director in the National Bank of the Republic, in Chicago, and is actively concerned in other financial and industrial enterprises.

ISAAC FUNK,

BLOOMINGTON.

ISAAC FUNK was born November 17, 1797, in Clark county, Kentucky. His ancestors were of German extraction, his grandfather, Adam Funk, having emigrated from Germany at an early day. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Moore, was also of German descent. Adam Funk, Jr., the father of Isaac, was raised in Virginia, and was at one time quite wealthy; but misfortunes came and he lost his property and died poor. Isaac Funk was one of nine children, six boys and three girls. He had very little schooling, but was prepared for the struggle of life by the roughest outdoor education, where his muscles were developed and practical good sense was brought into exercise.

In the year 1823, Mr. Funk set out for Illinois, but did not arrive here until the following April, as he was detained by high water in the Wabash river. He first went to Sangamon county, but on the third of May he settled in Funk's Grove, in the present McLean county. Here he and his brother Absalom, who had accompanied him from Ohio, and Mr. William Brock, built a little pole shanty, twelve by fourteen feet, at the southeast side of the grove a short distance from the homestead of the Funk family, "Indian fashion," with no window and one door made of clapboards. The Funks then went to breaking prairie and buying and selling cattle.

In June, 1826, Isaac Funk married Miss Cassandra Sharp, of Fort Clark (Peoria). This lady was born in Baltimore, Maryland. When she was only three years of age her father emigrated to Ohio, and sixteen years afterward to Fort Clark, Illinois, where, at the age of twenty-four, she became Mrs. Funk. The dowry which Mr. Funk obtained with his wife was a cow, a spinning-wheel and a bed; but he obtained with his wife something better than money; he found in her a noble-minded companion. She was an active, stirring woman, possessing the best of sense and discretion; and perhaps it was in some measure due to her influence that Mr. Funk was afterward so remarkably successful.

It is not easy for us to take our mind back to early days and to place the condition of things correctly in our imagination. We can only obtain some small idea by making comparisons and looking at particular things. It is said of Mr. Funk that he "did not own a wagon for seven years; went to mill near Springfield fifty miles, with oxen; took from ten to fourteen bushels of corn (no wheat then) part of the way with a cart and sled; and carried a plow thirty miles on a horse to get it sharpened!"

The result of all this energy and industry was that Mr. Funk became worth at the time of his death a large fortune, estimated at not far from two millions of dollars. Perhaps some one will think that Mr. Funk must have kept a corps of clerks and bookkeepers to know where all his property was, and to keep the matter clearly in mind; but, on the contrary, he never kept a diary or even a memorandum book or a regular account-book

In politics Mr. Funk was positive and decided in his views. He was a stanch Whig up to the year 1854, when the Republican party was formed, and then he joined it and remained an honored member of that organization until the day of his death. In 1840 he was elected to the legislature of the State, but no particular note is made of his connection with politics at that time. In 1862 he was elected to the State senate to fill the unexpired term of General Oglesby and at the expiration of his term was re-elected and remained a member until his death. It was in February, 1863, while he was in the State senate, that he made his celebrated speech in favor of an appropriation for the Sanitary Commission. The circumstances under which the speech was made were these: The opponents of the war had a majority in the legislature and were determined to prevent the passage of an appropriation in aid of the Sanitary Commission. They tried to hinder the matter from coming to a vote by making all kinds of dilatory motions, and they also discussed the propriety of sending commissioners to a peace convention which was to meet at Louisville. All this aroused Mr. Funk's temper, and he made his knock-down speech, which was published immediately all over the country. The following is the speech as reported:

"Mr. Speaker: I can sit in my seat no longer and see such boy's play going on. These men are trifling with the best interests of the country. They should have asses' ears to set off their heads, or they are secessionists and traitors at heart. I say that there are traitors and secessionists at heart in this senate. Their actions prove it. Their speeches prove it. Their gibes and laughter and cheers here nightly, when their speakers get up in this hall and denounce the war and the administration, prove it.

"I can sit here no longer, and not tell these traitors what I think of them; and while so telling them, I am responsible myself for what I say. I stand upon my own bottom. I am ready to meet any man on this floor, in any manner, from a pin's point to the mouth of a cannon, upon this charge against these traitors! (Tremendous applause from the galleries.) I am an old man of sixty-five. I came to Illinois a poor boy. I have made a little something for myself and family. I pay $3,000 a year taxes. I am willing to pay $6,000, aye $12,000. (Great cheering, the old gentleman bringing down his fist upon his desk with a blow that would knock down a bullock, and causing the inkstand to bound a half a dozen inches in the air.) Aye, I am willing to pay my whole fortune, and then give my life to save my country from these traitors that are seeking to destroy it. (Tremendous cheers and applause, which the speaker could not subdue.)

"Mr. Speaker, you must please excuse me. I could not sit longer in my seat and calmly listen to these traitors. My heart that feels for my poor country would not let me. My heart that cries out for the lives of our brave volunteers in the field, that these traitors at home are destroying by thousands, would not let me. My heart that bleeds for the widows and orphans at home, would not let me. Yes, these villains and traitors and secessionists in this senate (striking his clenched fist on the desk with a blow that made the house ring again) are killing my neighbors' boys, now fighting in the field. I dare to tell this to these traitors, to their faces, and that I am responsible for what I say to one or all of them. (Cheers.) Let them come on, right here. I am sixty-five years old, and I have made up my mind to risk my life right here, on this floor, for my country.

"These men sneered at Colonel Mack a day or two ago. He is a little man; but I am a large man. I am ready to meet any of them in place of Colonel Mack. I am large enough for them, and I hold myself ready for them now, and at any time. (Cheers from the galleries.)

"Mr. Speaker, these traitors on this floor should be provided with hempen collars. They deserve them; they deserve them. They deserve hanging, I say (raising his voice and violently striking his desk). The country will be better off to swing them up. I go for hanging them, and I dare to tell them so, right here, to their traitorous faces. Traitors should be hung. It would be the salvation of the country to hang them. For that reason I would rejoice at it. (Tremendous cheering.)

"Mr. Speaker, I beg pardon of the gentlemen in the senate who are not traitors but true and loyal men, for what I have said. I only intend it and mean it for secessionists at heart. They are here in this senate. I see them joke and smirk and grin at a true Union man. But I defy them. I stand here ready for them and dare them to come on. (Great cheering.) What man with the heart of a patriot could stand this treason any longer? I have stood it long enough. I will stand it no longer. (Cheers.) I denounce these men and their aiders and abettors as rank traitors and secessionists. Hell itself could not spew out a more traitorous crew than some of the men who disgrace this legislature, this State and this country. For myself, I protest against and denounce their treasonable acts. I have voted against their measures. I will do so to the end. I will denounce them as long as God gives me breath; and I am ready to meet the traitors themselves here or anywhere, and fight them to the death. (Prolonged cheers and shouts.)

"I said I paid three thousand dollars a year taxes. I do not say it to brag of it. It is my duty,—yes, Mr. Speaker, my privilege,—to do it. But some of these traitors here, who are working night and day to get their miserable little bills and claims through the legislature, to take money out of the pockets of the people, are talking about high taxes. They are hypocrites as well as traitors. I heard some of them talking about high taxes in this way, who do not pay five dollars to support the Government. I denounce them as hypocrites as well as traitors. (Cheers.)

"The reason that they pretend to be afraid of high taxes is, that they do not want to vote money for the relief of the soldiers. They want also to embarrass the Government and stop the war. They want to aid the secessionists to conquer our boys in the field. They care about taxes? They are picayune men anyhow. They pay no taxes at all, and never did, and never hope to, unless they can manage to plunder the Government. (Cheers.) This is an excuse of traitors.

"Mr. Speaker, excuse me. I feel for my country in this, her hour of danger; I feel for her from the tips of my toes to the ends of my hair. That is the reason I speak as I do. I cannot help it. I am bound to tell these men to their teeth what they are, and what the people, the true loyal people, think of them.

"Mr. Speaker, I have said my say. I am no speaker. This is the only speech I have made; and I do not know that it deserves to be called a speech. I could not sit still any longer, and see these scoundrels and traitors work out their selfish schemes to destroy the Union. They have my sentiments. Let them one and all make the most of them. I am ready to back up all I say, and I repeat it, to meet these traitors in any manner they may choose, from a pin's point to the mouth of a cannon."

The legislature was sometimes a little more sharp than honest, and it is refreshing to hear the opinion of an honest farmer spoken boldly and fearlessly, with regard to some of its acts and doings. The following is "Senator's Funk's protest against the bill providing for the payment of the salaries of the officers in gold, delivered in the senate of the State, January 14, 1865:" Mr. Funk said:

"I would like to have an opportunity to make an inquiry, and then to explain my position." Leave being given the honorable senator proceeded as follows: "Was there a bill passed on Thursday last respecting the pay of members of the legislature being made in gold?"

The speaker: "Yes, sir."

Mr. Funk: "These lawyers understand these awkward words, and can sift them out and arrange them and comprehend them better than I can. But I want to inquire whether it has ever been the practice for a member who does not have his vote recorded either for or against a measure, in consequence of his absence, to have that vote recorded, when it does not alter the result?"

The speaker: "The senate cannot alter the vote, but he can have it recorded on the journal, if another will join him in requesting it."

Mr. Funk: "I would like to have mine entered on the journal."

Mr. Ward: "I second the request of the senator, and will join him, so that there may be two names."

Mr. Funk: "I am opposed to that measure. I oppose it on principle. I think that we were sent here to legislate; to set good examples; to correct errors and wrongs; to do justice to the community and to ourselves also. Now, if a law had been passed to pay all debts in gold, I would not say much about it; but when this honorable body passed a law to pay itself in gold, I think it is setting a very poor example,—not but what they deserve more pay than they get, but what they get is no object to any member here, I am sure. The little, pitiful sum that any man gets who represents the State of Illinois in the general assembly, every one of us ought to disdain to stoop down and pick up in the road. Now, for my own part, I am willing to receive my pay as a senator just as they pay me at home for my cattle and hogs, my wheat and corn. My hired man I pay in common currency, and I do not think we are any better than the laboring man. I think that the labor of ourselves should be paid in the same kind of money that pays for other things. Now, if this becomes a law, it will come up from the hostler and the hired man in this State, and they will say to us, "Why, my dear sir, you voted yourselves pay in gold: won't you give it to us?' What kind of a position will that be? I would rather go without a cent than have my pay in that way. I object to it on principle. I do not mean to insinuate anything against my man, but I do think that men have voted without thinking upon the evil consequences. Not but that there are men here who

John M Scott

could tell as much in a few minutes as I expect to speak in all my life, but when I say Yes I mean Yes, and when I say No I mean No. It is the most outrageous thing I ever heard of, and I want it branded upon my forehead in letters as big as the moon, that I am against it, and shall ever be against it."

It was not until 1864, when Mr. Funk had become very wealthy, that he built his large house, the homestead of the family at Funk's Grove. He did not live long to enjoy it, and only slept in it twice previous to his death. The circumstances of his death are as follows: He came from his attendance at the legislature at Springfield on Saturday, January 21, 1865, to his residence at Funk's Grove. On the following day his health seemed poorly and on Monday he came to Bloomington, where he was taken sick abed at the residence of his son, Duncan. His disease was erysipelas, and he was also affected with diphtheria. On Wednesday his wife came to see him and was taken sick the following day, because of anxiety for her husband. They both had all the care and attention which medical skill could give, but all was unavailing. Mr. Funk died at five o'clock on Sunday morning, the 29th day of January, 1865, and Mrs. Funk died at about nine o'clock! They were both buried at Funk's Grove, in a burying ground, beside Mr. Funk's father.

Mr. Funk was about five feet ten and one-half inches in height and weighed about two hundred pounds. He had keen, black eyes, which were expressive, especially when aroused. His hair was jet black and curly, but had become gray at the time of his death. His nose was rather prominent and somewhat Roman. His forehead was full but retreating, showing a very practical turn of mind. He was very quick and loud-spoken and was exceedingly independent. He had a great deal of push and drive about him; indeed, his energy was wonderful. He was very quick-tempered, but his anger did not last long. He was good-humored and appreciated a joke as well as anyone. He was very accommodating as a neighbor, but would not stand an imposition from anyone. He loved his brothers and his family, all of his relatives; and indeed the family has always been remarkable for the entire absence of any quarrelsome disposition.

Isaac Funk never made any will. At his death his property was divided by his children among themselves, without any difficulty and without any administration or the intervention of any outside parties. A remarkable fact in connection with Isaac Funk's estate is that although it had been distributed amongst the several heirs, so well have they cared for their shares that none of them has permitted his portion to depreciate in value, and to-day, thirty years after the death of Isaac Funk, the estate he left is virtually intact and has increased largely in value.

Since the death of Mr. Funk his family have subscribed ten thousand dollars to endow the Isaac Funk Professorship of Agriculture at the Wesleyan University, which is a fine testimonial to the worth of their father.

JOHN M. SCOTT,

BLOOMINGTON.

JUDGE JOHN M. SCOTT, the subject of this sketch, was born in August, 1824, in the county of St. Clair, Illinois, and has the distinction of being the first native citizen to become a member of the supreme court of Illinois. His ancestry in the paternal line were Scotch-Irish, in which fact he takes great pride, being a constant attendant of the sessions of the Scotch-Irish Congress and one of the vice-presidents of the society. He has many of the characteristics of that sturdy, fearless and talented race of men. His mother's maiden name was Nancy Biggs, a daughter of Judge William Biggs, of Virginia, who emigrated to Illinois at a very early day, and was identified with the first settlement of the State. His mother, as a child, passed through that fearful ordeal incident to the struggle between civilization and barbarism as manifested in the massacres and wars between the Indian and white man. Educated in that school of suffering and danger, in common with her many other good qualities of head and heart, she became a woman of heroic mold and well worthy to perform the delicate trust of training children in a courageous discharge of duty. His father was in comfortable circumstances, and afforded his son all the facilities incident to a new country for procuring an education.

Having, in connection with his attendance at school, availed himself of the advantages of private tuition, he acquired an accurate knowledge of the English branches, besides a fair knowledge of Latin and the higher mathematics. The bar at Belleville in the early history of the country was the ablest in the State, and well calculated to fascinate the mind of a young man with the profession of the law; and that, in connection with a natural taste for the bar, induced him to read law, in the office of Messrs. Kinney & Bissell, then among the most accomplished lawyers in the West. Like many others who have acquired distinction at the bar and on the bench, as preliminary to his career as a lawyer, he devoted some time to the profession of school-teaching. He studied the elementary books of the law with industry and diligence, and thereby acquired a knowledge of legal philosophy which, through his life both as a lawyer and judge, fitted him to deal with the law as a science and not as a mere aggregation of arbitrary rules. Upon his admission to the bar in 1848 he removed to McLean county, where for more than forty years he has resided, discharging during that time some of the highest functions of a citizen of the State. At the time he became identified with the McLean county bar, lawyers of distinction were among its members. Judge Davis and General Gridley were of the local bar, and Abraham Lincoln and John T. Stuart were among the non-resident attorneys who attended the courts. While Judge Scott had every qualification for a successful trial lawyer, like his illustrious predecessor on the bench of the circuit court, Judge Davis, he had a peculiar aptitude for the higher function of judge, and from his admission to the profession the taste of his ambition inclined to the bench. He had but little trouble in securing his share of business, and was not subject to that anxious solicitude which often intervenes between coming to the bar and coming to a practice.

In 1849 he was elected school commissioner, and served in that office until 1852, superintending the educational interests of the county and distributing the money of the school fund. In the winter of 1852 he was elected to the responsible position of judge of the county court, which at that time not only had within its jurisdiction probate matters but also all the public business of the county. In addition to his official duties and general practice he was the attorney of Bloomington, recently organized as a city. From boyhood the judge was a great admirer of Mr. Webster, and as a result of that predilection when he came to the years of manhood he was a Whig and continued an ardent supporter of that party until its dissolution in 1852. Upon the formation of the Republican party he became a Republican when that party was struggling for an existence as a political organization. In 1856 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for the State senate, and made a most vigorous and able canvass for the defense of Republican principles in a district largely Democratic in sentiment; and although defeated he reduced the majority to a point highly complimentary to himself. In this campaign he and Mr. Lincoln often addressed the same audiences, and between them there was the most cordial personal and political relations.

In the first years of the Judge's practice his clearness of thought, accurate knowledge of the law, services as county judge and his dignity of character directed the attention of the people and the bar to him as having the qualifications for higher judicial duty; so that in the year 1862, when Judge Davis became a member of the supreme court of the United States, Judge Scott was selected as his successor by a unanimity of sentiment of both the bar and the people. He did not, in the administration of his office as judge of the circuit court, disappoint the expectations of his most sanguine friends, and at the end of the unexpired term of Judge Davis he was re-elected without opposition. He held the circuit court in the eighth district, during the most troublous times of the Civil war, and was called upon in the discharge of his duties to repress the violence of both sides, which he did with a fearlessness and courage worthy of the best age of the judiciary.

In the year 1870 a constitutional convention was held, and on the 2d of July, that year, the constitution formed by that body was adopted, which made it necessary to elect additional members of the supreme court. The district of which McLean county formed a part was entitled to one of the new judges and embraced within its limits the central portion of the State, commencing at Tazewell on the northwest and running to Edgar on the southeast. Embracing as it did Sangamon and other large and populous counties of the State, it necessarily had some of the leading members of the profession. When it was known that there would be an increase in the membership of the supreme court, the public mind was directed to Judge Scott as well worthy of the exalted position. This was especially so among the lawyers of the district; and in June, 1870, a convention of the bar was held, and although some of the leading jurists of the district and State were candidates, Judge Scott was chosen by the convention, and in July, 1870, he was elected a judge of the supreme court for the term of nine years.

At the time he became a member of that court many questions of importance to the prosperity of the State and people were pending in the supreme and circuit courts incident to the extraordinary development of the railroad interest in the Northwest; and Chicago, with its complex and diversified character, its extraordinary and sudden growth, and its many schemes of speculation and trade, made the supreme court of Illinois one of the most important courts of the United States. Outside of the State of New York, it may be safely assumed that for importance of litigation, and questions of difficult solution, no other in the Union presented a field more fruitful in legal contention than the State of Illinois. At the time Judge Scott became a member of the court he was in the prime and vigor of his life, and had acquired at the bar and on the bench a capacity for legal information which fitted him to deal intelligently and ably with all the questions which came before the court. He has been identified with the judicial history of the State for a period of nearly forty years, as a lawyer, county, circuit and supreme judge. His name first appears in the 3d volume of Gilman's Reports as a practicing attorney, and his opinions extend from the 54th to the 126th volume of Reports as a judge of the supreme court. At the end of his first term as a justice of the supreme court, he was elected, in June, 1879, by a very large majority over one of the most accomplished lawyers of the State. His second term expired in June, 1888, when he declined a re-election, having served for a period of eighteen years with marked ability, and to the entire satisfaction of the people and the bar of the whole State.

During those eighteen years he served as chief justice three terms, and is the first native born citizen of Illinois who held that responsible and dignified position. During the eighteen years which he held the office of a justice of the supreme court, the litigation was larger, more complicated and important than in the fifty-two years which intervened from the admission of the State to the year 1870. The legal controversies of the citizens had changed from the simple questions of law, which were the subjects of judicial discussion and determination in the early history of the State, to questions more abstruse and difficult, depending upon more enlarged, involved and complex conditions of fact. The lawsuit of 1870 and that of 1820 in the supreme court of the State were very different as legal controversies. In later years immense records had to be examined and digested in order to present the whole case and fully develop the real issue to be determined.

In the power to master a voluminous record, and to eliminate the immaterial matter of a legal proceeding, Judge Scott has great ability, as shown in his numerous opinions upon almost every conceivable subject of human contention. A supreme court of the State is much more diversified in its jurisdiction than the supreme court of the United States, for the reason that it is the court of final jurisdiction for almost every wrong which can be committed and for every right which can be protected. Subject to the limited jurisdiction of the supreme court of the United States, it is the court of final resort which settles, by the authority of law, the many contentions and disputes incident to men as they form human society.

During his term of service the labors of the court extended through seventy-three volumes of reports, so that it may be safely assumed that his contribution to the body of judicial law of Illinois is as large and important as any member of the supreme court at any period in the history of the State. His services in the supreme court covered a period which may be called formative as to some of the more material interests of the State, and from which important litigation originated, as the park systems of Chicago, the railroad and warehouse commission, the modified special assessment methods, and the many questions of corporation law growing out of, and dependent upon, the adoption of the new constitution.

The protection of the life and liberty of the citizen is the most important and delicate trust committed to the jurisdiction of a court; and one of the leading opinions of the court on that subject was written by Judge Scott in the case of Ker vs. The People of the State of Illinois, reported in the 110th volume. The question presented by the record was one new and novel, and called for the highest and best resources of judicial reasoning in the determination of legal questions made by the facts. The defendant, Ker, committed the crime of embezzlement and larceny in Chicago, as the cashier of a bank, and fled to Peru, at the time that country was in military possession of the Chileans, and it was practically impossible to proceed under the treaty for his return. Owing to the condition of the country, the defendant was taken by force, placed on board a United States ship-of-war and brought back to the United States. When he was arraigned in the criminal court of Chicago, he pleaded in defense the illegality of his arrest and extradition. The court below sustained a demurrer to the plea, and the case, upon the correctness of that decision, was appealed to the supreme court. The court, in a very able opinion delivered by Judge Scott, sustained the decision of the criminal court, and from that decision an appeal was taken to the supreme court of the United States. The State court said: "A fugitive from justice has no asylum in a foreign country when he is guilty of an offense for which he is liable or subject to extradition by treaty between this and the foreign country. If he is illegally and forcibly removed from such foreign country, that country alone has the cause of complaint, and he cannot complain for it." In the decision of the supreme court of the United States it is said: "The treaties of extradition to which the United States are parties do not guarantee a fugitive from justice from one of the countries an asylum in the other. They do not give such person any greater or more sacred right of asylum than he had before." It will be seen that the line of argument pursued by Judge Scott in the supreme court of Illinois was, in substance, followed by the supreme court of the United States; and by a series of uniform judicial determinations, the law upon an important question of individual liberty and international right was settled as far as it can be settled by the decisions of the highest courts of one nation.

In the case of Lenfers vs. Henkle (73d Illinois Reports) the supreme court of Illinois was called upon to decide a question which, up to the time of the decision, had never been passed upon by any court either in England or the United States. The controversy relates to the dower interest of a widow in the mineral or mining lands of the husband. Judge Scott delivered the opinion of the court on the question involved in a remarkably clear, original, and well-reasoned argument, showing his ability to deal with questions upon the broad ground of original thought, unaided by express authority. During his term of service in the supreme court he wrote many opinions upon the subject of municipal taxation and the law of real-estate property growing out of the great value of land in Chicago; but the compass of this article will not permit special reference to them. They will stand as limitations to, and qualifications upon, municipal authority and the law of realty throughout the entire history of that State which has to deal with the most remarkable municipal corporation that has ever appeared in the history of time.

The Judge has great respect for the dignity of judicial place and power, and no man ever presided in a court with more respect for his environments than did Judge Scott. As a result of that personal characteristic the proceedings were always orderly upon the part of every one—audience, bar, and the officers from the highest to the lowest. His opinions are fine specimens of judicial thought, always clear, logical, and as brief as the character of the case will permit. He never enlarged beyond the necessities of the legal thought in order to indulge in the drapery of literature.

His mind during the entire period of his course at the bar and on the bench had been directed in the line of his profession and his duty, and as a result he has not given much time to speculation and money-making. But by the judicious investments of the reward of his toil, he is now in independent and prosperous circumstances.

He is the owner of many fine farms in the vicinity of Bloomington, and to the care of these he devotes considerable attention, renting them to good tenants at not more than one-half the ordinary rent of other farms of like improvements and situation. He takes great delight in the success and welfare of his tenants, and as an inducement to them for their toil he gives them the lowest rent he can afford.

During his term of service as county judge, in the year 1853, he was married to Miss Charlotte A. Perry, daughter of Rev. David J. Perry, of Bloomington. His marriage was most happy. Mrs. Scott is a lady of culture and refinement, and enjoys with grace and without ostentation the assured place given her by the public service and life of her husband. They have had two children, who died in their infancy, but have an adopted daughter, to whom they are devoted in the most fervent attachment.

The Judge is of fine literary taste, and as a result of that inclination he has one of the choicest libraries in central Illinois, abounding in books of standard quality and highest excellence of authorship. His tastes are simple, but refined and delicate, and whatever he has is of the best quality. Since his retirement from the bench his time has been devoted to looking after his private interests and in the enjoyment of his home and library. Conspicuous among the many good traits of his character, is his fearless devotion to whatever he thinks comes within the pale of public or private duty. He has moral courage fit for any emergency, and although he has always been a pronounced Republican he is without partisan prejudice, and in his candidacy he has been supported with enthusiasm by many leaders of the opposition. He is now, as he has been for many years, a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church and a constant attendant upon its ministrations. His judicial term, extending through twenty-six years of uninterrupted success, is an honor to the State, and his character as a man is well worthy the admiration of the whole people.

The biography of Judge Scott as it appears herein is copied from volume 1 of the Encyclopedia of Biography of Illinois.

WILLIAM GEORGE,

AURORA.

FEW men are more prominent or more widely known in the enterprising city of Aurora than William George. He has been an important factor in business circles and his popularity is well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags. He is public-spirited and thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of Aurora.

Mr. George was born in Aurora, September 23, 1861, and is a son of Hon. Alonzo George, deceased, one of the most prominent and distinguished residents of this city. His early childhood days were spent in his parents' home, and he received the best possible educational advantages that money could obtain or the community could provide. He entered the primary department of the West Aurora schools, passed through the successive higher grades and was graduated at the West Aurora high school in the class of 1879. Subsequently he entered the State University of Iowa, at Iowa City, and upon completing his studies there he attended the Union College of Law at Chicago, where he was graduated with honor in the class of 1885.

Immediately returning to Aurora, he entered the law office of Hopkins, Aldrich & Thatcher, in which he remained until October, 1887, when he began the practice of his profession alone. On the first of January, 1894, he formed a partnership with F. D. Winslow, which continued till September 16, 1895, when the law firm of Hopkins, Aldrich & Thatcher was dissolved and Mr. Nathan J. Aldrich united with Winslow & George, forming the firm of Aldrich, Winslow & George. His large financial interests prevent his giving much time to his law practice, which however is very important and extensive. He engages in general practice, but pays special attention to corporation law, for which he is particularly well qualified. In him are combined an intimate knowledge of fundamental and statute law, natural sagacity and constant scrupulous care, which methods have made his professional career one of success. His thorough knowledge of corporation law is recognized wherever he is known, and his profesisonal services and advice are in constant demand as he possesses rare powers of organization. In carrying on the important work that his father began, he is perhaps best known in his native city.

In 1891 he began taking charge of his father's business as the second vice-president of the Old Second National Bank. At the time of his father's retirement from the presidency, which he had held for nearly a quarter of a century, William George entered upon the duties of that important position. This was in January, 1895, and his successful management of its affairs makes it a very profitable institution as well as one of the solid financial concerns of this section of the state. No special branch of business or any particular interest has any claim on this institution, and his policy is to cater to all regular legitimate interests though it is essentially a bank for business men. The new president welcomes all depositors, though they have but a few dollars to deposit now and then, and is earnest in his endeavor to cultivate and encourage the spirit of economy and saving among the working men of Aurora. This safe and solid basis of transacting business raises the Old Second National Bank of Aurora above all fear of financial panic or depressions in trade.

In addition to his professional and financial interests, Mr. George is a director in the Aurora Cotton Mills, the Aurora Silver Plate Manufacturing Company, director and treasurer in the North Aurora Mill Company, attorney and director in the Fox River Valley Building and Loan Association, director in the Hercules Ice Machine Company, director in the Aurora Pure Ice Company and president of the Aurora Lumber Company.

He is a man of broad capabilities, as his varied and extensive business interests indicate. He is at all times approachable and patiently listens to whatever a caller may have to say, always courteous and at all times a gentleman in the truest and best sense of the term. He cares not for notoriety, nor is there about him the least shadow of mock modesty. He is a gentleman of fine address and thorough culture, occupying a first place in society as well as in the commercial circles of northern Illinois. Mr. George usually advocates the principles of the Republican party, but is independent in his voting and cares nothing for political preferment.

At all times Mr. George is devoted to the welfare and interests of his family, and it seems that he cannot do too much to promote the happiness of his wife and daughter. On the 11th of October, 1887, he was united in marriage with Miss Alice Maude Lounsbury, daughter of Rev. E. W. Lounsbury, D. D., of Dayton, Ohio. They have one child—Alice May.

A. M. Jones

Pres "Bethesda"

ALFRED M. JONES,

WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN.

ALFRED MILES JONES is a native of the Granite State, having been born at New Durham, New Hampshire, February 5, 1837. His father, Alfred S. Jones, was a sturdy type of the New England farmer, whose wife Rebecca was a member of the old Miles family of Connecticut. Alfred M. was their eldest child. Ten years after our subject's birth, his parents moved westward and located at Hebron, McHenry county, Illinois, and resumed their farming operations. Alfred remained with his parents till he was sixteen years old, then struck out for himself and went to the Michigan pineries, remained there for a time and then spent a year in rafting on the Mississippi. He saved some money out of this venture and went to Rockford, Illinois, and attended for two winters the institute there, kept by H. P. Kimball, graduating in 1856. After this he returned to Hebron, working on his father's farm in the summer and teaching school during the winter.

After he had resided there for a short time his father disposed of his interests and moved to Warren in Jo Daviess county and here, in 1857, our subject started in for himself in the book and jewelry business. In the following year the panic staggered the country, and Mr. Jones sold his stock of goods, which invoiced thirty dollars, and, being dependent on his own exertions, was forced to seek his livelihood in another direction. He decided to go to the Pike's Peak country, then in the zenith of its fame, and in company with a friend, George Heafford, left Warren and traveled by rail to St. Joseph, Missouri; at that point they crossed the river and met two Germans in the town of Elwood, who had two wheelbarrows. They bought one, and Mr. Jones, who was the stronger of the two, got a surcingle, put it over his shoulders, strapped the ends to the handles of the wheelbarrow, and thus wheeling it made the entire journey to their destination, —a trip that occupied twenty days. After the first day there Mr. Jones left his partner. He remained for a short time, but, being disappointed in the prospects, decided to return East, and set out on foot for Kearney, Nebraska, five hundred and fifty-five miles distant, which distance he covered in ten consecutive days, passing everything on the road except the pony express!

Upon arriving at Warren, Mr. Jones, after resting but a day from his fatiguing trip, went to work laying sidewalks, for one dollar and twenty-five cents a day. From that day to this he has ever been busy, actively engaged in work of some sort. He was then employed in the sale of farm machinery, and this he continued for about five years. Giving that up, he engaged in the law and real-estate business.

Shortly after his return home he was appointed constable, later he held the position of deputy sheriff and coroner, and was for eight years chairman of the Republican county central committee. He was elected to the lower house of the Illinois legislature and served during the sessions of 1872-73-74, and in the latter session was his party's leader in the house. It was at this time that he received the name of "Long" Jones, under which title he is known to almost everybody. It was given him to distinguish him from Mr. Jones, of Massac county, a member of the assembly at the same time; and as A. M. Jones is over six feet in height it stuck to him, and he has ever since been known as "Long" Jones.

After his term of service in the legislature expired he was appointed one of the Joliet penitentiary commissioners, and was for three years and six months secretary of the board. He was then appointed by President Hayes collector of internal revenue at Sterling, Illinois, and later President Garfield appointed him United States marshal of the Northern District of Illinois, with headquarters at Chicago. He continued in this office until June 30, 1885. During that time he was a member of the Republican State central committee, and for twelve years of the fourteen that he was a member he filled the position of chairman. One of the triumphs of which Mr. Jones and his friends are justifiably proud is that he was chairman of the State central committee in the year 1878, that brought about the election of General John A. Logan to the United States senate; and for this service he was presented by his admirers with a handsome silver service as a token of their appreciation. The last two times that General Logan was elected to the senate, Mr. Jones, who was his warm personal friend, had charge of the campaign, successfully accomplishing, as he always did, what he strove for.

In 1892, at the Republican national convention in Minneapolis, he had charge of President Harrison's forces, with the result, as is well remembered, that that gentleman was renominated to the highest office in the gift of the people. It was on that occasion that Mr. Jones was the recipient of a handsome cane from the members of the "low-water-mark" committee of which he was chairman.

On the first day of July, 1885, Mr. Jones took charge as manager of the noted Bethesda mineral springs at Waukesha, which up to that time had not proved a paying investment. Under his management it was soon "on its feet." In 1888 he became president of the company, as well as its manager. These offices he still holds, and the affairs of the company are in a most flourishing condition. Mr. Jones has been a gradual purchaser of the stock of the Bethesda company, and now holds about seventy-five per cent. of its issue. He was instrumental in organizing the Waukesha Beach Electric Railway Company, which is capitalized for seventy-five thousand dollars, and he was elected president of the corporation at its organization. The company has constructed a line of electric railway extending from Waukesha to Pewaukee lake, a distance of five miles. After accepting the presidency of the above corporation he decided that, as his business enterprises were so extensive as to require his home there, he would make that city his place of permanent residence; and accordingly, in the spring of 1894, not without regrets, he left his residence in Illinois and moved his family to Waukesha, where he has planned a magnificent dwelling which he hopes to enter next year. The handsome Terrace Hotel, located just across the street from Bethesda Park, is owned by him.

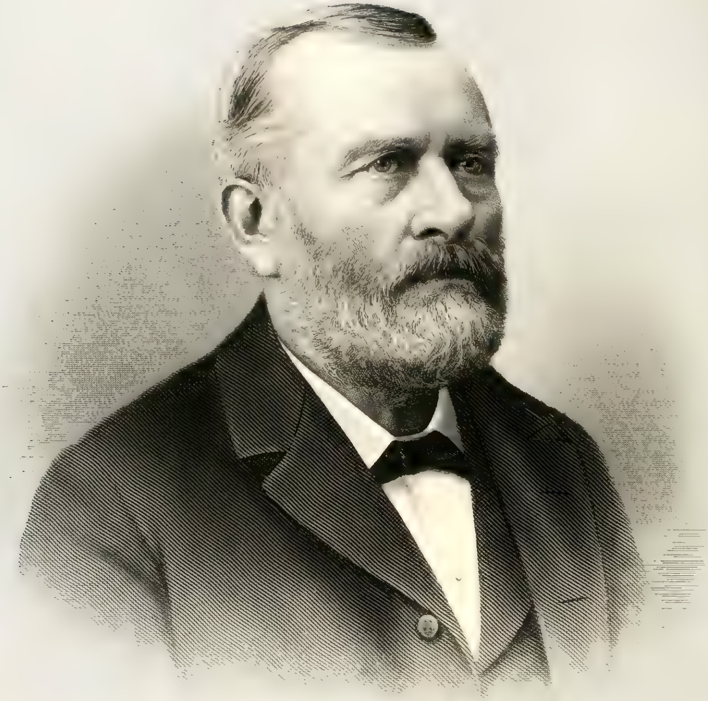
On October 13, 1857, Mr. Jones was united in matrimony with Miss Emeline A. Wright, a native of New York State, and they have two children: Alfred Wirt, secretary of the Bethesda; and Ernie, now Mrs. J. L. Robinson.

Mr. Jones is a member of the Baptist Church and a liberal contributor to its support; and he is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

It seems appropriate at this point to say a word or two regarding the Bethesda Spring. Its fame is so widespread that mention of it can with propriety be made even in a work devoted exclusively to biography, and especially so as the biography of its president would be incomplete without it.

There is but one other spring in the world so well known as the Bethesda, and that is the Carlsbad of Bohemia. To Colonel Richard Dunbar is due the credit of the discovery of the definite therapeutic properties of the Bethesda Spring, although for years previous to 1868, the date of Colonel Dunbar's discovery, the Indians had drank of its waters with marked benefit. Colonel Dunbar, who was by occupation a railroad contractor, and had spent many years in South America, was considered a hopeless invalid, suffering from a supposed incurable case of diabetes. His wife's mother, Mrs. William Clarke, a resident of Waukesha, was fatally ill at that village, and Colonel Dunbar and his wife were summoned to her bedside. The former was in a most despondent frame of mind, for the most noted physicians of the time had told him he had but a few months to live. His skin was like parchment, and no perspiration had come from its pores for months. On the 9th day of August, 1868, he was taken out for a drive, and upon passing the spring the Colonel, who was always thirsty, requested a cup of water, which was given him,—in fact he drank nine cupfuls. Almost immediately he began to perspire. Upon arriving home he was put to bed and fell asleep,—the first sleep he had obtained for a long time. Upon awakening he called for more water, and he continued to drink it whenever thirsty. From this time his recovery was rapid, and he lived for a long time afterward, and purchased an interest in the spring that prolonged his life.

In the fall of 1868 the water was first sold for



J. Milliken

medicinal purposes, and ever since that time it has been on the market. The business of bottling and selling in large quantities was begun in 1878. It is now consumed in all parts of the United States and in many European and Canadian cities. During 1892 over one million bottles of the water were sold and the business is steadily increasing. The greatest care is taken that the consumers get the water in a pure and unadulterated state, and it is sold in bottles only, and bottled only at the springs with a sealed label over the cork. The supply is unlimited, and its efficacy is attested to, over their own signatures, by some of the most eminent physicians and citizens of our country, such as Vice-President Stevenson, ex-Secretary Rusk, ex-Secretary Foster, ex-Governor Foraker, Director General George R. Davis, President T. W. Palmer, United States Judge Jenkins, Dr. Shrady and others by the score.

Bethesda Park, in which the spring is located, is the most beautiful spot in Waukesha, as well as the most popular with the thousands of visitors to that noted resort. A handsome pavilion has been erected over the spring, and this is thronged continuously with young and old to drink the sparkling waters. During the summer season, band concerts form an attractive feature of enjoyment, while tennis courts, croquet grounds, a row on Fox river, or a stroll among the grand trees of the park offer amusement for those inclined to avail themselves thereof. All the attendants are uniformed in neat blue, with the word "Bethesda" in gilt letters on their caps, and an air of neatness and prosperity pervades everything connected with Bethesda.

Within a hundred miles of Chicago, and less than twenty from Milwaukee, residents of those cities are always present in large numbers, while as a resort for Southerners it already rivals the reputation held by Saratoga in the days before the war.

Mr. Jones has been the leading spirit in the advancement of Bethesda. His has been the mind to conceive and direct and the hand to execute all of its many improvements, with the result that he has placed Bethesda water within the reach of all, and has made Bethesda Park one of the greatest and best known summer resorts in the country.

JAMES MILLIKIN,

DECATUR.

EVERYWHERE in our land are found men who have worked their own way from humble beginnings to leadership in the commerce, the great productive industries, the management of financial affairs, and in controlling the veins and arteries of the traffic and exchanges of the country. It is one of the glories of our nation that it is so. It should be the strongest incentive and encouragement to the youth of the country that it is so.

Prominent among the self-made men of Illinois is the subject of this sketch,—a man honored, respected and esteemed wherever known, and most of all where he is best known. James Millikin was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1830. His father, Abel Millikin, a prosperous farmer, was of Scotch-American ancestry, his forefathers having emigrated from Scotland and settled in Pennsylvania in the middle of the eighteenth century. Other branches of the Millikin family settled in Maine and in the South,—Millikin's Bend on the Mississippi river having obtained its name from some member of the family. Nancy (Van Dyke) Millikin, mother of our subject, was of Dutch ancestry. Her ancestors were among the early Knickerbocker settlers along the Hudson river. Her immediate progenitors were natives of New Jersey.

The boyhood days of James Millikin were uneventful. He attended the district school and later for some three years was a student in the Washington (Pennsylvania) College, an institution which at that time had few if any superiors. There he was enabled to obtain a knowledge of certain subjects that have been a constant source of pleasure to him in later years and which have had a powerful influence in shaping his career.

Several members of Mr. Millikin's family were practicing physicians,—three uncles and an elder brother being members of that profession,—and although nothing positive had been decided upon, it was almost assured that when James should reach the proper age he should follow in the paths of his relatives and become a doctor of medicine. The study of medicine had but little attraction for him, and he determined to exert himself in a different direction. In 1848 he came West to Illinois, locating at first in Danville, Vermillion county, where he engaged in the live-stock business, purchasing, raising and trading in stock of all kinds. In this, his first venture, he showed remarkable business adaptability, and transacted a large and lucrative business. He rented farms which he operated to raise live stock, and he extended his business in several directions. He was successful and soon found himself upon the road to prosperity.

The tide of immigration was then moving westward with great force, and to his observing mind were shown great possibilities for the increase of the value of farm lands. Consequently he began to obtain possession of wild lands, entering some and purchasing others until he owned large tracts of land in Illinois and still larger in southwestern Iowa. Much of this land cost him from one dollar to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. He entered the land on which the town of Bement is located. As the territory west of Danville became more thickly populated, new towns sprang into existence. Mr. Millikin decided that Decatur had better natural advantages than Danville, and in 1856 he journeyed thither and since then has made this city his home. In Decatur he continued to deal in lands, real estate and live stock, and soon established himself among the progressive men of the progressive little city.

In 1860 he organized the private banking house of J. Millikin & Company, and at once entered upon a successful career as a banker. The few years that he had passed among the citizens of Decatur had demonstrated the fact that he was a man to be trusted, and when he established the bank his patronage was large from the start. For thirty-five years the banking house of J. Millikin & Company has been in existence, and during that entire time the confidence of the public therein has never been shaken, and it has become one of the largest financial institutions in the State outside of Chicago, and probably the largest private banking establishment in Illinois. During all the years of the existence of the bank of J. Millikin & Company Mr. Millikin has stood at the helm and controlled its course. His head and hands have guided the institution safely through all dangers, and in times of storm its safety has never been questioned, and the confidence imposed therein has never been abused and therefore has always been deserved. He has built several handsome business houses, and is now erecting a magnificent bank building, one of the finest in the entire State.

In addition to his banking establishment Mr. Millikin is president of the Union Iron Works Company, which he assisted in organizing about a quarter of a century since, and which has been a most successful corporation. Large and satisfactory dividends have always been paid, and its capital stock of sixty thousand dollars has been augmented by a surplus of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. He is also interested in the Decatur Coal Company.

Politically Mr. Milliken is a Republican, but has never desired to hold political positions of any kind. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since boyhood, and he has ever endeavored to lead a consistent Christian life. He was married in 1858 to Anna B., daughter of the Reverend Samuel Aston, a Presbyterian clergyman.

In summing up the points of Mr. Millikin's career, one fact, that has not been previously mentioned herein, should not be overlooked, and that is the assistance he has rendered young men. He has given many young men the opportunity to advance in life, and several of the most successful of Decatur's citizens owe their prosperity to the assistance rendered them by Mr. Millikin. He has always been willing to devote his wealth and his energies to any feasi-

Washington Porter

ble undertaking that would increase the prosperity of the city and add to the comfort of its inhabitants. His life has been a success. He has accumulated a large fortune and has used only such means as will bear the closest scrutiny. He has bestowed on worthy causes large sums of money, and uses his fortune to the advantage of the community as well as to his own profit. To such men as he is the development of the West due. He has for nearly forty years been an active factor in advancing the city of Decatur, and during that entire time has so conducted all of his affairs as to command the esteem, confidence and respect of all classes. Personally he is sociable, ever willing to accord to anyone the courtesy of an interview. Although a man of great wealth, he is unostentatious in a marked degree, and in this age, when anarchistic and socialistic doctrines are inflaming the masses, the demeanor and actions of such men as he do more to quench the fire of envy and malice than all other means combined.

Mr. Millikin's actions have during his life been such as to distinctively entitle him to a place in this publication, and although his career has not been filled with thrilling incidents, probably no biography published in this book can serve as a better illustration to young men of the power of honesty and integrity in insuring success.

WASHINGTON PORTER,

CHICAGO.

AMONG the most loyal of Chicago's citizens are many who are numbered among the native sons of Illinois. From childhood they have been interested in the welfare of the State and are now largely devoting the best years of their manhood to its progress and advancement. The marvelous growth of Chicago has been one of the miracles of the age, and none the less phenomenal seems the advancement that has been made in science, art, literature and commercial activity. The names of those who have come down to us through history from remote ages are largely men who were devoted to their respective countries, and in this article we record a brief outline of the life of one whose interest in his adopted city is deep and earnest, springing from a true desire to promote all matters pertaining to its best advancement and progress.

Born in Boone county, Illinois, on the 26th of October, 1846, Washington Porter traces his ancestry back to an old English family, of whom record is found in the church at Marham, Norfolk, England, in 1680. For several hundred years, therefore, the family was connected with Norfolk, and there lived James Porter, of Marham Hall, and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Winearls. Her father, William Winearls, was a French gentleman who settled in Norfolk about 1700, and married into a family of that county. He was a man of fine literary attainments, a great connoisseur in art, and was induced to go to England by a wealthy Norfolk baron who had a remarkable art collection. James and Mary Porter, of Marham Hall, were the grandparents of Washington Porter and the father of James Winearls Porter and Thomas Winearls Porter, the former being the eldest and the latter the youngest son of the family. In the old church at Marham there are also tablets concerning the Winearls family which date back to the beginning of the eighteenth century. About 1830 Thomas W. Porter emigrated with his family to America, locating in Buffalo, New York, where he engaged in merchandising. Eight years later he came to Illinois and purchased a farm in Boone county, upon which he made his home until called to his final rest at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife, who was in her maidenhood Miss Charlotte Lane, died at the age of seventy-three. In the family were nine children, six sons and three daughters, all of whom are now living except Fred C., who died July 15, 1885; Miss Anna, who died seven years previous to the demise of her parents; Elizabeth, who married S. L. Covey, lived at Belvidere, Illinois, and died August 27, 1895.

Upon the old home farm under the parental roof, Washington Porter was reared, and in the freedom of the outdoor life developed a self-reliant spirit and force of character that has marked his entire career. He attended the schools of the neighborhood until sixteen years of age, but could no longer contentedly remain at home, for the Civil war was now in progress, and all the enthusiasm and patriotism of the young man was aroused in behalf of his imperiled country. He joined Company B, Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, and served as a private in the Army of the West, taking part in many hotly contested battles, including those of Champion Hills, the siege of Vicksburg, and the engagements of the Red river expedition. A wound received in the shoulder from a minie ball at the battle of Guntown, Mississippi, caused his retention in the hospital for a month, after which he was granted a sixty days' furlough, and upon his return to the South he did detached duty at Memphis, Tennessee, until his term expired, and in May, 1865, he was mustered out and returned home.

He was not then twenty years of age. The following winter he attended school in Belvidere, after which he engaged in farming for three years, but not wishing to make that pursuit his life work he purchased a store in Belvidere. A year later there came an opportunity to sell at a handsome profit, and he did so. He then went to the West upon a prospecting tour, and when he returned to Illinois endeavored to organize a colony to locate in Kansas, but in this attempt he was unsuccessful. His foresight, however, in selecting a place of location is indicated by the fact that the city of Newton is now located where he proposed to establish his colony. During this time he turned his attention to another business enterprise, embarking in the California fruit trade in connection with his brother, F. C. Porter. They were the pioneers in this line of business and shipped the first full car of fruit in 1869, the year of the completion of the trans-continental road. They had at the beginning but a small capital, but this was judiciously invested, and through careful management, good executive ability, straightforward dealing and enterprise they developed a business of extensive proportions; and as their business has grown they have enlarged their facilities and extended their operations until now, in connection with the main house in Chicago, they have branch houses in Omaha, Minneapolis and New York city, besides packing-houses in various towns and cities in California. On the 1st of January, 1885, the business was incorporated under the name of Porter Brothers Company, of which Washington Porter has been president from the beginning. Their concern is the largest of the kind in the United States if not in the world, and they are the pioneers in establishing a business that has grown to be one of the important industries of the West, involving millions of dollars and furnishing employment to thousands of men. In connection with other interests Mr. Porter has invested to a considerable extent in city real estate, and is now the possessor of some of the most desirable and valuable property in Chicago.

When it was proposed to hold in this country a World's Columbian Exposition as a celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, Mr. Porter took a deep interest in the project and did all in his power for its furtherance. When the question of site came before the people he, with many of the most prominent men of the West, advocated Chicago on account of its central location, its natural advantages and eminent fitness. He became one of the most valued members of the committee sent from this city to Washington to urge the advantages and claims of the western metropolis, and has the credit of having done more effective work at that heated contest than almost any one else. He well deserves the thanks of all loyal Chicagoans, and his untiring labors in behalf of this city were the subject of frequent and honorable mention. He spent several months in the capital city at his own expense, and never for a moment gave up the contest for Chicago. He is a man of persuasive power and possesses that pleasant, genial manner which, combined with a strong and decisive mind, is bound to carry weight and influence with it. No more suitable person could have been selected for the part to be performed. He had an extended acquaintance among the senators and members of Congress in this section of the country and on the Pacific slope, and secured their support for the Chicago site.

A well-known and able congressman wrote

concerning Mr. Porter as follows: "Without detracting one jot from others on the committee to secure the World's Fair, I can say without fear of contradiction that the claims of Chicago were presented by no one more ably and zealously than by Mr. Porter. His genial manner, his true business way of talking, coupled with his great knowledge of the country and his love for Chicago made many converts. He enlisted me long before the session commenced. His personal friend for years, I made his cause mine. Chicago owes him a debt of gratitude which I know she will delight to repay. Too much honor cannot be given him." Various other commendatory things were written and said of him in connection with his labors in behalf of Chicago.

Mr. Porter was elected and served as a director throughout the World's Columbian Exposition, and was a member of the ways and means committee. He served as chairman of the sub-committee of the ways and means committee and sold the first souvenir half dollar issued to the firm of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, for the sum of $10,000, Mr. Porter personally superintending this sale. It was largely through his efforts that the financial affairs connected with the exposition were systematized and arranged so as not to bring heavy indebtedness upon the association. When the fair was fully opened and it was seen that the expenses were far greater than anticipated and far greater than necessity commanded, Mr. Porter originated the idea of lessening these, and accordingly the directory appointed a finance committee consisting practically of Mr. Porter, Mr. Kerfoot and Mr. Winston. Through the efforts of the committee the expenses were very materially reduced, to the gratification and satisfaction of the stockholders and the entire community. From the time the fair was first proposed until the closing of its gates Mr. Porter did all in his power toward bringing about the wonderful success of the enterprise,—a success that excited the wonder and commanded the respect of the Old World and made the countries of Europe acknowledge that in the works of the New World they found a rival to their own skill and ingenuity. When the exposition was ended Mr. Porter proposed that the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building be removed to the lake front, thus obviating the need of a large public hall for the purpose of holding national conventions, public meetings, and expositions of various character. Although this was not done it showed the public spirit of Mr. Porter, and was another proof of his interest in the welfare of Chicago.

Mr. Porter is a well informed man, possessed of broad general information, and in his nature there is nothing narrow or contracted. He has a spirit that while devoted to his resident community is liberal enough to recognize and appreciate advancement and progress in any other part of the world. He was popular as a young man, and in his later years has the esteem and confidence of all with whom public or private life have brought him in contact. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is also connected with several of the most prominent clubs of the city.

Though we mention last, by no means the least important, event in his life took place in Chicago on the 11th of June, 1891, when was celebrated his marriage to Miss Frances Pauline Lee. Two children bless this union: Pauline C., born April 22, 1892; and Washington, Jr., born on the 28th of December, 1893.

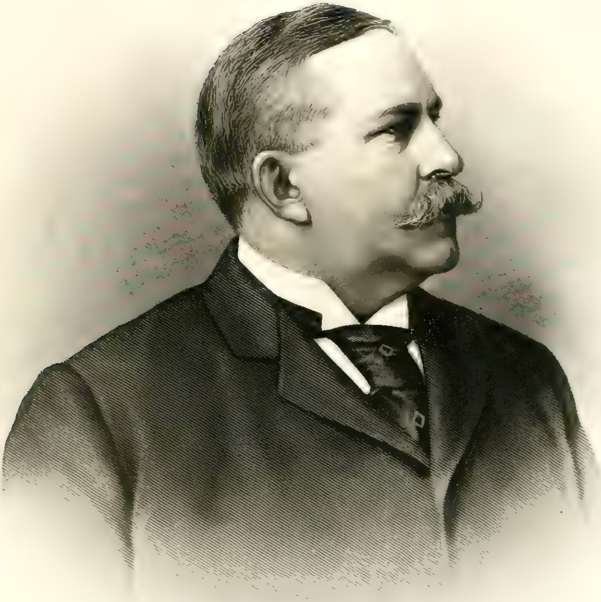
THOMAS DEAN CATLIN,

OTTAWA.

FRENCH explorers visited Illinois in 1680, and the eighteenth century saw some settlements made in the State, while in the early part of the nineteenth century it was admitted into the Union; but at this time the settlements had been largely made in the southern portion. It has been practically in the latter part of the century that the northern portion has been opened to the advance of civilization, and the cities of this division are the product of the latter-day enterprise and progress. Ottawa, belonging to this class, is called in the Gazetteer "the seat of varied and useful activities;" and among the prominent men who have helped to make it such stands the gentleman whose name heads this review. He has been identified with this region for more than thirty-seven years, and is to-day the representative of some of its leading industries.

Thomas Dean Catlin is a native of Clinton, Oneida county, New York, born March 12, 1838. His parents were Marcus and Philena (Dean) Catlin. His father was a professor of mathematics in Hamilton College, Clinton. He was of English descent, and his death occurred in 1849. On the maternal side Mr. Catlin descends from an old historic family of the Empire State. His mother comes of a family that founded Deansville, New York. In 1795, on the site of that town, lived the Brotherton Indians, and in that year John Dean, a Quaker, went to the place as a missionary to labor with and for the red men. For a year he lived in a log house, and then erected what is now the wing of the residence owned by Charles Hovey. There he faithfully continued his work until life's labors were ended. and he passed peacefully away in 1820, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. He had a son, Thomas Dean, who also was devoted to missionary work among the Indians. He had been his father's assistant; and when the latter died he continued to labor toward civilizing the red men. He was a man of herculean proportions, and of great ability and sound judgment. He was not only Indian agent but was also counselor, spiritual guide and general lawgiver, and was largely instrumental in transferring the Brotherton Indians to a reservation at Green Bay, Wisconsin. He secured the appropriation of 64,000 acres from the Government, and also secured the passage of a law through the New York legislature which enabled the Indians to sell their lands at full value. From 1830 to 1840 his time was entirely taken up with locating his dusky friends in their new home and adjusting business matters for them, and, wearied by this great toil, death came to end his arduous service in June, 1842, when he had reached the age of sixty-three years. He was scrupulously honest, and his public and private career alike were above reproach in every particular. He had the love and reverence of the Indians, and the confidence and highest regard of all with whom he came in contact. At the time when a petition was circulated for the establishment of a postoffice at another place in the vicinity, he went to Washington and secured the office for Deansville instead. He became its first postmaster, and the office and the village were named in his honor. He had five children, and among this number was Mrs. Philena Catlin.

Her son, Thomas Dean Catlin, acquired his education in Hamilton College, at Clinton, New York, being graduated at that institution in the class of 1857, at the early age of nineteen years. He belongs to the college society known as Sigma Phi. Upon the broad fields of the West, with its unlimited opportunities, he entered upon his business career. In 1858 he came to Ottawa, Illinois, to meet by appointment his uncle, A. H. Redfield, of Detroit, who was acting as Indian agent and was stationed at the head-waters of the Missouri river. It was his intention to go to that region; but, his uncle having been detained for a time, he meanwhile sought and obtained a position with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company,—first as a freight clerk, receiving a salary of only $400 a year; but he soon afterward won promotion, and for five years served as agent, finally receiving $60 a month,—the highest salary he ever received from that corporation.



His connection with the establishment of telegraphic communication in the West certainly makes him worthy of a place in this history. It is said that rapid transit and rapid communication are the most important factors in civilization. Mr. Catlin is a pioneer in this line of enterprise. In 1863 he became the secretary of the Illinois & Mississippi Telegraph Company, which had been established in 1849, one of the first in the West. This company owned telegraph patents for several of the Western States, controlling the business in this section of the country. It built various lines throughout the West, and in 1867 leased its lines to the Western Union Telegraph Company, thus forming the connecting link between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Mr. Catlin is still secretary of the company.

Many and varied have been the business interests with which he has been connected. He is a man of broad capabilities and resources, and his keen discrimination, sound judgment and business sagacity enable him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. He is an able financier, his ambition tempered with a safe conservatism, and he is now at the head of one of the leading financial institutions in the State. About ten years ago he was elected vice-president of the National City Bank of Ottawa, and in June, 1891, after the death of E. C. Allen, its president, he was elected to the superior office, and has ever since acceptably and creditably filled that position. This bank is capitalized for $100,000; it now has a surplus of $125,000, and undivided profits $50,000, making a working capital of about $300,000. He is also president of the State Bank of Seneca, Illinois.

In 1867 Mr. Catlin organized the Ottawa Glass Company and they established one of the pioneer industries of its kind west of Pittsburg, of which he was the secretary and treasurer. Business was carried on under that name until 1880, when the company sold its plant to the United Glass Company of New York, a corporation capitalized for $1,250,000 and owning factories in various places. Of this company Mr. Catlin is the president.

In 1866 Mr. Catlin was married to Miss Helen C. Plant, a resident of Utica, New York, and a member of one of the old and honored families of the Empire State, and connected with the Daughters of the Revolution. Their only child is James Plant Catlin.

Mr. Catlin is connected with many of the public interests of Ottawa, which are calculated to promote the moral, educational and material welfare of the community. He is a member of the First Congregational Church, and is serving as one of its deacons. He was a member of the first board of trustees of the public library at Ottawa. He is president of the board of trustees of Ryburn Memorial Hospital, and is also a member of the board of trustees of Hamilton College, Clinton, New York. Charitable and benevolent, he gives freely of his means to those in need of assistance, but gives always in a quiet, unostentatious way, seeking not the laudations of men. In his political views he is a stalwart supporter of the Republican party, and has served his city as alderman and a member of the board of education.

The record of Mr. Catlin is that of a man who by his own unaided efforts has worked his way upward to a position of affluence. His life has been one of industry and perseverance, and the systematic and honorable business methods which he has followed have won him the support and confidence of many. Without the aid of influence or wealth, he has risen to a position among the most prominent men of the State, and his native genius and acquired ability are stepping-stones on which he mounted.

JAMES WILMOT SCOTT,

CHICAGO.

IN this age of colossal enterprise and marked intellectual energy, the prominent and successful men are those whose abilities, persistence and courage lead them into large undertakings and assume the responsibilities and labors of leaders in their respective vocations. Success is methodical and consecutive, and however much we may indulge in fantastic theorizing as to its elements and causation in any isolated instance yet in the light of sober investigation we will find it to be but a result of the determined application of one's abilities and powers along the rigidly defined line of labor. America owes much of her progress and advancement to a position foremost among the nations of the world to her newspapers, and in no line has the incidental broadening out of the sphere of usefulness been more marked than in this same line of journalism. Chicago, the city marvelous, has enlisted in its newspaper field some of the strongest intellects in the nation—men of broad mental grasp, cosmopolitan ideas and notable business sagacity.

Prominent among the men who have given the city prestige in this direction must be placed James W. Scott, the subject of this review. His identification with "the art preservative of all arts" was one both of inheritance and personal predilection, and though he intermittently turned his attention to enterprises of different nature, still, true to the instinct said to characterize every newspaper man, he inevitably returned to the work, strengthened and re-enforced by the experiences which were his.

Jams Wilmot Scott was born in Walworth, Walworth county, Wisconsin, on the 26th of June, 1849, being the only child of David and Mary (Thompson) Scott. The untimely death of his mother occurred in 1861, at which time she had attained the age of thirty years, and two years later his father consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Maria Saxe. The ancestry of our subject was one of long identification with American interests, since the paternal lineage traces back to the original representatives, of Scotch-Irish extraction, who emigrated to the New World in the year 1600, settling in Connecticut and Massachusetts, while on the maternal side the original American representatives came from England and identified themselves with the Colonies as early as 1579. The maternal grandfather of our subject was a lieutenant in the war of 1812, and the great-grandfather went forth to his country's defense in the war of the Revolution.

David Wilmot Scott was born in Bainbridge, New York, and in his early youth learned the printer's trade in the office of the Chenango Telegraph at Norwich, New York. In 1849 he came west, locating at Janesville, Wisconsin, where he taught school for a time and was then connected with the Free Press until 1852, when he removed to Galena, Illinois, started a paper known as the Daily Jeffersonian, his associate in the enterprise being Dr. Charles H. Ray. In 1855 Dr. Ray came to Chicago to assume editorial charge of the Tribune, but Mr. Scott retained his residence in Galena until the hour of his death. He was in turn associated in the publication of the Daily Courier and the Galena Gazette, but finally impaired health made it necessary for him to retire from active business, and he accordingly disposed of his newspaper interests. Some years later, however, he resumed his connection with journalism by becoming concerned with the Industrial Press at Galena. He was very greatly interested in horticulture and occupied a position of much prominence in various organizations whose object was the promotion of this important industry. He held the position of secretary of the National Association of Nurserymen and Florists at the time of his demise, having been one of the prime movers in effecting the organization of said association. For fifteen years he was the incumbent in the office of secretary of the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society, a preferment from which, as in the case just noted, he was deposed by the hand of death. He was a man of strong individuality, great mental force and utmost rectitude in thought, word and deed. That his life was well ordered was shown in nothing more clearly than in the respect and confidence which were vouchsafed him by those to whom his career was as an open book with no turned-down pages. In his political adherency he was stanchly in line with the principles advocated by the Democratic party, to the cause of which he lent an active support. At the time of his death he held the office of postmaster of Galena. David Wilmot Scott was gathered to his fathers in 1888, at the age of sixty years, and in his death there passed away a man who had ever stood four-square to every wind that blew.

James W. Scott, the immediate subject of this review, received preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of Galena, and this was supplemented by a partial course in Beloit College, Wisconsin. Within this time he had given himself to assisting in the newspaper office of his father, having thus been identified with journalism from his boyhood days—a fact of significance when considered in connection with the magnificent success which was his in this line. At the age of nineteen years he severed the home ties and went to Norwich, New York, where he found employment as clerk in the office of clerk of the circuit court, over which his uncle presided. He retained this incumbency for one year, after which he went to New York city and sought a new field of endeavor and experience, entering the employ of Peter Henderson, who conducted an extensive florist establishment. Mr. Scott was thus employed for one year, his intention at the time having been to become a scientific florist. Within this time he retained a quasi-association with journalistic work, by contributing numerous articles to the Hearth and Home and the American Agriculturist, said articles having to do with floriculture, to which line he was greatly devoted at the time. His natural taste and aptitude ultimately led him back to the printing business, and in 1871 he went to Washington, District of Columbia, where he "held a case" in the Government printing office, also serving as proof-reader on the Congressional Globe.

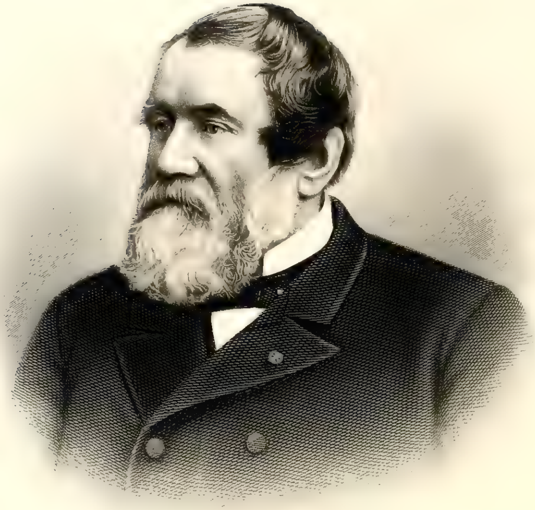
In the fall of 1872 Mr. Scott went to Huntington, Prince George county, Maryland, where he established a weekly paper called the Huntingtonian. He continued the enterprise one year, and part of the time while conducting this paper he held a position in the railway mail service. He then returned to Galena, Illinois, where in company with his father he started the Industrial Press, which he sold out at the end of one year. Our subject recognized a subjective capacity for the conducting of an undertaking of wider scope and he determined to seek a field whose limitations were not so narrowly circumscribed. He accordingly came to Chicago at that time (1875) and assumed control of the Daily National Hotel Reporter, his business associate being F. Willis Rice, and the enterprise being conducted under the firm name of Scott & Rice—an association which was maintained up to the time of the former's death.

The nucleus of the great enterprise which brought to Mr. Scott both success and renown had its inception in May, 1881, when he, with others, established the Chicago Herald, which was conceded to have occupied from the start a foremost position not only among the great daily publications of the Garden City but of the entire Union. Upon the organization of the Herald Company, Mr. Scott was elected secretary and treasurer. In 1883 John R. Walsh purchased a major portion of the Herald stock and retained his association with the enterprise until March, 1895, when our subject purchased the former's interest in the Herald and the Evening Post, which latter had been started in 1889. The ambition of Mr. Scott was not yet satisfied, and he now directed his energies to bringing about a consolidation of the Herald with the other Democratic morning daily, the Chicago Times, established many years previous by the late Wilbur F. Storey. This combination of the two great dailies was effected March 4, 1895, with a result that the Times-Herald became one of the most magnificent news publications the world has ever known, Mr. Scott serving as editor-in-chief and manager. The Herald Building, which was retained as the headquarters of the consolidated papers, is accredited with being the finest newspaper building in the Union, both in architectural design and perfection of equipments. It would be a work of supererogation to attempt in this connection to enter into details concerning the history of the Herald or to note the specific points which have marked the growth of the enterprise and the brilliant accomplishment of the man who directed its destinies. These matters stand forth in their own exemplification and further comment in that direction is unnecessary. Mr. Scott continued to keep the paper at its high standard up to the time of his death, when it was sold.

In his political proclivities Mr. Scott was a stalwart supporter of the Democratic party and its principles, and both personally and in his editorial utterances he wielded a potent influence in furthering the interest of its cause, his policy always being notable for the vigor, fearlessness and yet deliberative power which were eminently characteristic of the man. Enjoying a wide acquaintance and marked popularity in the city, Mr. Scott was prominently concerned in both business and social lines. At the time of the great World's Columbian Exposition, which brought Chicago so conspicuously before the eyes of all nations, in 1892, Mr. Scott was chosen as president of the board of directors, but such was the exigency of his business that he was compelled to decline this signal honor. He did effective service, however, as a member of the board of directors. For six years he held the office of president of the American Newspaper Association, was a member of the Associated Press, was president of the Chicago Press Club for three years, and was identified with many other clubs of varied sorts in Chicago and New York,—one in London and one in Paris—retaining a membership with the Chicago Athletic Club, the Iroquois Club, the Union League, Chicago, Washington Park, University and Sunset Clubs. At the time of his death he was president of the Fellowship Club, of which he was one of the organizers, as was he also of the Chicago Press Club. Among other associations of a social order with which he affiliated were the Argo, the Country and the Golf Clubs of this city. Many years ago he became a member of the Masonic order in New York, but never figured actively in that work. He was also an official in the Civic Federation.

The marriage of James W. Scott to Miss Caroline R. Greene was consummated April 10, 1873, at Naperville, Illinois, she being a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel M. Greene, who were among the pioneer settlers in the northern part of this State, where they were recognized as people of a high degree of intellectuality and influence. To our subject and wife was born one child, who died in infancy. Mrs. Scott is a woman of gentle refinement and of gracious presence, presiding with dignity and grace over a beautiful and hospitable home. She is a prominent member of the Woman's Club, and is an officer in the Training School for Nurses, one of the noble institutions of the city. Her mother was a sister of John T. Trowbridge, the well known author and poet. Her father was a relative of the famous General Greene, and his ancestors participated in the war of the Revolution. In the midst of the manifold cares and responsibilities that devolved upon him, Mr. Scott was thoroughly domestic in his tastes, and a greater appreciation of the charms of home life that he constantly manifested is scarcely possible. In April, 1895, he started on a tour through the East, accompanied by his wife. It was his intention to spend a few days in New York, then proceed to Cape May and afterward to Virginia Beach. The trip was to be one entirely of recreation. They arrived in New York on Friday evening and Mr. Scott was looking forward to a pleasant Easter Sunday. Saturday night he appeared to be in his usual health, but at ten o'clock Sunday morning physicians were called to his bedside, for disease had laid its hand upon him. That afternoon he passed away, his death being due to apoplexy. Thus ended the life of one of the most public-spirited, progressive citizens of the great metropolis of the West and one of her representative men.

One who knew Mr. Scott long and intimately and was well able to judge of his character said: "He was the kindest-hearted man I ever knew, being never so busy but that he could find time to aid any one in trouble. He never said anything unkind about other people, and was always considerate of the feelings of others. To the people in his employ he was always particularly good, trying to improve their condition, and was their true friend. His domestic life was something divine. His devotion to his wife was beautiful and his position toward the four motherless children of his wife's sister was kindness itself, such as we rarely find nowadays. Mr. Scott was exceedingly charitable—in fact his charity was unlimited. I never knew anything like it. He was always



C. H. McCormick

helping the poor." In an editorial in the Times-Herald it was written: "To the wife, upon whom this shock comes with crushing weight, goes the heartfelt sympathy of all belonging to the staff of the Times-Herald. A home life beautiful in the devotion of one to the other is shattered by this calamity. The thousands who knew Mr. Scott so well, who at different times and places have had opportunity to note how the lovable side of his nature was always foremost, will need no assurance that in his own home he was a tender and an ever thoughtful husband. The watchful care and unremitting attentions of the wife, who now mourns his loss, strengthened him ever for that constant activity in the world of affairs which was his most shining trait. No journalist was ever more popular with his fellows. Those who were associated with him on the paper he made will miss from his accustomed place the genial face, the bright welcome, the sound counselor, the disinterested friend. The entire community which, young as he was, had fully learned to value the intellectual power and to prove the civic devotion of him whose death is a blow to Chicago as it is a disaster to American journalism, will mourn for him with those who have been his professional associates. The world is better for his having lived in it."

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK,

CHICAGO.

TO no man is the gratitude of the agricultural world more certainly due than to Cyrus Hall McCormick, who gave to the farming industry one of the most useful inventions that has ever promoted its interests. With the spirit of progress of the present age Mr. McCormick, by his persevering efforts, attained a pre-eminent position that excited the admiration of the world.

The record of such a man is of general interest, inspiring and encouraging others by a knowledge of the characteristics that have marked his career. He was born on the 15th of February, 1809, at Walnut Grove, Rockbridge county, the valley of Virginia, not many miles distant form the Natural Bridge. The surroundings of his early life were picturesque in the extreme, the Blue Ridge towering above the valley to the east, the Alleghanies not far away on the west, and the valley itself presenting a panorama of fields of waving grain, interspersed with streams, hills and comfortable homes. His parents were of Scotch-Irish descent. His mother, Mary Ann Hall, was a native of Augusta county, and Robert McCormick, his father, was born in Rockbridge county in 1780. He was an extensive and prosperous farmer, the owner of eighteen hundred acres of excellent land, and operated, upon his own estate in the patriarchal fashion of the large planters of the South, a flour-mill, a sawmill and a carpenter and blacksmith shop. He was endowed with mechanical talent and invented a hempbreaker, a threshing-machine, and a tub-shaped bellows for the blacksmith shop. The idea of constructing a reaping machine as a means of saving much of the heavy labor and time consumed in the harvest had engaged his attention at various times from 1808 to 1831. He built a clumsy machine in his own shop in which he sought to attain his object, with a row of upright cylinders, armed with sickle blades, rotating against a stationary cutting edge. The severed stalks fell on leather straps which carried them to one side and threw them on the ground.

Cyrus H. McCormick watched his father's experiments with boyish curiosity, and gained a love for the mechanic arts. He attended a country school in winter, and in the open months, in the work of the farm, learned the importance of a machine to relieve the husbandman of his heaviest toil in the harvest time. After the age of fifteen he constructed a light grain cradle which enabled him to keep pace with the workmen in reaping. In 1831 he patented a hillside plow made to throw a furrow alternately to right and left, and in 1833 another improved plow which he called "Self-sharpening." In 1831, after many years of disappointing experiment, Robert McCormick made another trial with his old machine without success, and thereupon abandoned further efforts. Meanwhile Cyrus had resolved to make an attempt of his own, and was working out a new principle. His father sought to dissuade him from the undertaking, but the young man determined to make the effort. The difficulty of the problem inspired, rather than disheartened him. His father's work showed the errors to be avoided, and the problem was a deep one in the young man's mind. He felt that the grain must be cut in a body and not in wisps, as was intended by his father's upright cylinders. He finally devised a straight cutting blade, armed with a serrated edge, and placed projecting guard fingers to support the grain at the point of cutting. He built the machine with his own hands in the little hillside blacksmith shop on the farm, and after a thorough test it proved to be the first practical reaping machine ever constructed. It contained the straight vibrating cutting knife with serrated edge; the reel to bend the stalks of grain toward the advancing machine, the platform on which to receive the grain (fitted with fixed fingers, through which the cutter vibrated), and the divider to separate the stalks which were to be cut from those left standing. These essential elements in the reaper have never been and cannot be dispensed with, and exist after sixty years of improvement and invention in all the grain harvesters of the world. There was one driving wheel, operating the gear-wheels and crank, and a platform to receive the cut grain, from which it was raked in sheaves, but there was no seat for either the raker or the driver. This pioneer machine, drawn by two horses, was tested in a field of oats in July, 1831, in the presence of neighboring farmers, to the astonishment of them all. Not only the family but also the farmers believed that the problem had been solved. It should be mentioned that Mr. McCormick had never seen or heard of any other experiments with a reaping machine except those of his father.

The entire family rejoiced in the young man's success, and none more heartily than his father. The merits and defects of the machine were thoroughly discussed, and in 1832 the reaper, somewhat improved, was employed in cutting fifty acres of wheat, a work which was performed with so much facility that its success as a practical machine was fully established. In 1834 the inventor patented his reaper, but the next year the machine was laid aside for a time in order that the McCormicks might engage in smelting iron ore, which was then a profitable business. The panic of 1837 ruined their iron industry—cost Cyrus even the farm his father had given him, and compelled him, to the great benefit of mankind, to take up again the introduction and improvement of the reaping machine. In the old blacksmith shop, therefore, Cyrus, aided by his father and his brothers, Leander and William, finally began to build machines for sale. The first one was sold for the harvest of 1840. In 1842 they sold half a dozen; in 1843 seven; in 1844 forty-four; and in 1845 a second patent was granted for valuable improvements.

Mr. McCormick had the sagacity to see that his principal market would be in the great grain fields of the West, and that the blacksmith shop on the farm, remote from lines of transportation, was inadequate to the needs of manufacturing. In 1844 he sent a consignment of machines by wagon and canal to Richmond, and thence by water, by way of New Orleans and the rivers to Cincinnati. Having taken a horseback trip through Illinois, Missouri and Wisconsin for the purpose of introducing his reaper, and obtaining a number of orders, in the fall of the same year he turned these orders over to A. C. Brown, of Cincinnati, with whom he arranged for the manufacture of his machine for the western trade. In 1846-7 some of his machines were manufactured at Brockport, New York, the makers paying a royalty on all they sold. In 1847 Mr. McCormick removed to Chicago, where he built new shops, and in the same year obtained a third patent for additional improvements. The sale in 1847 amounted to about seven hundred machines; in 1848 to fifteen hundred. The original patent expired in 1848, and Mr. McCormick soon found himself competing with his own ideas as carried out by others. He had, however, made many improvements upon the original machine, which enabled him in spite of this to maintain his precedence over them all. He obtained additional patents in 1858.

The shops in Chicago were planned for the manufacture of reapers and mowers upon a large scale. The success of these works has been brilliant and unprecedented. From a small beginning they have since grown to immense proportions, supplying employment to two thousand men, disbursing millions of money for supplies, and producing latterly more than one hundred and fifty thousand machines per year! Leander J. and William S. McCormick were given an interest in the business in 1858. The plant was burned in the great fire of 1871, and most men would have been discouraged, but Mr. McCormick decided to rebuild and on a larger scale than before. In 1879 the business was incorporated under the name of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, the founder becoming president of the company. He retained the presidency and management until his death, at which time his son, Cyrus H. McCormick, Jr., succeeded him.

After he had insured the success of his invention in the United States, Mr. McCormick turned his attention to the grain countries abroad. To introduce his reaper to the attention of the old world, he exhibited it at the pioneer world's fair, which was held in London in 1851, and his invention redeemed the American exhibit from the charge of being commonplace. His machine was ridiculed by the London Times, but its work compelled that journal, after the public trials, to declare that this reaper would be worth more to the farmers of England than the whole cost of the fair. After public trials held by the exhibition authorities on Mechi's model farm and that of Philip Pusey, M. P., Mr. McCormick was awarded the Council Medal of the Exposition "for the most valuable article contributed to it" and for "the originality and value of the reaper;" while the journal of the Royal Agricultural Society reported it as "the most important addition to farming machinery that has ever been invented since the threshing machine first took the place of the flail." He received the grand prize at the Paris Exposition in 1855 for his reaper as furnishing "the type after which all others are made, as well as for the best operating machine in the field," and thereafter in Europe and America the highest praise was bestowed upon the reaper and its inventor.

Had his invention been given first to the old world, the progress of the United States would have been materially retarded, but the reaping machine was an American invention and it at once made the United States the greatest grain-producing country in the world. In 1859 Hon. Reverdy Johnson announced that "the McCormick machine was then worth fifty-five million dollars per year to the people of the United States, which amount must increase throughout all time;" and William H. Seward about the same time declared that, "Owing to Mr. McCormick's invention the line of civilization moves westward thirty miles each year."

In 1861 the Commissioner of Patents, Mr. Holloway, refused an extension of the patent of 1847 on the ground that "the reaper was of too great value to the public to be controlled by any individual!" But he said, "Cyrus H. McCormick is an inventor whose fame, while he is yet living, has spread through the world. His genius has done honor to his own country and has been the admiration of foreign nations; and he will live in the grateful recollection of mankind as long as the reaping machine is employed in gathering the harvest." The McCormick machine won the first prize at the London International Exposition in Lille, France, in 1863. During the Paris World's Exposition in 1867 the Emperor Napoleon walked by the side of the reapers when the McCormick machine was exhibited in a field trial under the supervision of the inventor himself, and was so impressed with its achievements that he decorated Mr. McCormick with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. The reaper also gained the highest prize at the London Exposition in 1862, and the chief award at the International Field Trial in Lancashire. In 1863 it was awarded the gold medal at the Hamburg Exposition. Honors were showered upon the invention. It won two international medals at Vienna in 1873, and the highest prizes at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. Medals were also won at Sydney in Australia in 1879. At the competitive trial of the Royal Agricultural Society at Bristol, England, and the Paris Exposition, both in 1878, the McCormick Wire Binder won the Grand Prize, and Mr. McCormick received from France the rank of an "Officer of the Legion of Honor," and was also elected a corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences, "as having done more for the cause of agriculture than any other living man."

The sale of the McCormick machines is now world-wide and enormous. In all the grain countries of Europe, in Persia, India, Australia, in South Africa and South America, the whirr of its knives is heard in the grain field. It brought to its inventor fame and fortune, and to the agricultural interests of the world it gave an impetus such as was never given by any other invention or discovery.

In 1858 Mr. McCormick was united in marriage with Miss Nettie Fowler, a daughter of Melzar Fowler, of Jefferson county, New York. They have had seven children, five of whom are living, namely: Cyrus H. McCormick, Jr., now president of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company; Mary Virginia; Anita, widow of the late Emmons Blaine; Harold and Stanley.

Mr. McCormick was a strong Presbyterian and his nature led him to generous benefactions. As early as 1859 he gave $100,000 to "The Theological Seminary of the Northwest," upon the condition that it be located in Chicago. The proposition was accepted and he subsequently gave the institution further endowment and buildings. He also endowed a professorship at Washington & Lee University in Virginia, and contributed to the Union Theological Seminary at Hampden-Sidney, Virginia, and the College in Hastings, Nebraska. In 1872 he purchased "The Interior," the principal Presbyterian newspaper in the Northwest, and by his advice and fostering care the paper soon became the leading American publication of its class. Mr. McCormick died May 13, 1884, in Chicago, leaving an honored name and a prosperous business to his family.

Cyrus Hall McCormick, Jr., is the oldest child of the great inventor of the reaper. He was born May 16, 1859, in Washington, District of Columbia, where his parents were residing while his father was endeavoring to secure an extension to his patents on his reaper. When fourteen years old the young man entered the public schools of Chicago, and at eighteen was graduated at the high school, at the head of a class of sixty-five. He at once entered Princeton College and became a member of the class of 1879. In the autumn following he entered the business of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, serving in several departments in order that he might obtain a knowledge of its various branches. On the death of his father in 1884, he was elected to succeed him as president of the company, and has continued in that position up to the present time. Under the present management the great manufacutring industry of the McCormick Company has developed successfully and its output of harvesting machines is the largest in the world.

On the 5th of March, 1889, Mr. McCormick was married, at Monterey, California, to Miss Harriet Bradley Hammond, a niece of Mrs. E. S. Stickney of Chicago. They have three children, two sons and a daughter.

For several years Mr. McCormick has been a director of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, of Chicago. Since June, 1889, he has been a member of the board of trustees of Princeton University; is also secretary of the board of trustees of the McCormick Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church, and was for several years vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago.

HENRY F. J. RICKER, SR.,

QUINCY.

HENRY FRANCIS JOSEPH RICKER was born in Lotten, Hanover, September 1, 1822, and was the eldest of the six children of Joseph and Euphemia A. (Peter) Ricker, both natives of Hanover. The father of our subject was a farmer, and to this hardy occupation the young man was bred. His education was only such as could be obtained at the common schools of his native village during his earlier years, but later, in the school of experience, he acquired a vast knowledge of men and of affairs that has been of incalculable benefit to him throughout the later years of his life.

In 1839 he accompanied his parents to America, the journey across the Atlantic being made in a sailing vessel, and they reached the city of New Orleans in December of that year; but Quincy, Illinois, where they had relatives, was their destination, and they did not tarry in New Orleans but went directly by river to St. Louis, where they were obliged to remain till the opening of navigation the following spring before proceeding further, and thus did not arrive at Quincy until March 4, 1840.

After reaching Quincy our subject spent the following two years in the employ of John Wood, afterward governor of the State, and during part of that time attended a commercial school in order to become proficient in the language of his adopted country. He next entered the employ of T. G. F. Hunt, who kept a grocery store where the Hotel Newcomb now stands, receiving for his first year's salary one hundred dollars, out of which he was obliged to buy his clothes and pay his board. Mr. Hunt retired from business a couple of years later and Mr. Ricker then obtained a situation in the employ of Charles Holmes, a dry-goods merchant. Shortly afterward Mr. Holmes removed his stock of goods to St. Louis and Mr. Ricker accompanied him; but as his father was opposed to his leaving Quincy he returned to that city and clerked in Albert Daneke's general store until 1849.

During the time he held these various clerkships he had been prudent and economical and saved about three hundred dollars,—not a great amount, but enough to enable him to form a partnership with Leopold Arntzen in the dry-goods and grocery business. From the start this venture proved successful. A lot was purchased, a store building erected, and the members of the firm accumulated considerable means. This connection lasted until 1857, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Arntzen purchasing the personal property and place of business, while the real estate, which consisted of various pieces of property, was divided.

For a short time Mr. Ricker engaged in the produce business alone, but only until the spring of 1858, at which time he was elected police magistrate. He at once entered upon the duties of his new office, and also engaged in the sale and purchase of foreign exchange, and acted as agent for some of the trans-Atlantic steamship companies; and in this manner was laid the foundation of the great banking house that he now controls. In 1862 he was re-elected police magistrate, and in that year made a trip to New York, where he made arrangements that enabled him to carry on his exchange and ticket business more profitably. His shrewdness and keen foresight served him in good stead, and his genial and affable manners brought him many customers. He also made a great deal of money by buying "stump-tail," or depreciated currency, issued by banks in Illinois ,Missouri, Wisconsin, and some of the Eastern States. His prosperity continued, and his every venture was successful. Everything he touched seemed to turn into money under his skillful management.

At this time John Wood & Company, bankers, were closing their affairs, and Mr. Ricker, after giving the matter careful thought, purchased the business, which he carried on in the firm's old quarters for a few months, until the lease it had held expired, and then transferred his office to a building he had purchased in 1860, on Hampshire street between Fifth and Sixth, the upper portion of which he had previously occupied as an office. For two or three years he associated with himself Mr. Bernard H. F. Hoene, and upon his retirement in 1873 continued the business alone.

In 1875 he began the erection of a handsome and commodious banking house on Hampshire street, fronting on the public square, and to these new quarters he transferred his business in the latter part of October, 1876. Here he continued as a private banker until July 1, 1881, when he organized the business under the national banking laws, as the Ricker National Bank, with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars. The same success crowned this new venture as had followed him in the past, and the Ricker National Bank, with a surplus of one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars and an average deposit account of one million eight hundred thousand dollars, ranks to-day with the soundest of the country's monetary institutions. Mr. Ricker is the owner of a very large majority of the entire capital stock, and holds the office of vice-president. Edward Sohm is the president, though he takes no part in the management of the bank's affairs; and Mr. Ricker's son, George E., who under his father's tutelage has developed considerable financial ability, is the cashier. As an evidence how ably the business is conducted, and how satisfactory to the public, it may be stated that the deposits of a million and eight hundred thousand dollars are larger than any other bank in the State, national or private, outside of the city of Chicago.

For years Mr. Ricker devoted his entire time and concentrated all his energies toward the supervision of the active details of the business, and his was the heart to resolve, the understanding to direct, and the hand to execute, all of its various transactions. For the past two years, however, he has delegated to his son George many of the duties formerly performed by him, and he now acts more in an advisory capacity than as an active participant.

In addition to his banking interests Mr. Ricker is one of the largest holders of real estate in the city of Quincy, his holdings consisting principally of improved business and residence property. He also has property interests outside of the State. In the development of the city of his home he has been an important factor, and is interested as a stockholder in some of Quincy's leading industrial corporations, among which may be named the Quincy Gas Light & Coke Company, of which he is a director and the vice-president; and the Menke & Grimm Planing Company, of which he is also a director and the treasurer. Since its organization he has been identified with the German Insurance Company of Quincy, as a stockholder and director, and during all that time he has been treasurer of the company, with the exception of two years, when he filled the office of president.

In political faith Mr. Ricker is an uncompromising Democrat, and was his party's nominee for State treasurer in 1886. He is a warm supporter of President Cleveland, and a believer in "sound money" as being the true source of prosperity to the nation, even though he appreciates the fact that "free coinage" would be of greater benefit to himself personally, in enhancing prices of his various properties. He is, however, broad-minded enough to look beyond mere individual aggrandizement.

While making no ostentatious parade of his religious views he is a firm believer in the doctrine of Christianity as taught by the Roman Catholic Church, of which he is a consistent member.

Mr. Ricker was married in November, 1852, to Miss Gertrude Tenk, of Quincy. Five children born of this union are living: Euphemia, the wife of George Fisher; Frank, who married Miss Katie C. Redmond; Josephine, now Mrs. Henry Doerr; George E., previously mentioned as cashier of the Ricker National Bank, whose wife was formerly Miss Josephine Wahl; and Frances, who resides with her parents.

Chas Fargo

CHARLES FARGO,

CHICAGO.

THE records of the lives of our forefathers are of interest to the modern citizen, not alone for their historical value but also for the inspiration and example they afford; yet we need not look to the past. Although surroundings may differ the essential conditions of human life are ever the same, and a man can learn from the success of those around him if he will heed the obvious lessons contained in their history.

Turn to the life record of Charles Fargo, study carefully the plans and methods he has followed, and you will learn of a managerial ability seldom equaled. A man of keen perception, of great sagacity, of unbounded enterprise, his power nevertheless lies to a great extent in that quality which enables him to successfully control men and affairs. The great American Express Company, scarcely second in importance to the postoffice department of this country, embraces a volume of business that has increased until its proportions are almost astonishing in their vastness. At the head of its entire Western department, which includes all west of Buffalo, stands Mr. Fargo, one of the most prominent figures in the world of commerce.

The Fargo name, or Ferigo, as it is sometimes spelled in the original tongue, springs from the sunny peninsula washed by the blue waters of the Mediterranean and the Adriatic seas. While Italy gave us the great discoverer of the Western Continent, she has given us comparatively few of our colonists; but among those few were the ancestors of Mr. Fargo, who can without difficulty trace his lineage to the ancient seat of the empire of Rome, the land of Garibaldi and Cavour. The American progenitors, of which Mr. Fargo is a direct descendant, made a home in Connecticut, where his grandfather lived, and his father, William C. Fargo, was born. When William grew to manhood he became a corporal in the army of the war of 1812, and was stationed at Mackinaw, Michigan. On his return he located in Onondaga county, New York, and married Miss Tacey Strong.

In their home at Watervale, of that county, was born their son, Charles, on the 15th of April, 1831. Spending his boyhood at home and in the public schools of his native town, his adventurous spirit led him to begin an independent career at the early age of fifteen years. Going to Buffalo he became a clerk in a book-store and held the position for two years. In June, 1851, when he was twenty years of age, he began his Western career at Detroit, and as a clerk for the American Express Company entered on a long and prosperous service, which as extended over forty years. Those ante-bellum days of service in the clerkship were the days of small things, not only for young Fargo but also for the company itself. The American Express Company's growth has been like that of the nation itself, so that this long service must be interpreted by that fact. In the course of the next fifteen years Mr. Fargo's genius for the management of the business of a great common carrier caused his rapid promotion, so that he became the superintendent of the division covered by the State of Michigan.

In January, 1865, Mr. Fargo's brother was promoted to the great general management of the whole company, with offices at New York, and Charles was sent to Chicago to replace him in the assistant management of the department of the Northwest. This position he held for the next sixteen years, and during all that period of vast extension in the West keeping pace with the railroad development. In 1883 he became manager of this division, which was now called the Western Department and included all west of the city of Buffalo. For over a decade of his management the growth of the country has led to a fourfold development of their business. He has led all the manifold ramifications that have spread it over forty-five thousand miles of railway all told, and added to its force until this department alone employs an army of nine thousand men. The power to keep pace with the stupendous growth of the West, the most marvelous recorded in history, was in itself a mighty test of his generalship, and he has borne the test. Since 1875 he has also been a director of the company, and since 1882 the second vice-president and a member of the executive committee. His only son, Livingston Wells, who graduated at Williams College and spent a year in foreign travel as a preparation for it, has now become his father's assistant general manager of the Western Department of this great company.

Mr. Fargo's capacity as an organizer and executive have by no means been exhausted in the marvelous strides that the American Express Company has made under his leadership in the West. For twelve years he has also been a director in the Elgin National Watch Company and also in the Northwestern Horse Nail Manufacturing Company of Chicago. The leaders in battle are extolled in story and song, yet praise is no less due to the leader in commercial circles, and the generalship displayed is no less commendable than that of him who leads his followers forth, perchance to victory, perchance to death. One places before those whom he controls the means of death, the other the means of life.

During a period of nearly twenty-eight years' residence in the metropolis of the West, Mr. Fargo has been prominently identified with its various public interests. He is a member of Christ Church, Reformed Episcopal, of which Bishop Charles Edward Cheney is the rector, and of the social clubs he has been an old member of the Commercial, the Chicago, the Calumet and the Washington Park, and charter member of some of them.

Mr. Fargo is a Republican in his political convictions, and is one of the broad-minded business men, organizers, who have made the name of Chicago a synonym of success.

He was married in 1854 to Miss Mary J. Bradford, the daughter of Harvey Bradford, of Cooperstown, Otsego county, New York. The forty years of their married life has been blessed by the presence of one son, who has already been referred to as a prominent official of the American Express Company; and three daughters,—Irene, Adelaide P. and Florence B.

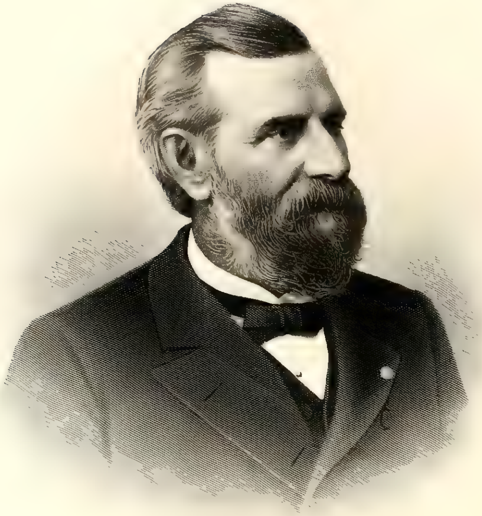
OBED LEWIS,

SPRINGFIELD.

OBED LEWIS was born in Gallagherville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1812. His father, William Lewis, was a descendant in the sixth generation from the progenitor of the American branch of the family who emigrated from Wales in 1692 and settled among the followers of William Penn in the province (now State) of Pennsylvania. For several generations his descendants have lived in peace and contentment in the Quaker settlement in Chester county; and the old homestead in which William Lewis, father of our subject, was born in 1776, is still standing. Through his mother, Margaret Lewis, *nee* Cunningham, Lewis is connected with individual ancestors who served patriotically in the war of the Revolution. His maternal great-grandfather, Colonel Robert Smith, was a member of the committee of safety and for a long time was colonel of light horse dragoons which he organized in Chester county, Pennsylvania. He built Fort Billingsport, and had a sword presented to him by the convention for defending the fort at the time of its capture.

The early life of Obed was uneventful. He attended country school for two winters previous to reaching twelve years of age, when his father died; from that time until he was sixteen he worked at farm work. He was then bound as an apprentice to a carriage-maker in New Holland, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and received as a remuneration twenty dollars annually in additon to his board and washing. He then worked as a journeyman in Philadelphia, Camden and Wilmington, Delaware, in Danville, Virginia, and Milton, North Carolina. He then returned to Philadelphia and for three years worked at his trade.

He was frugal and economical, and from his meagre earnings had accumulated a few hundred dollars. Being informed through Dr. Wallace, a physician of New Holland, who had purchased a drug store in Springfield, Illinois, and moved



Henry T Noble

thither, that splendid opportunities were offered to practical young men, he determined to move westward. With eight companions, Mr. Lewis arrived in Springfield, in May, 1838. He found employment at his trade in the service of Enos Hinkle. Before he had worked a year Mr. Hinkle became financially involved and Mr. Lewis, associated with Henry Van Hoff, purchased the business. The partnership thus began continued until the death of Mr. Van Hoff, sixteen years later.

When Mr. Lewis and his partner purchased the business the entire amount of capital invested was $800, and the output was comparatively small. Mr. Lewis was an indefatigable worker, and under his care and supervision the business rapidly increased, and in 1868 he decided to discontinue. Since then Mr. Lewis has given his time and attention to real estate and banking interests. He has erected many houses in Springfield and is interested in real estate. For eight years he was treasurer of the water-works company and for twenty-three years was a member of the board of trustees of Oak Ridge cemetery. He is now and has been for several years vice-president of the Marine State Bank.

Politically Mr. Lewis is allied with the Democratic party, and since the time of Andrew Jackson, for whom he cast his first vote, he has been a devoted adherent of Democratic principles. He has been honored by his fellow citizens with positions of honor and trust, and in all capacities has conducted his affairs in an honorable and worthy manner. In 1862 he was elected a member of the common council and served in that body for eight years. During the years 1874-5 he filled the mayor's chair and conducted the affairs of that position with ability and dignity.

Mr. Lewis was united in marriage, on September 23, 1851, to Miss Cordelia M. Iles, daughter of Washington Iles. Mrs. Lewis' family is numbered among the early settlers of Illinois. She died on the 24th of December, 1889, survived by her husband and three children. The youngest, Mary, resides with her father; the eldest, William T., is engaged in banking; and Kate is the wife of R. F. Herndon, a merchant of Springfield.

Mr. Lewis has now reached his eighty-second year and can look backward over a life well spent, and in his ripe old age he can truthfully state that what he has done he has done well, and that his life has been a success; his life has been what he has made it. He started out in the business world as poor as the poorest of boys, and that he has succeeded is due solely to ability, steadfast purpose and indefatigable industry.

He has long since rounded the Psalmist's span of three-score years and ten, and with his mental and physical vigor unimpaired overcoming the customary and usual infirmities and weaknesses of age by active participation in the living issues and events of the day. Surrounded at his home by a circle of friends who appreciate his true worth, and admired and esteemed by the citizens of the community, his name will be honored for many generations as that of one of the most enterprising of the early settlers of Springfield—a man who has acted well his part and who has lived a worthy and honorable life.

HENRY T. NOBLE,

DIXON.

HENRY THEOPHILUS NOBLE was born May 3, 1829, at the village of Otis, Massachusets, and among the beautiful Berkshire hills he grew to man's estate. His family was of New England stock, whose first American ancestor, Thomas Noble, emigrated from England and settled in Boston prior to 1653, later removing to Springfield and thence to Westfield in the same State, where his declining years were passed and where his death occurred.

To one of our subject's temperament and ambition the drowsy existence afforded in a small Massachusetts village was far from congenial, and he resolved to follow the tide of emigration that was flowing westward. He broached the subject to his father, and offered, as he was not yet of age, to buy his time, a proposition to which his father finally consented, and the young man sold his life insurance and with the proceeds made the purchase. It was in 1850 that he came to Dixon, not possessed of many of the world's goods, but rich in those rare possessions that only a high character can give—integrity and industry. For the subsequent two years his time was fully employed in teaching and as a clerk in the land office. In 1852 he went South and purchased land warrants of soldiers who had fought in the Mexican war, and in carrying out this enterprise he visited the States of Missouri, Texas, Alabama and Kentucky, making the venture very profitable. On his return to Illinois he engaged with his uncle, Silas Noble, in the banking and real-estate business, a connection that continued until 1857.

From boyhood he had always been greatly interested in national affairs, and kept himself well informed regarding the government of the country and the living issues of the day. As soon as old enough he took part in local politics, throwing the weight of his influence on the side of the party he considered in the right. He watched with interest and anxiety the events that led up to the civil war; and, when hostilities were commenced and Lincoln issued his call for volunteers to aid in suppressing the rebellion, Henry T. Noble's name was the first on the muster roll in Lee county, and in April 17, 1861, five days after the firing on Fort Sumter, he was enlisted under his country's flag. Three days later he was chosen lieutenant of Company A, Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, and on the 24th of the following month he became captain of his company. Throughout the entire period of the war, and until the fall of 1866 he was in active service. During that time he took part in many important engagements, and his value as a leader was duly recognized by his promotion from the rank of captain to be successively major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of his regiment. His advancements in rank resulted from his intrepid daring and coolness in the face of the enemy, and his skill in handling his troops in the heat of battle. The Thirteenth Illinois was the first regiment to cross the Mississippi into the hostile regions of the State of Missouri, and the greater part of the time for the following two years it was on duty in Missouri and Arkansas, and did great execution among the rebels. Later it performed gallant service in the Vicksburg campaign, participating in all the important battles fought in the vicinity of that city, and in its siege and capture. Colonel Noble was appointed a member of General J. J. Reynolds' staff, and subsequently served on the staff of General E. O. C. Ord. In the spring of 1865 he was appointed to the important office of chief quartermaster of the Department of Arkansas, and continued as such until his honorable discharge from the army, October 5, 1866. Many favorable comments were made by his superior officers upon his fitness for so responsible a position and upon the faithful manner in which he discharged the duties pertaining thereto. Quartermaster-General M. C. Meiggs said of him in his official communication to the authorities at Washington: "Colonel Noble has performed the duties of quartermaster to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, and has won the confidence and esteem of all who know him." General J. N. Crittenden, in a communication to the War Department, bearing date December 10, 1866, says: "For the excellent order in which all books, papers, cash accounts, etc., have been kept, thanks are due to Colonel Noble's able management of the duties devolving upon him, and to his untiring devotion to his work. His standing as a man of pure and incorruptible character is high with all who know him, and I deem him capable of carrying out any and all plans in the quartermaster's department."

Upon his retirement from the army Colonel Noble returned to his home in Dixon, and resumed his business career. He purchased an interest in the Grand Detour Plow Company, and from that time until his death was a leading spirit in the affairs of the company.

During all these years he aided every prospect calculated to enhance the best interests of the city of his home, and labored early and late in whatever direction he could, to accomplish wished-for results. Some of the city's most prominent manufacturing establishments owe the fact of their being located at Dixon to the indefatigable energy displayed by Colonel Noble. No task was too difficult for him to undertake, providing its satisfactory completion promised another step forward for the city. In many instances it was uphill work, yet he did not give up, but persevered in the face of every discouragement, and never relaxed in his energy and his hope.

In the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic Colonel Noble took a deep interest. He was a member of Dixon Post, G. A. R., of the military order of the Loyal Legion, and March 31, 1873, he joined the Army of the Tennessee. He was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he was ever a stanch and loyal Republican, and enjoyed a personal acquaintance and friendship with both Lincoln and Grant. He was twice a presidential elector on his party's ticket and in 1880, when a delegate to the Republican national convention, did himself and his constituents honor as one of the immortal "306" that voted for Grant on every ballot. He was also a member of the commission appointed to locate the State Soldiers' Home, and used his influence, though ineffectually, in favor of Dixon. In 1890 he was chosen mayor of Dixon, and it was but a few weeks after his retirement from that office that his final illness occurred. An attack of pneumonia was intensified by a previous illness—with la grippe—and in spite of the best of medical skill he passed away on the 15th day of April, 1891.

Colonel Noble was twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Jane A. Herrick, died May 4, 1873. His second wife, who survives him, was formerly Miss Mary Augusta Hampton, a native of New York. The following estimate of Colonel Noble's character is from the pen of Hon. B. F. Shaw, of Dixon, who was for many years his trusted and devoted friend:

"As an enterprising business man and a patriotic citizen, Colonel Noble was too well known to need a word from us. He but a few days since closed a term as mayor of our city, and it is generally conceded that Dixon never had a more painstaking and efficient chief magistrate. So earnest was he in protecting the public interest that even his warm friendships would not swerve him from looking after the interests of the city. He was positive and decided for the right, and no power could be brought to change him from a line of duty. To Colonel Noble more than to any other one citizen are we indebted for the prosperity Dixon now enjoys. His manifest liberality, executive ability and indomitable energy gave this people what they would not have had without him, and now that he is no more the people will soon learn that his loss is an irreparable one for this community. Having worked with him for days and weeks, at home and abroad, on behalf of Dixon, we know whereof we speak when we say Dixon never had a more loyal friend.

"Colonel Noble's patriotism was not confined to this city nor the State. It was as broad and grand as the vast republic, and it was not confined to the State lines. Neither was his kindly heart bound by race or even limits of a love for his fellow man, now that we recall the fact that he was the originator in our city of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and was one of its most active members in protecting those who could not protect themselves."

CHARLES RIDGELY,

SPRINGFIELD.

ONE of the busiest, most energetic and most enterprising men of Springfield, Illinois, is Charles Ridgely. He bears in his veins some of the best blood of our early colonists, and is in every way a splendid type of our best American citizenship.

On the paternal side Mr. Ridgely traces his lineage in an unbroken line to Colonel Henry Ridgely, "Major of the Troop," who came to America and settled in Maryland about 1658. He married Elizabeth Howard. Their children were Henry, Charles and Sarah.

Henry Ridgely (2) married Katherine, eldest daughter of Colonel Nicholas Greenbury.

Their children were Henry, Nicholas, Charles, Ann and Elizabeth.

Henry (3) married Elizabeth Warfield, and had issue as follows: Catherine, Ann, Greenberry, Henry, Nicholas, Benjamin, Joshua, Charles Greenberry, Elizabeth, Thomas, Nicholas Greenberry and Sarah.

Greenberry (fourth generation) married Jane Stringer. Their children were: Greenberry, Henry, Richard, Frederick, Ann, Lydia, Henry (their first son of that name having died), Elizabeth, Sarah and Nicholas.

Greenberry (fifth generation) married Rachel Ryan and had the following children: Lloyd, Lot, Noah, Silas, Mary, Susan, Rhoda, Sarah, Ann, Greenberry, Isaiah, James and Nicholas.

Nicholas (sixth generation) married first Jane O. Vincent. Their children were: Mary Jane, Sarah E. Vincent, Sophia Niles, Redick McKee and Henry. His second wife was Jane Maria Huntington, who bore him issue as follows: Charles, subject of this article, Julia Pearson, William, Anna, Mary, Jane Maria, Henderson, Octavia and Randolph.

A remarkable fact about this somewhat numerous family is worthy of mention, which is that for the long period of thirty-six years after the oldest and youngest of the children died, there was not a death to break the family ranks. Then (1893) Henry died, and the other twelve children still (1895) survive.

The mother of Charles Ridgely was Jane Maria, *nee* Huntington, whose father was a nephew of Hon. Samuel Huntington, signer of the Declaration of Independence and president of the first American Congress. The name of Huntington appears prominently, and always honorably, on almost every page of our American history from the advent of the pioneer family of that name in 1633 to the present day. They have been through the generations noted for splendid physique, courtly and gracious bearing, fine mental equipoise and unswerving integrity.

Mr. Ridgely's mother descended in the maternal line from another family, which has for many generations played a prominent part in our country's history and development. The Lothrops or Lathrops (both names having the same common origin) are all descended from Rev. John, the pioneer who came to America and established a church in Scituate, Massachusetts, as early as 1634. The history of his championship of the cause of religious liberty, the persecution, imprisonment, etc., which he suffered in England, and which finally drove him to our Colonial shores, are matters familiar to all students of the early history of our country. His descendants have spread abroad in our land, and wherever found are people of position and consequence in the community.

Charles Ridgely was born in Springfield, Illinois, January 17, 1836. After receiving the usual course at the public schools of his native town, he attended the Illinois College, at Jacksonville, but left the institution at the end of his sophomore year to accept a place in Clark's Exchange Bank in Springfield, of which institution his father was president. He entered the bank in March, 1852, as messenger. His promotion was rapid and he became cashier of the bank before attaining his majority. In 1855 the affairs of Clark's Exchange Bank were wound up, and N. H. Ridgely organized a private bank, of which Charles Ridgely was cashier.

In 1859 the private bank of N. H. Ridgely & Company was organized by N. H. and Charles Ridgely. In 1864 William Ridgely was admitted to the firm. In 1866 the Ridgely National Bank was organized, and in 1891, after the expiration of the original charter, it was reorganized. Mr. Charles Ridgely has been vice-president of the Ridgely National Bank since its organization.

While Mr. Ridgely has thus been actively engaged as a banker for more than forty years, this has been but an incident in his business career. In 1854 the Springfield Gas Company was organized by his father, and our subject was for a time secretary, succeeding his brother, R. M. Ridgely, who was its first secretary; at the present time he is a director in the company. He is president of the Springfield Iron Company, which he organized in 1871, with a capital of $600,000. He is also a director of the Springfield Electric Light and Power Company.

He was a director in the Springfield City Railroad Company until it was sold out and organized as an electric road.

In 1848 his father and Colonel Thomas Mather had bought the Northern Cross Railroad, which they rebuilt between Springfield and Naples. This road afterward became a part of the Wabash, and in the winter of 1877-8, while Charles was abroad, he was elected a director of the Wabash system, in which capacity he served nine years, during the most interesting period of the history of the road, under the presidency of such men as James A. Rooseveldt, Cyrus W. Field, Solon Humphreys, Commodore Garrison and Jay Gould, and his connection with the road brought him into personal and familiar contact with this truly remarkable galaxy of men.

Mr. Ridgely has been, and now is, largely interested in the coal trade. Years ago he became president of the Ellsworth Coal Company, and later he and his associates bought it, increased its capacity and afterward merged it into the Consolidated Coal Company of St. Louis, with a capital stock of $5,000,000. He has been president of this company since its organization in 1886. They have acquired eighty-one different collieries, located mainly in the vicinity of St. Louis, and on nine different lines of railroad. They employ over 5,000 men and have an output of about 3,000,000 tons of lump coal per year.

He is the senior member of the firm of Charles and Franklin Ridgely, who own the Sangamo Stock Farm, located just outside the city limits of Springfield, and devoted mainly to breeding and rearing trotting horses. The head of the stud is Conductor by Electioneer, dam Sontag Mohawk. Seven of her colts are in the list. In all branches of business in which he engages, Mr. Ridgely becomes a leader, and although horse-raising is but an incident in his business life, the prominent position he has taken in that industry is evidenced by the fact that he has recently been elected president of the Illinois Horse Breeders' Association.

He has always been deeply interested in the cause of education and was one of the organizers of the Public Library of Springfield, of which he is a director. He was for several years a member of the City School Board. He is a trustee of the Illinois College, and that institution has conferred on him the honorary degree of A. M.,—an unusual proceeding.

Soon after the outbreak of the civil war it was feared the Confederates would take possession of Cairo, and Swift's brigade of Illinois militia was ordered there from Chicago to prevent its capture. One hundred thousand dollars was furnished the governor by the banks of Springfield with which to defray the expenses of this expedition. Mr. Ridgely took an active part in raising these funds and was appointed paymaster general, of the State of Illinois,—virtually treasurer,—of the expedition, as the following document will show:

ORDER NO. 9.
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,
OFFICE OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Apr. 18, 1861.

Charles Ridgely,

Dear Sir:—You are hereby appointed Paymaster General of the Illinois Volunteer Militia until they are mustered into the service of the United States.

Yours respectfully
RICHARD YATES,
Commander-in-chief.

The above is a brief enumeration of some of the more important events in the career of Mr. Ridgely during his forty-three years of active business life.

Notwithstanding this remarkable demand upon his energies, he finds time for social recreation and pleasure. He is a member of the Chicago Club, Mercantile Club of St. Louis and Sangamo Club of Springfield.

One thing which we find in Mr. Ridgely's esthetic constitution, and which for so busy a man may be accounted unusual, is his great love of art. His contact with the busy world of commerce and with men of affairs has not dulled the art instinct in his nature, which was largely inherited from his father; but his extensive travels over the world have rather tended to cultivate and broaden this faculty by affording observation of the world's masterpieces. Some years ago various local art societies in the State of Illinois formed an association and organized themselves into the Central Illinois Art Union. Mr. Ridgely was the first president of the society and held that position several years. The Union held annual meetings, and its object was the discussion and promotion of the study of art. He has been abroad five times and traveled extensively in most of the countries of Europe, and has spent many of the happiest hours of his life in the art galleries of the old and new world. He states that there has not been a year since 1870 in which he has traveled less than twenty thousand miles.

The stranger in walking through the city of Springfield is attracted by many admirable buildings. One structure that draws the attention of those who admire artistic architecture is Christ church. A brief mention of this edifice is a necessary part of the biography of our subject. At the suggestion of his cousin, George Webster, of Armour & Company of Chicago, Mr. Ridgely joined with him in a plan to erect a memorial church to their mothers, who were sisters. Pursuing that plan they built Christ church, which in every respect displays the refined taste of its builders and is a fitting memorial to two noble women.

Mr. Ridgely was married in 1857 to Jane Maria Barret, of Springfield, daughter of an old Virginia gentleman, James W. Barret. They have four children viz.: William Barret Ridgely, vice-president and general manager of the Springfield Iron Company, who married Ella, a daughter of Senator Cullom. Edward Ridgely, cashier of The Ridgely National Bank, who married Fannie Clark, of Springfield; Franklin Ridgely, manager of the Sangamo Stock Farm, whose wife was Hally Elliott, of Springfield; and Mary Lee, wife of Judge William A. Vincent, of Chicago.

Although only interested in politics as a citizen anxious for good government, Mr. Ridgely has made a careful study of political matters and none of the citizens of Illinois are better informed upon national affairs. He has frequently been called upon to deliver addresses upon various subjects pertaining to politics, labor, society and art, and he has in all instances displayed a deep-seated knowledge of the subject matter. Being a successful man of business, controlling, as he does, millions of dollars of capital, his ability to advise what is best for the general welfare should be and is greater than that of an individual whose scope is more limited. Mr. Ridgely has made good use of his opportunities. He is vigorous and well preserved, with a remarkable faculty for the conduct and dispatch of business.

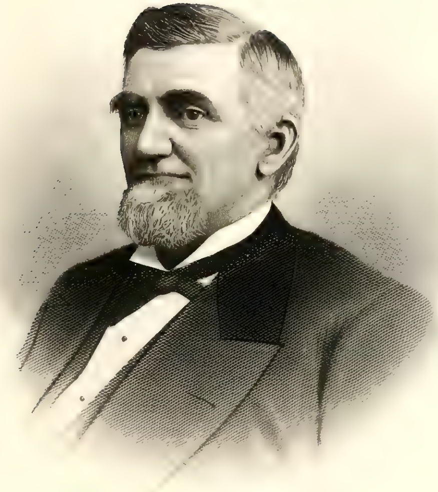
Courteous, genial, well informed, alert and enterprising, he stands to-day one of the leading representative men of his State,—a man who is a power in his community.

ROBERT K. SWAN,

MOLINE.

ONE of the most straightforward, energetic and successful business men who ever lived in Moline was the late Robert Kerr Swan, a native of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. He was born July 19, 1825; was reared on a farm and received an ordinary English education. When he was fourteen years old the family moved to Preble county, Ohio, where our subject remained until March, 1852, when he came to Moline. He brought empty pockets, but a large stock of pluck and perseverance, sound sense, and industrious habits. He commenced work here for Alonzo Nourse, as traveling salesman for fanning mills, meeting with success from the start and making many valuable acquaintances.

In 1854 he formed a partnership with Henry W. Candee, and they commenced the manufacture of chain pumps and hay-rakes, and Mr. Swan went on the road as salesman He met with unexpected and very great success, and the firm found themselves on the road to fortune. Andrew Friberg joined them in 1865, and the firm of Candee, Swan & Company soon became broadly and favorably known. In 1866 Mr. Swan suggested to his partners the propriety of starting a shop for the manufacture of steel plows and cultivators. His associates, including George Stephens, who had joined the firm, seconded his plans, and in a short time the great manufactory at the corner of Main street and Rodman avenue was erected and ready for use. The establishment has since been enlarged three or four times, and the Moline Plow Company, which name the firm took in 1870, has had a wonderful success. Mr. Swan was chosen president of the company and held that position at the time of his death,



R. K. Swan.

May 25, 1878, his disease being erysipelas. No funeral that has ever occurred in Moline drew out such a multitude of mourners. All the business houses were closed and the whole city turned out to bewail their great loss. At the time of his demise a Rock Island paper thus spoke of him:

"Mr. Swan was known all over the Northwest, from the source of the Ohio river to the mouth of the Columbia, and could count his friends by the thousand. As an indication of the esteem in which he was held, and of the interest that was taken in his case during his illness, it may be stated that telegrams inquiring about his condition were received from every quarter of the Northwest, and many a man on his way East or West stopped over a few hours in Moline to learn something of the condition of Mr. Swan. His life was full of incidents of great actions, in which he was the principal. The soldier boys who fell wounded on the field after the battle of Stone river will never forget his kindness to them. He was sent from Moline by the people to look after the dead and wounded who had gone from our midst to fight the battles of freedom. He arrived at the enemy's lines and was told that he could not go any farther, and probably there were few men in the country who would have attempted to disobey; but Mr. Swan went through the lines and cared for the wounded Moline boys who were lying on the battle-field waiting for death at the hands of a brutal rebel soldiery. He provided for their wants, and saw that they had as good treatment as could be obtained, and when he returned to Moline he brought home with him the body of Lieutenant Wellington Wood, one of Moline's favorite sons, who fell in that bloody battle. There was nothing too hard for Mr. Swan to undertake, or too difficult for him to execute. He was one of those men who knew no such word as fail, and all his deeds were characterized by Christian virtue. He was for many years, and at the time of his death, a member of the Congregational Church, and gave liberally of his means to the Lord's cause. In politics he was a Republican of the stanchest kind, whose faith and allegiance never wavered. In Mr. Swan's death, Moline has been deprived of one of its best, most useful and public-spirited citizens, and the Northwest has lost one of the most energetic business men it ever knew. The rich and poor alike will mourn his loss, for he was beloved by men of every walk in life."

Rev. E. C. Barnard, his pastor, in his address at the funeral of Mr. Swan, after referring at length to his home life, his devotion to family, church, city, his interest in the men he employed, and his standing as a neighbor, said: "But this scene to-day has a larger and an invisible audience reaching beyond home, factory, church, city. Scattered all over this land, from the Alleghanies to the Golden Gate and Pacific ocean, from the pines and snows of Lake Superior all through the great Mississippi valley to Florida and Texas, are thousands of men who knew and loved Mr. Swan. Few men have traveled so much and still fewer have his wonderful habit of becoming acquainted with strangers, and in a day or night, in business, or on a train or steamer making life-long friends. This scattered crowd would be a strange and characteristic one. It would have many of the first business men of the land, it would have scores of traveling men, it would have agents and employees, there would be hotel men and railroad men, men who conduct fairs and expositions, and young men who have had a kind hand given them, and a word of heartfelt and thoughtful advice. And not less honoring to him would be the mothers, widows, helpless ones, he has found in any way or anywhere in his comings and goings, to whom he has given sympathy and help. Human trouble or appeal never found in him an indifferent spectator. No matter who it was, or what it was, Mr. Swan knew only one way to do, and that was to act the good Samaritan. A helpless woman at Salt Lake or Sacramento, a sorrowing mother at Cairo bringing a dead boy home from the war, a child poor or lost in Omaha, a man in the Rocky mountain region who had in business fell among thieves and been stripped, would set all his activities at work as soon as scenes of trouble would in his own home or city.

"Mr. Swan was a man among men. No man or class designation was broad enough to characterize him. He knew no limitations of sect, race or condition. He was always helping the needy, and always turning up just when and where he was needed.

"If a thing was to be done he talked of nothing but doing it. He did what others only think about doing; he was pre-eminently a man of action."

Mr. Swan left a wife, whose maiden name was Mercy Parsons, and whom he married at Woodstock, Illinois, December 17, 1856, and four children, whose names are Lillie E., Robert E., Clara B., and Edith L. In addition to a competency, he left his family the legacy of a good name, which is better than silver or gold.

MOSES DILLON,

STERLING.

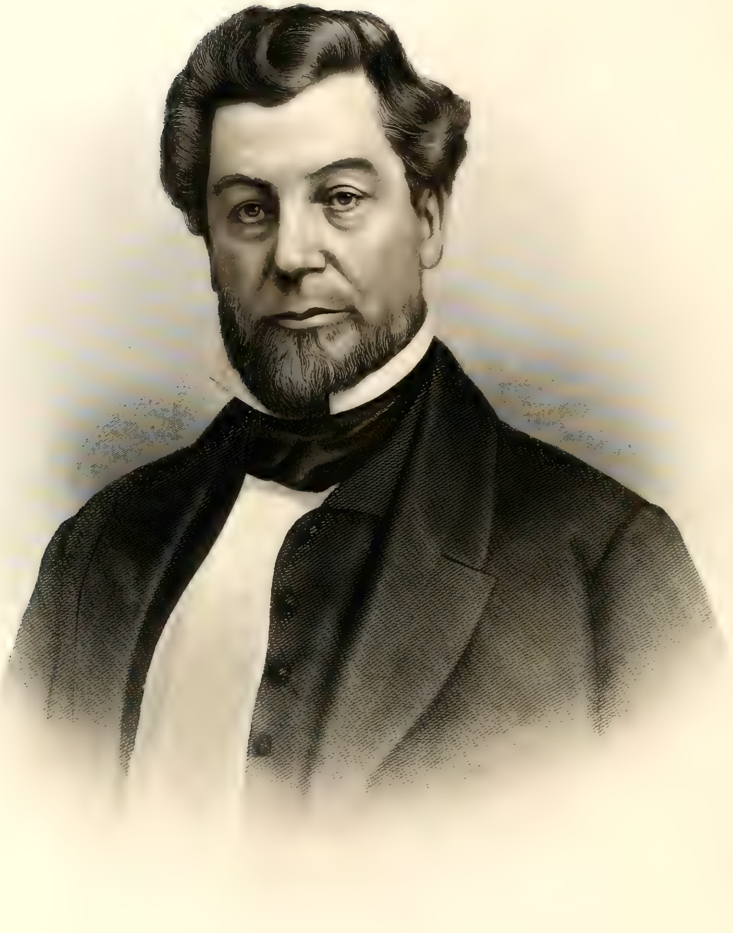
MOSES DILLON was born at Zanesville, Ohio, on the 19th day of September, 1845, being the youngest of the five children of Lloyd and Margaret (Culbertson) Dillon; the former was of Quaker ancestry. Lloyd Dillon and his father erected and operated the first iron-rolling mill west of the Alleghanies.

In 1854 the family removed from Zanesville to Dixon, Illinois, where they resided for the ensuing four years, and where Moses obtained the rudiments of his education at the local schools. In 1860 the family removed to Sterling, and our subject continued his studies there, supplementing the instruction thus received by a year's course at the Rock Island high school. Returning to Sterling, he entered the employ of D. M. Crawford, a dry-goods merchant, on a small salary, and remained there until after the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in Company A 140th Illinois Infantry, and with his regiment went to Dixon, where for a short time they were in camp, and were then transferred to Camp Butler, at Springfield, where several weeks were spent in acquiring tactical knowledge. From Springfield the regiment was ordered to Memphis, Tennessee, where it camped a few weeks, and was then sent out on the line of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, where the summer was passed in guarding the railroad. Upon being relieved of this duty the regiment returned to Memphis, and then went to Chicago, where it remained but a short time, going thence to St. Louis and out into Missouri to thwart the plans of General Price, who was *en route* to capture that city. Price was driven from the State, and by the work of the troops St. Louis was saved, as is attested by General Rosecrans. Returning to St. Louis, they then went back to Chicago and were mustered out of the service.

After being mustered out Mr. Dillon again entered the service, and was detailed on special duty under Generals Sheridan and Morrow, in Texas, with the army of observation on the Rio Grande. This duty being performed he returned to Sterling and resumed civilian life, entering into a partnership with Charles Smith, and conducting a merchandise business under the firm name of Smith & Dillon, which was continued for ten years with great success. In 1875 Mr. Dillon purchased the interest of Judge Golder in the lumber and grain concern of Golder & Son, and has since devoted his time and attention to that business, which he has greatly enlarged and amplified. He has no partners, and his success has been great. His lumber yard, coal yard and elevators now cover three blocks of ground. Mr. Dillon is also secretary of the Dillon Milling Company of Rock Falls, Illinois.

Mr. Dillon is one of the prominent members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1888 was commander of Will Robinson Post, No. 174, of Sterling. During his incumbency of this office he originated the idea of erecting at Sterling a monument to the soldiers who fell in the Civil war. An association was organized, Mr. Dillon being elected president, and the sum of five thousand dollars was raised with which the monument was purchased. The dedication, over which Mr. Dillon presided, was one of the events in the city's history. Mr. Dillon served as a member of the staff of the commander-in-chief when General Warner held that office.

Our subject is equally active in the affairs of the



F. Walther

Odd Fellows' fraternity. He was captain of Lincoln Canton, No. 22, and promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Second Regiment, Patriarchs Militant. He is at the present time colonel on the staff of Lieutenant General John C. Underwood.

A lover of travel he has journeyed over much of the Union, and has gathered a rare and valuable collection of curios during his various travels.

Mr. Dillon is married and has five children, two sons and three daughters—two of the latter being married. The family are attendants of the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Dillon has for seventeen years been a trustee. The family residence, "Hawthorne Villa," situated on the western outskirts of Sterling, is one of the beautiful homes of the city and a truly ideal spot.

Mr. Dillon's success in life he attributes to the influence of his mother, who was ever instilling in his mind the principles of honor and integrity. To this may be added his own indomitable energy and the close and assiduous attention he has paid to the minute portions of his affairs.

ALLEN WITHERS,

BLOOMINGTON.

HISTORIC Bloomington has been the home and scene of labor of many men who have not only led lives that should serve as an example to those who come after them but have also been of important service to their city and State through various avenues of usefulness. Among them must be named Allen Withers, who passed away in the early days of 1864, after a life of industry, and rich in those rare possessions which only a high character can give. For many years he labored with all the strength of a great nature and all the earnestness of a true heart for the bettering of the world about him; and when he was called to the rest and reward of the higher world his best monument was found in the love and respect of the community in which he lived for so many years.

Mr. Withers was born January 21, 1807, on a farm in Jessamine county, Kentucky, about seven miles from the city of Nicholasville. He came of Welsh-Irish ancestry, and his life-work shows that he inherited all of the best qualities of those strong and hardy races. His early life was uneventful, being in no respect different from that of the average boy of that day, and his opportunities for education were very meager. Such as they were, however, he improved them; and, being naturally of a studious disposition, he acquired a substantial education in the English branches of study.

At an early age he showed a marked inclination for commercial pursuits and a great love for travel; and at the age of eighteen he journeyed through the States of Missouri and Indiana,—no small undertaking at that day. On this trip he transacted some business, but not a great deal, as his object was to obtain amusement and information and to visit friends who resided in those States. During the journey he acquired a large fund of information respecting men and affairs, and familiarized himself with the methods of the commercial world.

Entering then upon his business career, he purchased horses and mules in Missouri and took them to Mexico, where he sold them; and yet at this time he was but a youth! For two years he remained in that country, trading with the Mexicans and Indians, acquiring a knowledge of both the Spanish and Indian dialects that enabled him to converse fluently in either. He became acquainted with the Indian character and mode of life, becoming a great favorite with them; and it is to be regretted that his experiences in that distant land have not been preserved in permanent form, for they would undoubtedly prove a most interesting and valuable addition to our knowledge of that people. He suffered many hardships and privations, being frequently obliged to subsist for weeks on sugar! Notwithstanding all this, he made but little money, as many of his horses and mules went astray in the wild Mexican country

In August, 1834, he came to Illinois to which State his father had removed two years previously, and located in McLean county. During the ensuing spring he entered the dry goods store of M. L. Covel as a clerk. Shortly afterward his father bought out this establishment, and with his sons' assistance conducted the business.

(As a matter of historic interest it may here be mentioned that in 1837 our subject took the census of Bloomington, at which time the population amounted to one hundred and eighty persons.)

In the fall of 1837 Mr. Withers' brother-in-law paid him a visit; and the former, desiring to make his sojourn pleasant, endeavored to furnish some of the luxuries of civilization, and hunted over the country for two days trying to find some butter, succeeded in obtaining one pound of the precious substance! It is impossible to realize at the present time what discomforts were undergone by the pioneer settlers of the great West; and the above is but an instance of one in many.

In 1837-8 Mr. Withers was unfortunate in business, that period being the noted "hard times" consequent upon the projection of so many public improvemets beyond the financial ability of the people, and in the spring of 1839 moved to Waterloo, Clark county, Missouri, and a short time thereafter to Alexandria, on the Mississippi river, a village that was laid out by Mr. Withers' brother and his brother-in-law, Dr. Mitchell. Here the Doctor conducted a store, in which Mr. Withers was received as a clerk. He built a two-story log house on some land given him by his brother-in-law, and his wife kept boarders,—at times as many as ten,—in order to keep his head above water in his struggle for success. After eighteen months of working and saving in Alexandria Mr. Withers was enabled to purchase eighty acres of land in Waterloo, at twenty cents an acre, and there he built for himself a home, which he afterward sold for six hundred dollars.

In 1847, at his father's earnest request, he returned to Bloomington and entered the dry goods business with William H. Temple; but he did not continue in this line very long. Selling out, he engaged in the hardware trade for three years. Later he disposed of that business and rejoined Mr. Temple in the dry goods trade; but not long afterward he again gave up this vocation and began trading in stock and cultivating a fine farm of three hundred acres which he owned, situated about three miles from Bloomington. Here he was successful, and had just purchased a charming home in the city of Bloomington when he was seized with a congestive chill; and in spite of the best medical skill obtainable, and the tender ministrations of a loving and devoted wife, he passed away, on the 3d of March, 1864, mourned by all who knew him, honored by all who love justice and integrity, and secure in a fame that is a part of the history of the city of Bloomington.

The suddenness of the blow to Mrs. Withers—whose maiden name was Sarah B. Rice and whom he married May 2, 1835—was a most severe shock. For nearly thirty years she had been the sharer of his joys and sorrows, his successes and his trials. He had known her in early youth, and after their marriage she had, with all the fidelity of a true woman, accepted with her husband the hardships of a Western home. During all this time she had been his close companion; her sympathy nerved his arm in the discharge of his duties; her smile brightened his future prospects. It was no common loss she was called upon to bear. The home he had purchased she still occupies, and here, surrounded by the hallowed recollections of him who has preceded her across the dark river, she cherishes and reveres his memory with a love that time cannot efface.

Mrs. Withers donated the lot, and was a large money contributor, toward the erection of the Withers library in Bloomington, which stands as a memorial to her husband.

In personal appearance Mr. Withers was a man of fine physique, six feet two inches in height and possessing more than an ordinary intellect. He was domestic in his tastes and habits and loved his home with a loyal devotion. A great reader and a close student, he was thouroughly familiar with all the branches of study and was a man of wide and varied information.

In his political principles he was a warm partisan, but his dignity, kindness and good feeling preserved for him the friendship of all parties. His popularity was shown very clearly when he was nominated, against his will, as a candidate for the legislature. The county ordinarily gave a Republican majority of six hundred votes, and Mr. Withers, as a Democrat, was defeated by the small majority of seven!

He was a thoroughly self-made man, and at his death left large possessions, all of which he had acquired by his own exertions. Though he had met with misfortunes, he did not allow them to break him down, for he believed that defeat was but the step to something better.

To the city of Bloomington he was a loyal friend and one of her foremost citizens. Modest in disposition, his influence was never inspired by a sense of personal ambition. There is nothing in the story of his life to show that he ever for a moment sought to compass a given end for the purpose of exalting or advancing himself. He championed measures and aided men, and accepted as his reward that thrill of delight which always accompany victories achieved.

In daily life and action he was ever genial and affable. He never courted wealth. Intelligence and goodness, and these alone, were his tests of merit. Neither wealth nor power could make him oblivious to principles of right or duty. In the highest and best sense of the term he was ever and essentially a gentleman; and those of his old friends who survive bear witness to his more than ordinary kindness. He enjoyed the popularity which comes to those generous spirits who have a hearty shake of the hand for all those with whom they come in contact from day to day, and who seem to throw around them in consequence so much of the sunshine of life.

It is but just and merited praise to say of Mr. Withers that in the business world he ranked with the ablest; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement; as a man he held the honor and esteem of all classes of citizens, of all creeds and political proclivities; as a husband he was a model worthy of all imitation. He was a man of the times, broad-minded, public-spirited and progressive. His influence was great and always for the good. His sympathy, his benevolence, his kindly greetings, will long be remembered. His duties were performed with the greatest care, and throughout his life his personal honor and integrity were without blemish. His home was beautiful and exemplary. Ardent and constant in his affections, he was a most tenderly devoted husband. To him there was truly "no place like home," and he found his greatest enjoyment in the companionship of his wife.

Allen Withers was one of Nature's noblemen, and the world is better for his having lived. Standing under the light and life of a character like this, and viewing the ground in which they had germinated and on which they grew, one cannot but feel that the best type of manhood are created and developed on this American soil, and that what one has done worthily another may attempt.

Viewed thus, the work of Allen Withers is not yet done, but out of the past his memory arises in grand proportions and stands as an example and incentive to the youth of the generations that are to come.

"There was, there is, no gentler, kinder, manlier man."

DR. VINCENT C. PRICE,

CHICAGO.

IN studying the lives and character of prominent men, we are naturally led to inquire into the secret of their success and the motives that prompted their action. Success is a question of genius, as held by many; but is it not rather a matter of experience and sound judgment? for when we trace the career of those who stand highest in public esteem, we find in nearly every case that there are those who have risen gradually, fighting their way in the face of all opposition. Self-reliance, conscientiousness, energy, honesty —these are the traits of character that insure the highest emoluments and greatest success. To these may we attribute the success that has crowned the efforts of Dr. Price.

Dr. Price began his education in Troy, New

York, and afterward attended a leading eastern medical college, at which he was graduated in 1856, with the degree of M. D. He then took a course in pharmacy and chemistry and received the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist. Wishing for the broader fields of the West with its unlimited opportunities, in 1861 he moved to Waukegan, Illinois, and began the practice of medicine, which he successfully followed, his patronage being very extensive. He is a born student and everything he comes in contact with he investigates. He is a man of deep research, seeking for the essence and cause of things, and from early life the science of chemistry greatly attracted him, and the laboratory of his alma mater was one of his chief sources of delight. There he would experiment, delving deeply into the mysteries and ferreting out the secrets of nature.

Dr. Price is probably best known as the pioneer manufacturer of baking powder, and through his invention of what is called Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. It is interesting to note that a desire to secure something edible for his mother, who was an invalid, led to his discovery. She was a dyspeptic and being unable to eat all kinds of food the Doctor began experimenting in order to secure something which would not be injurious to her, and his baking powder is the result. It was in 1853 that the first cream-of-tartar powder was ever made, but some years had elapsed before he placed it on the market. He had no capital with which to manufacture his goods and in consequence went to Waukegan, Illinois, where during the five years of successful practice he accumulated sufficient capital with which to manufacture his powder. It was first made and sold by ounces, but to-day it is manufactured by tons, and in these few words lives the history of the success of what is now one of the most important industries in the world.

Dr. Price began manufacturing baking powder on Lake street in Chicago, near Market street, and there continued for two years, when the great fire of 1871 destroyed his plant. Not discouraged by this loss he again started in business at Nos. 47 and 49 Lake street, where he remained for two years, when the constantly increasing volume of his trade demanded more commodious quarters and he removed to South Water street, occupying a very large building there, with commodious offices and a large laboratory and shipping rooms. The Price Baking Powder Company became a landmark in the manufacturing district, just north of the river. In the meantime the Doctor was associated with a partner, but in February, 1884, he bought his partner's interests and formed a joint stock company with a capital of $500,000, of which he was made president and treasurer and his son, R. C. Price, secretary. Thus from a small and insignificant beginning steadily grew and developed an industry that ranks among the first in size and importance in this country. In order to better facilitate his interests and furnish more direct communication with quarters from which his patronage came—and it came from all parts of the country—he established a branch office for the East in New York city, in the West at San Francisco, and in the southern central portion at St. Louis, while the Chicago office supplies the Northern trade. In 1891 the sale of the baking powder alone amounted to more than $1,000,000. In addition to its manufacture Dr. Price had also begun the manufacture of flavoring extracts. Chemical investigation and experience and deep research along this line had given to the world in flavoring extracts that which is equal in quality to his baking powder, and this feature of his business has gradually assumed great prominence and added to his name new fame commensurate with that conferred upon him when his first discovery became known. His manufactures are in millions of homes throughout the land.

At length the Doctor concluded to sell the baking powder business and give more of his attention to the manufacture of the extracts. Accordingly, in 1891, he sold his business, realizing the sum of $1,500,000, and the Price Flavoring Extract Company was organized, with Dr. Price as president, R. C. Price vice-president, and A. C. Fischer secretary. The fine offices and laboratory of his company are located at the southwest corner of Illinois and Cass streets.

Though the Doctor has now become a millionaire, he is yet a busy man and gives much of his personal attention to his manufacturing interests. Untiring in whatever he undertakes he has been ceaseless in his efforts to succeed, and in his spe-

R. M. Benjamin

cial lines he has led the manufacturers of the civilized world, and both his baking powder and extracts are known wherever such commodities are used. In addition to his business along this line he is president of the Lincoln National Bank and the Pan-Confection Company.

Dr. Price was married in March, 1855, to Miss Harriet White, the beautiful and estimable daughter of Dr. R. J. White, of Buffalo, New York. They have five children. R. C., born January 13, 1856, was educated in Beloit College and Harvard University and is now vice-president of the Price Flavoring and Extract Company. Guerdon, who graduated from the Racine College and was his father's assistant in business, was accidentally shot and killed by a guide while on a hunting trip in November, 1891. Vincent L., born in 1872, is a graduate of Yale College and secretary of the Pan-Confection Company. Ida, who graduated from Kemper Hall and is now one of the literary writers of the Woman's Club, married A. C. Fischer, secretary of the Price Flavoring Company. Emma, who graduated from a young ladies' seminary in Buffalo, New York, is the wife of J. F. Hollingsworth. Mrs. Price is a prominent and influential member of the Art Institute and possesses artistic ability of a high order. The home of the Doctor and his estimable wife is marked by evidences of cultured and refined taste, and that the family find great pleasure in the world of literature is shown by the fine library, containing three thousand standard works. Both the Doctor and Mrs. Price are liberal supporters of the Episcopal Church. He is also an esteemed member of Washington Park Club and the Union League Club.

In manner Dr. Price is social and genial. He is the center of a circle of friends who honor and esteem him for his many manly virtues and genuine worth. He is generous almost to a fault and is ever willing to assist and aid those less fortunate in life, and to the poor and needy he lends a helping hand. His prosperity cannot be attributed to a combination of lucky circumstances, but has risen from energy, enterprise, integrity and intellectual effort well directed. His business has ever been conducted on the strictest principles of honesty. The business of the world is becoming more and more concentrated in the hands of the master minds of commerce, and a business nowadays is nothing if not gigantic. Among the extensive industries of the world is that which was established by Dr. Price, and the owner is a worthy representative of that type of American character, that progressive spirit, which promote public good in advancing individual prosperity.

REUBEN MOORE BENJAMIN,

BLOOMINGTON.

REUBEN MOORE BENJAMIN, the youngest son of Darius and Martha (Rogers) Benjamin, was born at Chatham Centre, Columbia county, New York, June 29, 1833. His father was a private in the war of 1812, and his grandfather, Ebenezer Benjamin, was a captain in the Revolutionary war. His father and his maternal grandfather, Timothy Rogers, were of English, while his maternal grandmother, Sarah (Moore) Rogers, was of Welsh extraction. His ancestors on both sides lived in Connecticut in the Colonial times. Reuben worked on his father's farm until he was fourteen years old, attended Kinderhook Academy, New York, two years, and then entered Amherst College, Massachusetts, and was graduated in 1853 with the third honor of his class. He was principal of Hopkins Academy, at Hadley, Massachusetts, one year, attended the law school of Harvard University one year, and was tutor in Amherst College in 1855-6. In April, 1856, he came to Bloomington, Illinois, and in the following September, upon the examination certificate of Abraham Lincoln, was licensed to practice law.

Shortly after his admission to the bar he became a partner with General A. Gridley and Colonel J. H. Wickizer, and remained with them as long as they continued to practice law. In 1863 he formed a partnership with Thomas F. Tipton, afterward circuit judge and member of Congress; and since then, at different times, he has been associated as partner with Jonathan H. Rowell, member of Congress for several terms, and Lawrence Weldon, one of the judges of the United States court of claims. In 1869 he was elected a delegate to the convention that framed the State constitution of 1870, and served on the important committees of bill of rights, municipal corporations, State institutions, and schedule. The bill of rights (Article II), as drafted by him, was adopted by the full committee and the convention with but a single change. He introduced and caused to be incorporated into that article the far-reaching provision that "no law * * * making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities shall be passed." His remarks in the convention in support of a provision for the legislative regulation of the charges of railroad corporations and the prevention of unjust discrimination and extortion were highly complimented by his co-laborers, and copied in full by the leadng papers of the State. (Debates of Constitutional Convention Vol. 2, p. 1641.)

He was one of the counsel for the people in the celebrated Lexington case (Chicago & Alton Railroad company v. People, 67 Ill., 11), a case involving the question as to the right of railroad corporations to charge more for a less than for a greater distance on the same line and in the same direction. He was subsequently employed as special counsel for the State board of railroad and warehouse commissioners, and assisted the attorney general in the prosecution of the warehouse case (Munn v. People, 69 Ill., 80), which was taken to the supreme court of the United States, and, being there affirmed (Munn v. Illinois 94 U. S., 113), became the leading case in the series familiarly known in 1876 as the "Granger Cases." These cases established the constitutional power of the legislature to regulate railroad and warehouse charges and thereby protect the public against imposition. In a later case (Ruggles v. People, 91 Ill., 256), decided in 1878, the supreme court of this State declared broadly that the legislature has the power to fix the maximum rates of charges by corporations or individuals exercising a calling or business public in its character, or in which the public have an interest to be protected against extortion or oppression. In commenting on this case the Western Jurist says: "It is probable that the people of the State are indebted for the results of this agitation as given in the above decision to Hon. R. M. Benjamin, of Bloomington in a greater degree than to any other single individual. As a member of the constitutional convention, he made the clearest and most convincing argument in favor of the rights of the people which was delivered in that body, and as special counsel for the people in the cases of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company v. People, and Munn v. People, has very materially contributed in establishing the principle contended for by him before the convention and established in the above cases."

The "Granger Cases" have been repeatedly followed by the supreme court of the United States: Budd v. New York (1891), 143 U. S., 517; Brass v. North Dakota (1893), 153 U. S., 391.

In 1873 Mr. Benjamin was elected without opposition to the office of county judge of McLean county. He was re-elected in 1877 and also in 1882. His judicial aptitude, the soundness of his decisions and the quiet ease with which he dispatched business won and held the respect and confidence of the bar and of the people. He preferred not to be a candidate again for the office and accordingly retired from the bench at the close of his third term, in December, 1886. Shortly afterward he resumed his law practice in partnership with Mr. John J. Morrissey.

Upon the organization of the law department of the Illinois Wesleyan University (known as the Bloomington Law School), in 1874, Judge Benjamin was appointed dean of the law faculty. He is still connected with the law school, having charge of the subjects of real property and criminal law. He has published the following works: "Students' Guide to Elementary Law," "Principles of the Law of Contract" and "Principles of the Law of Sale," which are used in several of the leading law schools of the country.

Mr. Benjamin was married at Chatham, New York, September 15, 1856, to Miss Laura, daughter of Mr. David G. Woodin, who for many years was county superintendent of schools of Columbia county, New York.

Probably the part that Judge Benjamin took in the constitutional convention had a more directly beneficial effect upon the citizens of Illinois than any other of his acts; and the arguments he brought to bear before that body, in behalf of the people to prevent railroad corporations from unjustly discriminating against any section of the State or against any citizen, displayed such a deep knowledge of corporation law, and have had such an important bearing upon the construction of law affecting corporations throughout the nation, that we herewith reproduce in full the speech to which reference has previously been made (Debates of Constitutional Convention, Vol. 2, p. 1641):

Mr. Chairman:—Corporations, and especially railroad corporations, have within the last few years assumed and exercised powers incompatible with the public welfare; and perhaps there is no danger so much to be apprehended, and if possible guarded against by the people of this State as that which has its source in the construction placed by the courts upon what are called legislative, or charter, contracts. In theory, railroad corporations are created for the public good. In practice, they become oppressive by being allowed, under the claim of charter contracts, to fix their rates of toll for the transportation of persons and property.

Whenever the public interests demand the construction of a railroad, the legislature, without any hesitancy, authorizes the corporation to take private property—the very homestead— for that purpose. Whenever the same public interests require a limitation of the rates of railroad charges the plea is set up that the legislature has no power, whatever, to act upon the matter. The principle of public benefit, when invoked in aid of a railroad, is all-powerful. The same principle, when appealed to for the protection of the people against imposition and extortion, has hitherto been held to be utterly powerless. The interest of individuals must yield to that of the public. The interest of the public has been declared to be subordinate to that of railroad corporations. And when we ask for the reason of this distinction between individual rights and corporate rights—when we ask why it is that public interests, although paramount to individual interests, must succumb to corporate interests— we are told that the legislature has made contracts whereby it has abdicated in favor of corporations the governmental powers intrusted to it by the sovereign people. I say governmental powers, because in the absence of a charter contract, the power of the legislature to regulate and limit the tolls which the owners of a railroad may lawfully take, is unquestionable.

The statutes of the several States afford numberless instances of legislative limitation of the tolls of ferry, bridge, plank-road, and turnpike companies. The ordinances of the larger cities of this country limit the charges of hack, omnibus and dray lines. The statutes of our own State not only provide for the condemnation of private property for the sites of gristmills but also limit the amount of tolls to be taken for grinding at these mills. In some of the States, the charges of innkeepers and the fees of professional men, and in nearly all of the States the rates of interest which money-lenders and bank corporations may lawfully take, are regulated and limited by legislative enactment. The power to make these laws, and a multitude of others of like character, rests on the right and duty of the legislature to protect the people by statutory regulations against imposition and extortion.

Upon authority and principle it may be safely asserted that, in the absence of charter contracts to the contrary, the legislature may from time to time regulate and limit the tolls which railroad companies may lawfully take, in the same manner as the legislature may limit the tolls to be taken by ferry, bridge, plank-road and turnpike companies; in the same manner as municipal authorities may regulate and limit the charges of hack, omnibus and dray lines; in the same manner as the tolls at gristmills, the charges of innkeepers, the fees of professional men, and interest on loaned money may be regulated and limited. These are governmental powers; and by the term "governmental," I here mean not judicial but legislative powers. To declare what the law is, or has been, is a judicial power; to declare what the law shall be, is legislative. The law is applied by the judicial department, and made by the legislative. It is both the right and the duty of the legislature not to await the action of the judiciary, where the common law has furnished no adequate remedies for existing evils, but to take the initiative and place limitations upon tolls and charges, and fees and interest, whenever such limitations are essential to the public good; provided, always, that the legislature has not bartered away, absolutely beyond recall, to extortioners, the governmental powers whereby it might otherwise protect the people against their impositions. And this brings us directly to the question, whether or not the governmental powers entrusted to the legislature, to be exercised for the public good, as occasion may require, are the subject matter of contract, of mere bargain and sale.

The following provision was incorporated in the constitution of 1818, and retained in that of 1848:

The powers of the government of the State of Illinois shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them be confided to a separate body of magistracy, to-wit: those which are legislative to one; those which are executive to another; and those which are judicial to another.—Constitution of 1848, article 2, section 1.

I maintain that under this constitutional provision, which has been in force ever since this State was organized, the legislature has had no power as a party to make a contract, the effect of which would be to control or embarrass its governmental powers and duties. To hold otherwise is to affirm that the legislature may abdicate the authority and relieve itself of the responsibility conferred and imposed upon this department of the government by the sovereign people of the State.

"The people of the State of Illinois, grateful to Almighty God for civil, political and religious liberty confided"—that is the word— confided to the general assembly those powers of the government of the State, which are legislative—for what purpose? "In order to promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity." At the same time they declared in the bill of rights that "all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness." The legislature of a State is in no just sense the sovereign of the State, for sovereignty is the parent, not the offspring, of government. The sovereignty belongs to the people of the State in their original character as an independent community. All political power is inherent—remains in the people. In the language of Chief Justice Taney:

"The powers of sovereignty confided to the legislative body of a State are undoubtedly a trust committed to them, to be executed to the best of their judgment for the public good; and no one legislature can, by its own act, disarm their successors of any of the powers or rights of sovereignty confided by the people to the legislative body unless they are authorized to do so by the constitution under which they are elected. * * * And in every controversy on this subject, the question must depend on the constitution of the State, and the extent of the power thereby conferred on the legislative body."—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company v. Debolt, 16 Howard, 431.

The power to regulate the reciprocal rights and duties of common carriers and private citizens who may desire to travel upon highways constructed for the public use, is, as we have seen, a governmental power—one of the attributes of sovereignty confided to the legislature to be exercised for the public good. And where is the provision of our State constitution which authorizes one legislature to disarm a succeeding legislature of this power, the proper exercise of which we have been taught by sad experience is so essential to the protection of the traveling public?

In another case, Justice Woodbury says:

"One of the highest attributes and duties of a legislature is to regulate public matters with all public bodies, no less than the community, from time to time, in the manner which the public welfare may appear to demand. It can neither devolve these duties permanently on other public bodies, nor permanently suspend or abandon them itself, without being usually regarded as unfaithful, and, indeed, attempting what is wholly beyond its constitutional competency."—East Hartford v. Hartford Bridge Company, 10 Howard, 534.

Now, whether railroad corporations are to be regarded as quasi-public bodies, or as private bodies, forming a portion of the community, I maintain that the regulation of rates of toll for the conveyance of persons and property upon railroads—the public highways—as the public welfare may demand, is a legislative duty, the permanent suspension or abandonment of which is wholly beyond the constitutional competency of the legislature. Moreover, a grant by a public agent bound in the most solemn manner not to throw away the governmental interest confided to it, is different from a grant by an individual who is master of the subject. The corporation which accepts from the legislature exemption from governmental control, knowing that it is dealing with an agent bound by duty not to impair a public right, does so at its peril. Nay, more; the corporation which accepts from the legislature a grant of any essential attribute of sovereignty, should be treated both in morals and in law as a party to a fraud upon the inherent rights of the people.

The same constitutional provision confides legislative powers to one body, executive powers to another, and judicial powers to another. If legislative powers may be disposed of by contract, why may not executive and judicial powers be sold? We all recognize the principle that executive and judicial powers are entrusted to the governor and the judges to be exercised by them while in office, and then turned over unimpaired to their successors. I believe that the day is not far distant when the courts of this country will settle down on the firm fundamental principle that no department of government, be it legislative, executive, or judicial, can abandon, diminish or bargain away, for any consideration, or upon any pretense whatever, the governmental powers entrusted to it by the sovereign people, to be exercised for the promotion of the general welfare.

When the people of this State, in 1818, and again in 1848, confided to the general assembly the legislative powers of this State, was it contemplated that the agents entrusted with these governmental powers should sell any portion of them to other organizations, or parcel them out by contract to private corporations? It is a well-settled principle that where a trust is confided to any class of persons, the trustees cannot transfer that trust to others. "What trust, what confidence is more sacred, more responsible than the power to make the laws of a free people? The power is not only delegated to the two branches of the legislature, but there is an obligation—a duty imposed upon them to make all such laws as are necessary and proper for the interests of the people, and good order of the body politic."

The language of our State Constitution, reason, and sound policy, all concur in bringing us to the conclusion that the law-making power being entrusted to the legislature by the constitution, to be exercised as occasion may require, for the promotion of the general welfare, cannot be permanently transferred to any other body. If the courts will fall back upon this principle, we need not feel alarmed at the growth and power of corporations. They are dangerous to the people only as they are allowed, under the pretense of a bargain, to appropriate to their own purposes the governmental powers confided to the legislature.

"The great object of an incorporation," says Chief Justice Marshall, "is to bestow the character and properties of individuality on a collective and changing body of men."—Providence Bank v. Billings, 4 Peters, 562.

The creation of private corporations—the bestowal of the attributes of individuality upon these ideal creatures,—the placing them, as to legal rights, on the same footing with natural persons,—are proper subjects of legislative action. And we readily concede that these ideal creatures—private corporations—cannot be arbitrarily destroyed by the legislature, and that the rights which they may possess by virtue of their individuality or existence are protected by the same constitution, which is the Magna Charta of the whole people. But in the language of Justice Daniel:

"The opinion seems to have obtained that the right of property in a chartered corporation was more sacred and intangible than the same right could possibly be in the person of the citizen; an opinion which must be without any grounds to rest upon until it can be demonstrated either that the ideal creature is more than a person, or the corporeal being is less."—West River Bridge Company v. Dix, 6 Howard, 533.

The legislature may irrevocably dispose of the lands and public buildings and other property of the State. These are the proper subjects of contract and sale. But a legislative contract to surrender forever to a private corporation any portion of the governmental powers of this State is, in my opinion, unconstitutional and void. It is unconstitutional, because the constitutional provision, which has been in force here ever since we have had a State organization, confides—intrusts—these powers to the legislature to be exercised for the promotion of the general welfare, not to be bartered away. It is void, because it is a contract in violation of public duty, and without a competent subject matter. The legislature cannot deal—cannot traffic—with a sovereign right as private property. Says Justice Daniel:

"I never can believe in that, to my mind suicidal, doctrine, which confers upon one legislature, the creatures and limited agents of the sovereign people, the power, by a breach of duty and by transcending the commission with which they are clothed, to bind forever and irrevocably their creator, for whose benefit and by whose authority alone they are delegated to act, to consequences however mischievous or destructive."—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company v. Debolt, 16 Howard, 443.

And, right here let me ask, From what one source have the people of this State suffered more mischievous consequences than from the free exercise of the assumed right, on the part of the legislature, to sell out to railroad corporations the power of fixing and exacting from the community rates of toll without limitation? In resisting the usurpations of these wealthy and powerful corporations, we have turned our attention too much to that clause of the constitution of the United States which provides that no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts, and have not paid sufficient attention to that section of our State constitution which confides, and only confides, the legislative powers of the government to the general assembly, and to that section of the bill of rights which declares that "all power is inherent in the people." We must not forget that a legislative act or charter may contain unconstitutional provisions. The real question is not one of vested rights under a contract, but one of constitutional power to make the contract. The legislature cannot change the constitution, or make a new constitution, and yet it would be doing just this if it could limit the governmental powers of a future legislature. And, therefore, I maintain that corporations are subject to governmental powers the same as individuals—that the charges of railway corporations can be regulated and limited by legislative enactment, the same as the tolls of ferry, bridge, plank-road and turnpike companies; the same as the charges of hack, omnibus and dray lines; the same as the tolls of millers, the charges of innkeepers, the fees of professional men, and interest on loaned money. The powers to make these regulations and limitations are, unquestionably, legislative, governmental powers, and neither these nor any other legislative powers of a governmental nature can be irrevocably disposed of by contract to any individual or corporation. There are and can be no vested rights of governmental power in any individual or corporation except those conferred by the constitution.

Will any gentleman take the position that the legislature can endow any individual or corporation with a vested right to commit crime, or perpetrate fraud, or practice imposition upon the public? I think not. One legislature cannot, by contract or otherwise, prohibit succeeding legislatures from enacting laws for the prevention and punishment of crime, fraud and imposition. But railroad corporations declare that they have bought from the legislature the power to establish and exact the exorbitant charges they are now every day extorting from the people. Under the claim of vested rights they bid defiance to—I was about to say—the government; but according to the conceit of these corporations, there is no government that can control and regulate and limit their demands. Each claims to be, in this respect, a government unto itself—a sovereignty within a sovereignty.

The people sooner or later will break away from the theory that a railroad, or any private corporation, can have a vested right in any governmental power. Let the next legislature enact substantially the railway laws of England, regulating and limiting the rates of freight and passenger tariffs, and I firmly believe that the courts would hold that such re-assertion of governmental control over railroad rates is not an interference with vested rights.

The time was when city and other municipal corporations claimed that, by virtue of their charters, they held vested rights in governmental powers. Even now, the legislature cannot confiscate the private property of a municipal corporation, or change the uses of its private funds acquired under the public faith. But the courts have long since held that the legislature cannot transfer to a municipal corporation irrevocable, vested rights in governmental powers. And, for one, I am ready to take the broad position that it is not, and never has been, in the power of the legislature of this State to bind its governmental capacities, by any arrangements or stipulations, with either public or private corporations, so as to disable itself from enacting any laws that may be deemed essential for the public good. The sovereign people, and the sovereign people alone, by the adoption of constitutional provisions, can restrict and bind the governmental capacities of the legislature.

After Judge Benjamin had ceased speaking, it was apparent that his argument pleased the majority of his colleagues, several of whom rose to their feet and sanctioned what he said in no uncertain terms. The following endorsements are copied from the reports:

(Mr. Ross)—Mr. Chairman: I cheerfully subscribe to the views of the gentleman from McLean (Mr. Benjamin). I think the convention and the people of the State owe him a debt of gratitude. It has the true ring of the doctrine that should be inculcated by all our statesmen.

(Mr. Bromwell)—Mr. Chairman: I am very much gratified to see the manner in which this discussion starts in this convention. There have been doubts expressed whether this convention, upon coming to this subject, would take the proper stand to secure the rights of the people which have been so long trifled with, and trampled under foot, by the interpretations of the law in this State; and I agree with the gentleman from Fulton (Mr. Ross), that the community at large owe the gentleman from McLean (Mr. Benjamin) thanks for the masterly manner in which he has demonstrated the right and the power of the people, inhering in, ever living, and ever present, to command in the name of and for the people, the creatures which they have put on foot, the corporations which they have organized, in respect to the terms upon which they shall enjoy those invaluable franchises which they are lawfully permitted to enjoy.

CHARLES BECKER,

BELLEVILLE.

THERE is no element which has entered into our composite national fabric that has been of more practical strength, value and utility than that furnished by the sturdy, persevering and honorable sons of Germany; and in the progress of our Union this element has played an important part. Intensely practical, and ever having a clear comprehension of the ethics of life, the German contingent has wielded a powerful influence, and this service can not be held in light estimation by those who appreciate true civilization and true advancement.

The subject of this review comes from staunch German stock, and he was born in Rockenhausen, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, on the 24th of June, 1840, being the son of Urban and Mary (Spross) Becker. His father was a man of strong mentality, and in the line of his profession, that of an architect and builder, was possessed of more than ordinary ability. Urban and Mary Becker became the parents of twelve children, of whom three are now living.

In 1851, when our subject was a lad of eleven years, his parents emigrated from their native land to America, and soon after their arrival came to Belleville, where they remained until death summoned them into eternal rest. They were people of such sterling worth of character that they gained the esteem and friendship of all with whom they came in contact, and they were people of prominence in the community where they passed so many years and where they contributed in no small measure to the progress and substantial prosperity of the locality. The father died in 1874, his widow surviving him until 1881.

Our subject received his preliminary educational discipline in the common schools, and at the age of fifteen years he entered the Harrison Machine Works, in Belleville, for the purpose of learning the trade of molder. He became an expert workman in this line and continued to devote his attention thereto until he attained his majority. At this time his nature, which was essentially loyal and patriotic, was roused to active protest as the Union was threatened by foes from within its borders and the cloud of civil war obscured the national horizon. Accordingly he enlisted for service in the Federal army, as a member of Company B, Twelfth Missouri Infantry. On the 8th of March, 1862, he received a severe wound in the right thigh, and this injury eventually necessitated the amputation of his leg at a point above the knee. Thus maimed for life as a result of his zealous and unflinching patriotism, there remained nothing for him to do on the stirring field of battle, and he accordingly returned to his home. For a short time he attended school, and then accepted once more a position with the Harrison Machine Works, becoming a member of the office corps, inasmuch as his infirmity rendered it impossible for him to resume his former line of work. He retained this position for some time, but he was destined for higher honors, as his capabilities and unswerving honesty of purpose became known. Prior to the beginning of his official career he had conducted a hotel in West Belleville, severing his connection therewith in 1866. He was then elected sheriff and collector of taxes of the county for a term of two years, and proved a most capable incumbent in that important and exacting office. After his term as sheriff and collector had expired he became associated with Mr. Erhardt in the brewing business and sold his interest to Mr. Erhardt in 1872.

In 1872 Mr. Becker was elected circuit clerk and recorder of deeds, being the only successful candidate on the Republican ticket at that election,—a fact which conclusively gave evidence of his popularity and of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. Again in 1876 was he elected to this double office, as his own successor, and on this occasion his party was defeated by 1,187 votes, while he ran up to his credit at the polls the notable majority of 800 votes,—a circumstance whose significance is evident. He has been a most active and effective worker in the behalf of the Republican party, and has held marked precedence in the councils of its leaders in the State, having been for six years the incumbent as chairman of the Republican county central committee. In 1888 there came to Mr. Becker a distinguished recognition, in his election to the responsible office as State treasurer. In this capacity he served with such signal ability and efficiency that his administration of the financial affairs of the State conserved public interests and reflected to his credit.

Mr. Becker has maintained a lively interest in the advancement of the industrial and popular interests of the city of his home, and has contributed largely to its progress and substantial upbuilding. He is president of the Pump and Skein Works, and the Belleville Stove Works, and has other financial interests of importance.

A man of genial and social nature and one who is most appreciative of the amenities which go to make up the sum of human happiness, he has identified himself with several German social and musical societies, of which he is an honored member. For the past quarter of a century he has been one of the prominent members of the Philharmonic Society, whose influence in arousing and maintaining an interest in the study of the higher forms of musical composition has been very potent.

On the 23d of January, 1864, was consummated the marriage of Mr. Becker to Miss Louisa Fleischbein, of Belleville, and they became the parents of six children, all of whom are living except one, Fred. The surviving children are by name as follows: Bertha, Casimir, Gustave, Arthur and Ray.

A man of strong individuality and indubitable probity, one who has attained to a due measure of success in the affairs of life, and whose influence has ever been exerted in the direction of the good, the true and the beautiful, this honored veteran of our late war assuredly demands representation in this volume.

JOHN M. GOULD,

MOLINE.

AS the river whose deep and steady current, winding among fair landscapes, past blossoming fields and through busy towns, blessing millions of people, and enhancing the wealth of nations, affords little of that wild and romantic scenery which startles the traveler or delights the artist; so those lives which contribute most toward the improvement of a State and the well-being of a people are seldom the ones which furnish the most brilliant passages for the pen of the historian or biographer.

There is, in the anxious and laborious struggle for an honorable competence and a solid career of the business or professional man fighting the every-day battle of life, but little to attract the idle reader in search of a sensational chapter; but for a mind thoroughly awake to the reality and meaning of human existence, there are noble and immortal lessons in the life of the man, who, without other means than a clear head, a strong arm, and a true heart, conquers adversity, and toiling on through the work-a-day years of a long career finds that he has won not only wealth but also something far greater and higher,—the deserved respect and esteem of those with whom his years of active life placed him in contact.

Such a man, and one of the leading citizens of Moline, is John Maxfield Gould, who was born at Piermont, New Hampshire, February 24, 1822, being the eldest of nine children of Amos and Nancy (Bartlett) Gould, the former a native of Massachusetts, the latter of New Hampshire.

Amos Gould was by trade a tanner, but later became a farmer. Our subject passed his early boyhood at his native town, attending the district school in the winter seasons, and assisting on the farm summers. The knowledge he obtained was later supplemented by a one year's course at each of the academies of Canaan and Lyme. Upon leaving the latter institution he taught for three winters in the district school, and continued to help on the farm the remainder of the year. For a short time he clerked in a general store, where he gained a practical knowledge of business that was destined to prove of great benefit in later years.

J. M. Gould

The monotony of life in a New England village became irksome to young Gould, and he longed to go to that Western country of which he had heard so much, and where he believed the possibilities of success were so much greater than where he then was. Capital he had none, with the exception of sixty-four dollars saved from his salary, but he was young, full of energy, and ambitious, and felt that the West was the field wherein he should labor. He accordingly set out, in 1844, for the country whose praises he had heard extolled, but he had no fixed purpose as to his destination, except that he would stop at Chicago, the *entrepot* for that section. For four weeks he remained in Chicago, eagerly searching for employment, but obtaining none, notwithstanding the fact that he had excellent recommendations. By chance he learned that the firm of Dana & Throop had purchased a stock of goods in New York, which were to be disposed of at Grand Detour, and he solicited and obtained a clerkship with this firm, at a salary of twelve and one-half dollars a month and board, for the first year. He continued with Dana & Throop as a clerk for three years, his compensation being raised the second year to one hundred and seventy -five dollars and board per annum, and to two hundred and fifty dollars and board the third. The fourth year he was made a member of the firm, and drew one fourth of the profits. About this time the plow manufactory concern of Andrus & Deere, of Grand Detour, was dissolved, and one of its members, Mr. John Deere, in company with a Mr. Tate—both practical mechanics—came to Moline and organized the firm of Deere & Tate, for the manufacture of plows. Mr. Deere's family remained at Grand Detour, where he frequently came to visit them. On these occasions he nearly always met Mr. Gould, to whom he talked freely regarding this new venture, and from whom he received many hints of practical value. Upon one of these visits he sent especially for Mr. Gould and told him that Mr. Tate and himself wished him to become a member of their firm and look after its financial matters. Mr. Gould replied that he had no money with which to purchase an interest; whereupon Mr. Deere said he would furnish the capital—Mr. Gould to pay interest thereon, with which a third interest could be obtained. Taking time to consider this propositon he sought Mr. Throop, and frankly told him of Mr. Deere's offer, and asked his advice. Much as he disliked the idea of parting with one who had been so satisfactory a partner, Mr. Throop nevertheless replied that he thought it was a better opportunity than would ever present itself at Grand Detour, and that he ought to embrace it. Mr. Gould accordingly came to Moline, and, after looking the ground over, entered into an agreement which resulted in the formation of the firm of Deere, Tate & Gould, and which has since become the great Deere Plow Company.

Mr. Gould entered at once upon his new venture, and opened and kept the first set of double-entry books in Rock Island county. These books were a source of much curiosity to merchants of Moline and adjacent towns. The connection with Messrs. Deere & Tate continued for four years, when Mr. Deere purchased the interests of the others, who retired from the firm.

Our subject had frequently urged the establishment of a woodenware factory at Moline, but it did not meet with a favorable reception until he talked with a Connecticut Yankee named D. C. Dimock, who had for several years been engaged in the furniture-manufacturing business. That gentleman became quite interested in the idea, and made a trip to the East, where he secured information, and arranged with a practical woodenware man who was to come to Moline if wanted.

Upon his return to Moline, he reported the result of his observations to Mr. Gould, with the result that a partnership was formed in 1852 under the firm name of Dimock & Gould. Land on the island was leased from the Government and a factory erected, which was operated with great profit. On the 6th of October, 1856, the plant was destroyed by fire, with no insurance, but in its place a new factory was at once built, and was in operation by January 1, 1857.

The business was continued most successfully until 1867, at which time the Government desired to use the land Dimock & Gould occupied, and the firm was obliged to move, which it did. Their sawing had previously been done at a sawmill adjacent to their factory on the island, and their removal necessitated the making of new arrangements. They accordingly built a sawmill of their own, and thus entered the lumber business, as they were obliged to manufacture lumber in addition to that used for woodenware. In June, 1875, their sawmill was struck by lightning and destroyed. This time, however, it was well insured, and they at once rebuilt, the plant being larger and more complete than ever.

In 1868 the firm was incorporated, Mr. Dimock being president and Mr. Gould vice-president. On the death of Mr. Dimock, in 1886, Mr. Gould became president, which office he still holds. In 1890 the woodenware branch of the business was sold to a syndicate of woodenware men, who removed the machinery, and since then Dimock, Gould & Company's entire business has been that of lumbering and manufacturing of paper pails. The company owns extensive tracts of pine land in Wisconsin, and the output of their mill averages about one hundred and twenty-five thousand feet a day. The concern is one of the strong lumber companies of the Mississippi valley.

In 1857, when there were no banking facilities in Moline, our subject, in company with Mr. Dimock and Mr. C. P. Ryder, of Connecticut, organized the banking house of Gould, Dimock & Company, which Mr. Gould managed entirely until 1863, when it was incorporated under the national banking act as the First National Bank of Moline. For four years, or until 1867, Mr. Gould was cashier of this institution, and then the increased business at the mill, which had just been moved from the island, made it necessary for him to devote his time to its affairs. He thereupon resigned as cashier, and was elected president, in which executive capacity he has continued both successively and successfully ever since. The bank's capital stock is $150,000, with a surplus of $33,500, and an average deposit account of $200,000,—less now than formerly on account of the organization of the People's Savings Bank, which naturally drew a considerable amount of the deposits. Of the latter named institution Mr. Gould is a stockholder. He is also secretary of the Moline Water Power Company.

Mr. Gould is a strong Republican, but has held but one elective office,—that of county judge from 1853 to 1857,—and he in no wise sought for that, nor did he work to be elected. At that time the county judges, in addition to the probate business, performed the duties now performed by the supervisors, and it is a well attested fact that when our subject entered upon his judicial duties, county orders were worth but fifty cents on the dollar. When he left the office they were worth par, and have remained so ever since. For thirty-three years continuously he has been township trustee of the Moline school district, succeeding himself at each successive election.

From 1857 to 1861 our subject was postmaster of the city of Moline, and from 1876 to 1892 he was a commissioner of the State board of charities by appointment of the governor. In 1876 he was a director and the treasurer of the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad Company, now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system.

On the 9th day of August, 1850, Mr. Gould was united in marriage to Miss Hannah M. Dimock, a native of Willington, Connecticut, and sister of Mr. D. C. Dimock. Of this union have been born five children, three of whom are now living, Frank W., treasurer of Dimock, Gould & Company; Fred G., of the office corps of that company; and Grace E., the wife of Sullivan M. Hill, treasurer of the Moline Plow Company. Mr. Gould and his wife attend the Baptist Church.

HENRY A. AINSWORTH,

MOLINE.

HENRY ALBIJENCE AINSWORTH is of New England origin, and comes of a long-lived race, both of his grandfathers having lived to be over eighty years of age, while his father was a most active man up to the time of his death, which resulted from an attack of pneumonia, when he was in his seventy-eighth year.

Calvin Ainsworth, the father of our subject, was a native of New Hampshire, and his wife, who, prior to her marriage, was Miss Laura Lynde, was a member of an old Massachusetts family. The former was for fifty years a general merchant in Williamstown, Vermont, and was a man who, for those days, was quite well off in this world's goods. He was a man of much prominence, and for a number of years was president of a bank at Northfield, Vermont.

Henry A. Ainsworth was born in Williamstown, on the 28th day of September, 1833, and passed his boyhood in that village. He attended the local district school and two of the neighboring academies. He left school at the age of eighteen, and in 1853 started out for himself, going westward and locating at Geneseo, Illinois, where he engaged in general merchandising on his own account. His business prospered, and after continuing until late in the '60s he disposed of it. But he was of too active a temperament to remain long idle, and when an opportunity presented itself of obtaining an interest in the manufacturing establishment of Williams & White, of Moline, he accepted it and moved to the latter city in July, 1870. According to an agreement entered into with Mr. Ainsworth by Williams & White, the business was incorporated at the beginning of 1871, Mr. Ainsworth being elected secretary of the company, whose capital stock was fifty thousand dollars. He continued as secretary until seven years ago, when having purchased the interests of other stockholders, he became the owner of over three-quarters of the entire capital stock. He then became president of the corporation, and has since continued as such.

Williams, White & Company are manufacturers of special tools, such as steam hammers and the like, and their product finds a market in every State in the Union, while several shipments have been made to foreign countries. The business has developed under the personal supervision of Mr. Ainsworth during the quarter of a century that he has been connected with it, and it has grown to its present magnitude as much through his efforts as from any other cause, if not more. Every day finds him at his desk, where he labors with a zeal that knows no cessation.

For several years Mr. Ainsworth has been a stockholder in the Moline National and Moline State Savings Banks, and served at the same time as vice president of both of those sound financial institutions. The stockholders of the National Bank, however, appreciating his ability as a financier, and his general conservatism, elected him a year or so ago to the presidency of that bank, a position he fills with an ability that has won unqualified commendation. Upon his election to the presidency of the National Bank, he resigned the vice presidency of the savings bank, of which, however, he still has a voice in the management as a director. The capital stock of the Moline National Bank is one hundred thousand dollars, with a surplus of twenty thousand dollars, and has an average deposit account of about one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. Mr. Ainsworth is also a stockholder in the well known lumber firm of Dimock, Gould & Company, of Moline.

In politics Mr. Ainsworth is a Republican, and has filled a number of offices of honor and trust. He was a trustee of the village of Geneseo during his residence there, and was for six years a member of the State Board of Equalization. From 1882 until 1886 he was State senator from Moline, and later was appointed by Governor Fifer as president of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, which office he resigned when Mr. Altgeld became Governor.

He is a prominent member of the Congregational Church, and has always been one of the largest contributors toward its support. Though essentially a busy man, he has nevertheless found time to travel and has been in nearly all sections of this country.

On the 28th day of July, 1858, he married Miss Sarah Andrews, of Ashland, Ohio, sister of Mr. Andrews who was then president of Kenyon College. Her death occurred on the 26th of December, 1891. She is survived by two children, Harry, who is secretary of Williams & White Company and a young man of more than average ability; and a daughter, Mary, who now presides over her father's home.

JOSEPH G. ENGLISH,

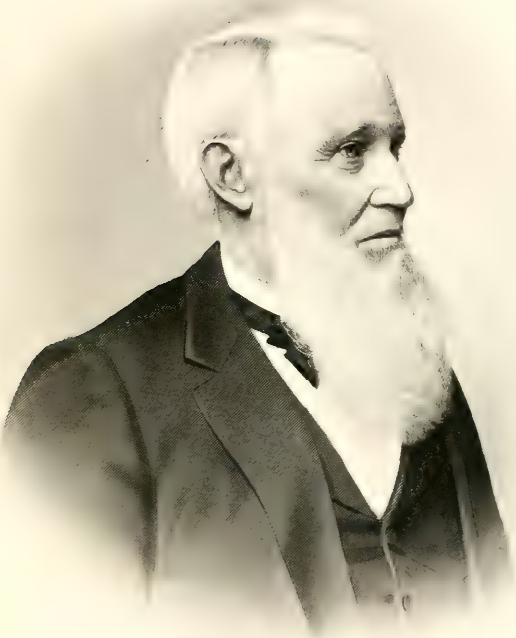
DANVILLE.

THE history of a State, as well as that of a nation, is chiefly the chronicles of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society.

The world judges the character of a community by those of its representative citizens, and yields its tributes of admiration and respect for the genius or learning or virtues of those whose works and actions constitute the record of a State's prosperity and pride; and it is this record that offers for our consideration the history of men, who in their characters for probity and benevolence, and the kindly virtues, as well as for integrity in the affairs of life, are ever affording to the young worthy examples for their regard and emulation. Therefore it is proper that a just celebrity should be given to those men who are distinguished in their day and generation, that the living may enjoy the approbation of their contemporaries, as well as that of a grateful posterity.

Joseph Gibson English, president of the First National Bank of Danville, is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, banker in the State. He was born in Ohio county, Indiana, near the village of The Rising Sun, December 17, 1820. Through his father, Charles English, a native of New Haven, he traces his ancestry through several generations to the early settlement of Connecticut. His mother, who prior to her marriage was Miss Ann Wright, was of English nativity. The father of Charles English moved to Nova Scotia, and from there his children returned to the United States and settled in various localities. Charles located in Ohio county, Indiana, where he pursued the combined occupations of blacksmithing and carpentering. In 1829 he removed with his family to the Wabash valley and made his home at Perrysville. The early life of Joseph was the usual quiet, uneventful one which the people of that locality led at that period, and his early education only such as could be obtained at the puncheon-floored log schoolhouse of the neighborhood. His parents were poor, and from the time he was fourteen years of age he earned his own livelihood. At that time he became an employee of the firm of Taylor & Linton, general merchants of Lafayette, Indiana. For five years he served a sort of an apprenticeship with that firm, receiving for his labor his board and clothing. In those days the duties of a boy in a general store were onerous, and the proper fulfillment of the labor incident to his position necessitated his close attention from daybreak until bedtime. On market days, which occurred thrice weekly, he arose between three and four o'clock in the morning, to sweep the store and prepare it for the reception of the Dunkard customers, who utilized the early morning hours to make their purchases. As the boy grew in age and experience he made himself more and more useful to his employers, and incidentally obtained a knowledge of the mercantile business, which has been of incalculable benefit to him throughout his career.

Upon the expiration of five years his employers failed and he then obtained a position as clerk in a general store at his home in Perrysville, at a salary of forty dollars per month. His early experience had instilled in his mind the value of economy, and from the outset he annually saved a portion of his earnings. At the expiration of three years he had accumulated about four hundred dollars, and he then married Miss Mary



J. G. English

Hicks, a native of Perrysville, and a descendant of New England ancestors. In 1844 Mr. English entered the mercantile business as a partner of his father-in-law, George Hicks. The firm of Hicks & English conducted a profitable business in dry goods, groceries, produce, grain, etc. Merchandise was then purchased and sold on a credit of twelve months, and, before railroads became the highways to the seaboard, produce found its way by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries to New Orleans, where it was exported. Hicks & English shipped their wheat, corn, pork, etc., on flatboats to New Orleans, and Mr. English pulled an oar on several of these journeys.

In 1853 he disposed of his interest in Perrysville and located in Danville, Illinois, where he formed a partnership with John L. Tincher, and under the name of Tincher & English operated a general store with marked success until 1856, when the firm became the assignees of the Stock Security Bank, a "wild-cat" institution, which was forced into bankruptcy in the early days of the panic of 1856-7. They then sold their mercantile business and devoted themselves entirely to the duties that devolved upon them by virtue of the assignment. Through their connection therewith they gradually began transacting a brokerage and exchange business, and virtually conducted a private banking establishment. In February, 1863, immediately after the passage of the bill that authorized the establishment of national banks, they were one of the earliest applicants for a charter to organize such an institution. The bank was organized with a capitalization of fifty thousand dollars; Mr. English was at that time chosen president and has served in that capacity continuously since. In 1872, after the death of M. Tincher, the capital stock was increased to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and at the present time (May, 1895) its surplus is one hundred and forty thousand dollars. The bank's deposits average over six hundred thousand dollars and its officers are: President, Joseph G. English; cashier, Charles L. English; assistant cashier, L. D. Gass; and second assistant cashier, J. C. English.

As a financier Mr. English ranks with the ablest, and for more than a third of a century has been an earnest and constructive force in administering the affairs of the strong and widely-known institution of which he is the head and over whose destinies he has presided.

During all the troublous times and through all the financial whirlwinds the First National Bank of Danville was unscathed, for its foundations were laid upon the rocks of integrity and the principles of sound and conservative banking. While Mr. English has made banking the main feature of his life work, he has also been one of the heaviest dealers in real estate in his section. He has dealt largely in farm lands and has platted several additions to the city of Danville. He has also been interested in many enterprises which were organized for the purpose of adding to the importance of Danville as a commercial center, and has devoted much of his time and means toward aiding all sound projects calculated to enhance the prosperity of the city of his home. For the past twenty years he has been a member of the board of directors of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Although Mr. English has twice been elected mayor of his city, and in 1872 was chosen a member of the first board of equalization of the State, yet it must not be assumed that he is in any sense a politician,—political conditionship or conquest are for him without charm. The peaceful, quiet walks of business life, undisturbed by outside causes, are far more to his liking, and here has been the true sphere of his usefulness. Nevertheless he has always taken a deep interest as a citizen in political affairs. From the time of his majority until 1862 he affiliated with the Democratic party, but when the Democratic State convention, in the latter year, inserted a "peace" plank in its platform, he renounced his allegiance thereto and joined the ranks of the Republicans. He was a strong Union man during the Rebellion, and in 1863 had charge of the subscription list for filling the quota of men for the army from Danville township.

Since 1856 Mr. English has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been active in the various departments of church work. He is at present a member of the board of trustees, and for fifteen years occupied the position of superintendent of the Sunday-school. In 1872 he was selected by the lay delegates of the Illinois conference as a delegate to the general conference of the church, which was held in Brooklyn in that year, and has served once since that time in a similar capacity. He was also for many years a trustee of the Wesleyan University at Bloomington.

In 1864 Mr. English's wife, to whom he was married in 1844, as previously mentioned, passed away. She was the mother of seven children. Their names in order of birth are: George; Charles L.; Harriet, who died in July, 1893, was the wife of William D. Lindsey; Irene J., now Mrs. George W. Partlow, of Danville; John T.; Annie Martha, the deceased wife of Tabor Mathews, of Jacksonville; and Edward.

In 1865 Mr. English married Maria L. Partlow. She died in August, 1886. They were the parents of two children: J. C., and Otis Hardy, who died in infancy.

Mr. English is a man to whom the most envious can scarcely grudge success, so well has he earned it, so admirably does he use it, so entirely does he lack pride of purse. He is kind, unaffected and approachable, and every comer has a claim upon his courteous attention. There has been nothing sensational in his career, every step has been thoughtfully and deliberately made, and every advance has been at the cost of hard and self-denying labor. Born to lead, his great experience makes him a safe counselor and guide. He stands to-day in his mature years a strong man, strong in the consciousness of well-spent years, strong to plan and perform, strong in his credit and good name, and a worthy example for young men to pattern after.

The institution that he founded, and at whose head he has been for so many years, will stand long after he has passed from the scene of his earthly labors,—a monument to his energy and a visible proof of what he was able to accomplish in a long and active career. Mr. English has rounded the psalmist's span of three-score years and ten with mental and physical vigor unimpaired, overcoming the ordinary and usual cares and weaknesses of age by active interest and participation in the living issues and affairs of the day. Surrounded at his home by those who without regard to party affiliations are his warm personal friends, and favorably known to hosts of men who have transacted business with him during the past half century, his career is one that he can look back upon with just and pardonable pride. And in the years to come his name will be found enrolled foremost and lustrous on the annals of Danville,—a city wherein he has labored so long, so faithfully and so well, a city that has been enriched by that labor as well as by his character and his example.

THOMAS A. GALT,

STERLING.

THOMAS ALEXANDER GALT, the most prominent citizen of Sterling, was born in the eastern part of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the 13th day of January, 1828. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. His first ancestor on his father's side in this country emigrated to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1710, and the entire family with the exception of our subject have since been farmers. Thomas A. is the eldest son of the six sons and four daughters of William and Mary Ann (Thomas) Galt, both natives of the Keystone State. Our subject's maternal grandfather was a distinguished citizen of that commonwealth, and at one time was president of the Bank of Montgomery County, who lived to the ripe age of ninety-six years.

After Thomas was ten years of age he assisted on the farm during the summer months and attended school during the winters. Thus his life was occupied until he was fourteen years of age, at which time his father died and he was forced out into the world to make his own living. As the eldest son he had the responsibility of caring for the younger children, and so well did he look after their welfare that he was enabled to give them all the blessing he denied himself,—a good sound education. He was rich in a stout heart and willing hands, and in an ambition that persevered in the face of every discouragement and never permitted the flagging of his energy or his hope.

When seventeen years of age he walked into the village of Strasburg, with no other earthly possession than the clothes he wore and a few small articles of necessity tied in a handkerchief which he carried in his hand. Applying at the village store he obtained a situation that paid the (to him) the magnificent sum of fifty dollars a year. He now had the opportunity to show his ability, and he improved it. He soon made himself so useful that he became almost indispensable to his employer, and was so courteous and obliging that the majority of the customers insisted that he should wait upon them. The result was that he soon acquired an interest in the business, and ultimately became its sole proprietor.

While thus engaged his brother-in-law, who was in business in Philadelphia, urged him to come to that city and locate; but he refused to do so. Later he visited his sister in Sterling, Illinois, and became so impressed with the possibilities of success in that section of the country that he decided to make that city his home. He accordingly disposed of his store at Strasburg and removed to Sterling, which at that time was only a small but promising village.

Owing to his push and energy he prospered in Sterling from the start, and soon became a leading spirit in a number of enterprises which aided greatly in developing that part of the country, and at the same time brought wealth to the projectors.

Perhaps the one venture in which Mr. Galt took the greatest interest was in a manufactory of agricultural implements, which he drifted into in 1855, employing then but two workmen. Since that time it has increased in size until now it is the Keystone Manufacturing Company of Sterling and Rock Falls, one of the largest agricultural implement factories in the United States, with a capital stock of half a million dollars and a pay-roll that has reached as high as twenty-five thousand dollars a month! Ever since its humble beginning Mr. Galt has been the chief owner of the concern, and since its incorporation has been president of the company. His son, E. Le Roy Galt, who has inherited from his father a high degree of business sagacity, is treasurer of the corporation. During all the years of its existence Mr. Galt has been active in promoting its welfare, and for forty years his has been the heart to resolve, the brain to direct, and the hand to execute all of the varied and detailed minutiæ of its affairs. To his vigorous will and splendid ability its prosperity may be ascribed.

Mr. Galt is also connected with a number of other manufacturing establishments in this locality, being a stockholder and director of the Sterling Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of farm machinery; of the Charter Gas Engine Company, makers of the well-known gas engine of that name, and of the Rock Falls Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of burial caskets. He is also the sole owner in the Eureka Company, which turns out a fine line of carriages and other vehicles, and in the Eureka Furniture Company. The private bank of Thomas A. Galt & Son, at Sterling, with a branch at Rock Falls, known as Galt's bank, and a strong and safe institution, ably and conservatively managed, belongs to Mr. Galt, and in the field of finance, as well as in that of commerce, he has shown more than ordinary ability. Most men, with the multiplicity of business cares that Mr. Galt has, would be unable to give each and all of them proper attention, and yet Mr. Galt not only does that, but carries in his head the most minute details of their affairs, while his knowledge of the business of each is such that he directs their operations with seemingly less annoyance than many men show in managing the affairs of one company of less magnitude than any one of these.

To give an idea of Mr. Galt's wonderful memory we relate an instance that occurred a short time ago. While speaking of the village of Strasburg with a gentleman, Mr. Galt made a rough draft to represent its main streets, and then with his pencil marked off and named the occupant of each dwelling thereon as it was when he left there fifty years before. The gentleman who saw him do this was so amazed that he wrote to Strasburg to see whether it were correct, and found that it was not only a correct list of those who occupied the buildings at the time, but also that not a person named, with but one exception, was now living,—thus showing that Mr. Galt's memory alone made the feat possible.

While Mr. Galt has made for himself a vast fortune, he has at the same time added wonderfully to the wealth of Sterling and Rock Falls, and has always been mindful of their interests. He has done a great deal of building, and some of the best and finest business blocks in Sterling give evidence of his public spirit.

In political belief Mr. Galt is a strong Republican. He served as mayor of his city for one term, but though repeatedly urged to allow the use of his name in conection with other offices, he has invariably refused, preferring to attend to his own affairs and leave the self-seeking to others. During President Harrison's administration he was appointed a member of the commission who were to treat with certain tribes of Indians in California. The tender of the appointment came by telegraph, but Mr. Galt refused to accept it, feeling that he had too many of his own private matters on hand to give it the attention it properly required. He takes a citizen's interest in good government, but political conductorship or conquest are for him without charm. The peaceful, quiet walks of business life are more to his liking, and here he has ever been successful, and here has been the true sphere of his usefulness.

Mr. Galt has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was united in Connecticut in 1850, was Miss Sallie Julina Jones. Of this union were born two children, both of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Galt died at Strasburg in 1853. In 1856 Mr. Galt married Miss Catherine Anthony, a sister of Judge Elliott Anthony, of Chicago. Three children of this marriage are dead. One son, Elliott Le Roy, and four daughters are living. Mr. Galt's son was married to Miss Annie Carter, of Worcester, Massachusetts. Her death occurred in December, 1894, and came as a personal sorrow to a large circle of friends and acquaintances. She is survived by four children.

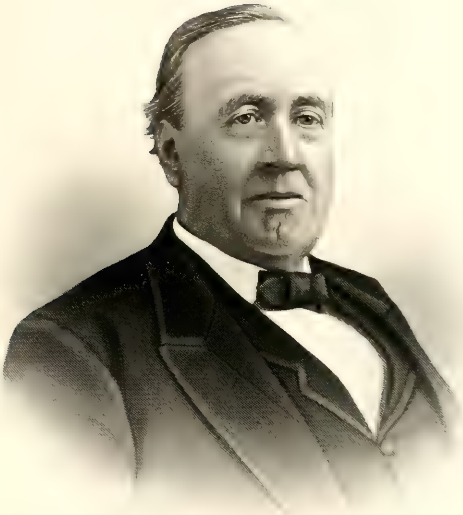
THOMAS F. TIPTON,

BLOOMINGTON.

THE glory of our republic is in the perpetuation of individuality and in the according of the utmost scope for individual accomplishment. Fostered under the most auspicious of surroundings that can encompass one who has the will to dare and to do, our nation has almost spontaneously produced men of finest mental calibre, of true virile strength and vigorous purpose. The cradle has not ever been one of pampered luxury, but the modest couch of infancy has often rocked future greatness. American biography thus becomes, perhaps, one of more perfect individuality, in the general as well as the specific case, than does that of any other nation of the globe. Of America is the self-made man a product, and the record of accomplishments in this individual sense is the record which the true and loyal American holds in deepest regard and highest honor. In tracing the career of the subject of this review we are enabled to gain a recognition of this sort of a record, for he is a man of broadest intellectuality and one who has attained to distinguished honors. For this reason there is particular interest attaching to the points which mark his progress in life, and this sketch is amply justified.

Thomas F. Tipton, the present incumbent as circuit judge of the eleventh judicial circuit of Illinois, was born near Harrisburg, Franklin county, Ohio, on the 29th of August, 1833. The Tiptons have been residents of America since the pre-Revolutionary period, and the representatives of the family as disseminated throughout the Union all trace their genealogical record back to the State of Maryland. The grandfather of our subject, Sylvester Tipton, removed from Maryland to what is now central Ohio, about the year 1790, this section being at that time part of the Northwestern Territory. Here he followed the vocation of schoolteaching until he was nearly eighty years of age. He reared a family of eight children—four sons and four daughters. His youngest son, Hiram, was the father of the immediate subject of this review.

Hiram Tipton was born in 1802, and devoted his



Thomas F. Tipton

life to agricultural pursuits. In 1827 he was united in marriage to Deborah Ogden, a daughter of Albert Ogden, of Fayette county, Ohio. After his marriage he remained in Franklin county until 1837, when he removed to Pickaway county, Ohio, and there remained until the fall of 1844, when he left the Buckeye State and took up his abode in McLean county, Illinois, where he died on the 20th of March, 1845, leaving his widow and three small children, namely: Thomas F., subject of this sketch; John, now a resident of Saybrook, Illinois; and Jane, who is the wife of William S. Tuttle, who died September, 26, 1885, He also was a resident of Saybrook, where his widow still resides.

Thomas F. Tipton began his individual efforts in life at the early age of twelve years, living with his uncle, John Ogden, and devoting his time during the summer months to work on the farm, while in the winters he was enabled to attend the district schools. He continued in this routine until he had attained the age of sixteen years, after which he attended school for two years at Lexington, where he pursued his studies under the effective tutorage of Colonel William N. Color. After putting his acquirements to practical test by teaching school for a year, he made ready to prepare himself for that profession which his ambition had led him to adopt as his vocation in life. He entered the law office of H. N. Keightley, a prominent attorney of Knoxville, Illinois, and was licensed to practice law on the 6th of June, 1854, being then in his twenty-first year. He opened an office in Lexington, this State, and at once entered vigorously upon the practice of his profession, retaining his residence in Lexington for a period of seven years and gaining no little prestige by reason of his ability and determined efforts. In January, 1862, he removed to Bloomington, and in the spring of the following year he here formed a professional association with Judge R. M. Benjamin, one of the framers of the State constitution of 1870. In 1868 Hon. Lawrence Weldon, now one of the judges of the United States court of claims, became a member of the firm, which gained recognition as one of the ablest legal associations in central Illinois.

In 1866 Mr. Tipton was appointed by Governor Oglesby as State's attorney of the old eighth judicial district, which incumbency he retained for two years. The firm of Weldon, Tipton & Benjamin continued until August, 1870, at which time our subject was elected circuit judge of the eighth circuit, which then comprised the counties of McLean, Logan and DeWitt, and he accordingly retired from the firm. In 1873 the circuit was changed, and the new eighth comprised the counties of McLean and Ford. He was elected judge of the new circuit, and his tenure in that office continued until 1877. In the fall of the preceding year he had been elected, as a Republican, to the Forty-fifth Congress, and his resignation of the office of circuit judge was tendered on the 1st of March, 1877. His service in the halls of Congress was characterized by that sterling wisdom and practical judgment which he had shown so perfectly in his professional career, and was of that discriminating and faithful order which not only gained to him the endorsement of his constituents, but which gained him recognition as an honest representative and a true statesman.

Soon after the adoption of the State constitution, in 1870, a case was brought before Judge Tipton which involved the question as to the right of railroad corporations to discriminate against localities in the charging more for a less than a greater distance for transportation on the same line and in the same division. His decision in that case fully sustained the position of the people and asserted the constitutional powers of the legislature to control the charges of railroad corporations and to prevent extortions and unjust discriminations. This was the first of a series of cases that came before the courts of Illinois, and all were watched with absorbing interest, not only by the people of the State but by the whole country, until the constitutional powers of the legislature to regulate railroad and warehouse charges, and to thereby protect the public against imposition, were finally established by the supreme court of the United States, in what are known as the Granger cases.

After Judge Tipton returned from Congress he was again actively concerned in the practice of his profession until 1891, when he was again elected one of the circuit judges for what is now the eleventh judicial circuit, composed of the counties of McLean, Livingston, Kankakee, Iroquois and Ford, and he is still serving in this important office, for which he is so eminently qualified by both natural ability and long experience in the judicial functions.

Judge Tipton is a man of broad intellectual culture, and has ever maintained a lively interest in the higher forms of literature, his private library being one of exceptionally comprehensive and select order, as touching the purely literary productions, while his law library is considered as one of the best private collections in the State. While practicing at the bar he proposed and secured the organization of the Bloomington Law Library Association, which has full sets of all the State and Federal reports, besides most of the English reports. His services in this regard are not to be held in light estimation, for they have secured to Bloomington an accession which will be of lasting value and constant benefit.

The marriage of Judge Tipton to Mary J. Strayer was consummated in Bloomington, in the year 1856. Mrs. Tipton is a native of Logan county, Ohio, being the daughter of Nicholas Strayer, whose demise occurred prior to her marriage.

To Judge and Mrs. Tipton seven children have been born, two of which number died in infancy. Harry V. died March 31, 1887, at the age of twenty-seven years. Belle E. is the wife of E. E. Van Schoick, of Hastings, Nebraska. Helen F. is the wife of William R. Bair, of Bloomington; and Laura B. and Thomas W. still abide beneath the parental roof.

Judge Tipton is a man of distinctive ability and his character is one which is above a shadow of reproach. He has been faithful to the high offices in which he has been called to serve, and is widely known and respected by all who have been at all familiar with his honorable and useful career.

ALBERT L. COE,

CHICAGO.

AMONG the earnest men whose depth of character and strict adherence to principle excite the admiration of his contemporaries Mr. Coe is prominent. Banking institutions are the heart of the commercial body indicating the healthfulness of trade, and the bank that follows a safe, conservative business policy does more to establish public confidence in times of widespread financial depression than anything else. Such a course has the Royal Trust Company Bank followed under the able management of its president, the subject of this sketch.

For forty-two years has he been one of the most active business men of the West. Chicago has become the commercial center of the New World,—a result produced by the united efforts of many able men, but probably no single individual has done more for the development of the city than Mr. Coe, yet in a quiet, unostentatious way.

Albert L. Coe was born in Talmage, Ohio, about thirty-five miles southeast of the city of Cleveland, and is a son of Rev. David Lyman and Polly (Hayes) Coe. The latter was a daughter of Colonel Richard Hayes, who with his family left Hartford, Connecticut, in the spring of 1804 and led a colony of emigrants to Ohio, where in the then far West they secured homes. They settled in Hartford, Trumbull county, naming that town, together with a number of surrounding villages, after the various places in New England whence they had come. When the war of 1812 broke out that neighborhood was then but sparsely settled, yet Colonel Hayes managed to recruit a regiment of infantry for service. When the war was over he returned home and became a prosperous merchant, owning a large store, mills, stage line and other industries, so that at the time of his death, in 1840, he left quite a large fortune. Rev. David Lyman Coe was a graduate of Williams College, Massachusetts, and soon after completing that course he removed to the Western Reserve, the date of his settlement there being 1818. His death occurred in 1837, and in 1839 Mrs. Coe became the wife of Dr. Orestes Kent Hawley.

Albert L. Coe acquired his early education in

Yours Truly
Albert L Coe

the district schools, then spent two years in an academy at Painesville, Ohio, and further pursued his studies in Grand River Institute, at Austinburg, Ashtabula county, leaving there at the age of seventeen to enter upon an active business career. There were some exciting days in his early boyhood,—the years which preceded the Civil war,—for his stepfather, Dr. Hawley, was a noted abolitionist, and their home was one of the stations on the famous Underground Railroad. Many a load of runaway slaves has Mr. Coe driven to various points on Lake Erie, that they might secure further transportation on their way to the North, to Canada and to freedom. These trips often had to be made in the night, for the pro-slavery men were not reserved in threatening how violence should be inflicted on those who aided the oppressed negro. Mr. Coe was between the ages of nine and fourteen years when he engaged in this humane work, but though so young he was a good horseman and possessed unusual energy and fearlessness for a boy of his age. Near his home lived Joshua R. Giddings and Benjamin F. Wade, two prominent abolition workers who were friends of the family; and it is not strange, therefore, that the young man imbibed a love of liberty and hatred of persecution which have colored his whole life.

When about eighteen years of age Mr. Coe determined to leave his old home, and in 1853 became a resident of Chicago, since which time he has been prominently connected with the business interests of the city. In February, 1854, he engaged in the coal business, under the firm name of T. R. Clarke & Company, the firm consisting of Thomas R. Clarke, Benjamin Carpenter (the father of George B. Carpenter, of this city) and Albert L. Coe. Three years later Mr. Clarke retired and the firm name was changed to Coe & Carpenter, which was continued until after the breaking out of the Civil war.

Fort Sumter was fired upon and the months went by until September, 1861, during which time it was proven that the war was to be no holiday affair. Roused by a spirit of patriotism that he never thought of resisting, even though his business suffered, Mr. Coe offered his services to the government and became a private of the Fifty-first Illinois Infantry, which was raised in Chicago. Before leaving the recruiting camp, however, he was commissioned second lieutenant, and soon afterward entered the field as first lieutenant, serving most of the time with the Army of the Cumberland. He was with the commands of Generals Pope, Rosecrans, Sheridan, Thomas, Grant and Sherman, and did detached service at the headquarters of the First Brigade, Fourteenth Army Corps, and also of the Second Division of the same corps. He participated in the capture of Island No. 10, took part in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Mission Ridge and the Atlanta campaign, and with Sherman went on that ever memorable "march to the sea"; then with the victorious army from Savannah through the Carolinas to Washington, where he took part in the grand review, while "wave after wave of bayonet-crested blue" swept through the streets of the city that they had preserved as the capital of an undivided nation. Mr. Coe left the service with a captain's commission. After four years of faithful and meritorious service he was mustered out, in November, 1865, at Springfield, Illinois.

When Mr. Coe was again at liberty to take up the pursuits of peace he entered the real estate business, and in January, 1868, the well-known firm of Mead & Coe was established and has since carried on operations. No real estate firm is better known or has a higher reputation, and the volume of business which they now do is very large, having embraced some of the most extensive transactions in realty in the city. Mr. Coe aided in the organization of the Royal Trust Company Bank, which is capitalized at $500,000, and of which he has been president from the beginning. James B. Wilbur is now vice-president and Charles S. Dickinson cashier, and its board of directors embraces some of the most prominent and substantial business men of the city.

While a member of the army Mr. Coe was united in marriage, in March, 1864, with Miss Charlotte E. Woodward, daughter of Joseph Woodward, a prominent merchant of Mansfield, Connecticut. For a number of years he has been a member and a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Chicago, and served as vice-president of the board. He was for five years treasurer of the City Missionary Society, and is still a member of its directorate. He is also a director and active member of the Citizens' League, and has been a director of the Auditorium Association since the year of its establishment. One of the organizers of the Union League Club, he has been one of its most active and efficient members, serving as director or officer for ten years, and previous to 1891 he was vice-president for a number of years. As an interest in military affairs has been maintained since leaving the army, he aided in the organization and became a member of the Illinois National Guards, while from 1875 until 1880 he served as major on the staff of General A. C. Ducat, and was on duty during the riots in this city in 1877. He also belongs to George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., and to the Loyal Legion. His soldierly bearing is still noticeable, and in manner he is courteous and pleasant, winning friends by his genial disposition and honorable character, which commands the respect of all. He is public-spirited in an eminent degree, and through forty-two years has given his support to whatever is calculated to promote the general welfare. In all the relations of life, whether as banker, real estate man, soldier, society official or private citizen, he has always been faithful and true, and in his life work, eventful and varied as it has been, no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil doing darkens his honored pathway.

THOMAS DAVID RANDALL,

CHICAGO.

THOMAS D. RANDALL is the pioneer commission merchant of Chicago, and probably no man is more familiar with the history of this city during almost half a century. He established a business here that has passed through financial panics and fire and yet has steadily grown and increased until it to-day is one of the most extensive of the West. His history is largely that of the development of the commission business in Chicago. He began operations in this line in 1852.

Mr. Randall was born on the 14th of August, 1834, near Providence, Rhode Island, and is a son of Richard and Betsy (Wilcox) Randall. His father was born in the same city, January 9, 1802, was a machinist by trade and died in Chicago in 1878. His wife was born in the town of West Greenwich, Rhode Island, in 1811, and died in her native State in 1848. The Randalls were among the first settlers of New England.

The gentleman whose name heads this review spent his early childhood days in the East, but failing health caused him to seek the more invigorating climate of the West in 1850, and he came to Chicago, then a little town bearing no resemblance to the metropolis of to-day. It had much the appearance of any Western town that has grown with rapidity, the improvements which had hitherto been made having been designed more for utility than for ornament. The place was not altogether prepossessing, and during his visit to his uncle here he did not come to the conclusion that he wished to make Chicago his future home and returned to Rhode Island. His taste of Western life, however, with its freedom, its enterprise and progressiveness unfitted him for a residence in his native State, and in 1851 he again came to Chicago, where he engaged in the cigar business. The following year he did the first commission business transacted in the city, and disposing of his cigar store embarked in the produce business in the old State street market, a structure that stood in the middle of State street between Randolph and Lake. His first sale was conducted on the following method: A farmer from Kankakee came to the city to sell a wagon load of tomatoes; not wishing to spend his time in going about the streets and disposing of them to any chance customer, Mr. Randall agreed to sell the vegetable for twenty-five per cent. of the gross sales, and for two years handled the farmer's tomatoes on that basis, when a reduction in commission was made and eventually the margin was reduced to ten per cent. Thus was established the pioneer commission business which has grown to such extensive and important proportions.

Yours truly
B L Randall

Mr. Randall continued to carry on operations in the old quarters of the market until it was torn down, when he removed to the Garrett block, which occupied the present site of Central Music Hall. Chicago was then becoming a commercial center, but bore little resemblance to the city of to-day. The center of the commission trade—South Water street—was improved with a few shaky wooden elevators, bordering on the river, while on the south side were saloons and boarding-houses. Some years elapsed before it was transformed into the busy center of trade known at the present time. In the meantime a commission business district was established on Kinzie street near the Northwestern depot, whence the first railroad was built about 1850 out toward Galena, thus affording railroad facilities. Early in the '60s Mr. Randall removed to South Water street, being among the first to locate there, and his business was continued with good success until the fire of 1871, which is almost unparalleled in the history of the world. Undeterred by his loss he soon again began business in temporary quarters, which he found at the corner of Twenty-second and State streets in the Broadway market. He remained there until the following spring, after which he spent about a year on Michigan avenue, south of Hubbard court, and the next spring removed to 118 South Water street.

About 1875 considerable dissatisfaction was expressed among commission merchants in that locality who believed that the rents charged them were too exorbitant. Accordingly, about twenty-five removed to Jackson street near Fifth avenue, Mr. Randall among the number. Although he did a good business there the location was not as advantageous as the other had been, and he returned to South Water street, where he has since continued. Business is now conducted under the firm name of T. D. Randall & Company, and the building now occupied is 30x160 feet, four stories in height and a basement under the whole. He at first paid a rent of $1,200, which has been increased to $4,500, but the increase in his business has also been proportionate and they are enjoying a very extensive trade. The firm does not confine its business alone to South Water street, but has a grain and hay department, which furnishes employment to a dozen men, and also has two Board of Trade memberships. The business on South Water street is now largely conducted by Mr. Randall's sons, thus enabling him to lay aside business cares to a considerable extent. Since establishing the business, Mr. Randall has received shipment continually from one shipper in Michigan and another in Illinois. The former has supplied game for the past forty years. Coming to the West as he did a young man without capital, Mr. Randall deserves great credit for his success in life. He has made the most of his opportunities and by carefully watching the markets and by straightforward, honorable dealing has secured the public confidence and the public patronage. He has accumulated a handsome property, and his life illustrates what can be accomplished through industry, perseverance, good management and a determination to succeed.

In 1855 Mr. Randall wedded Miss Ann Lithgow, of Chicago, daughter of George and Charlotte Lithgow. Her father died in Chicago about 1849, and her mother, now having reached the advanced age of eighty-two years, finds a pleasant home with Mrs. Randall. To our subject and his wife have been born eleven children, nine of whom are living, namely: Bessie A., now the wife of George S. Bridge, who is manager of the hay and grain business of the firm of Randall & Company; George W., who manages the store on South Water street, and gives his personal attention to the disposition of the produce; A. L.; Ida C., now Mrs. Ferrell; Charles H., who attends to the correspondence of the large house of Randall & Company; Clarence A., who is the efficient cashier for this firm; Hector L., in the hay and grain department; Eli G., in the produce department; and Truman D., who is attending school; John R. and Thomas W. are deceased. The family has a very pleasant home at 2624 Calumet avenue, where hospitality reigns supreme and good cheer abounds.

In the primary organization of the World's Fair Association he was a member of the finance committee until the directors were elected.

In his political connections, Mr. Randall is a Republican, warmly advocating the principles of his party; and socially he is a Mason, having attained to the Knight Templar degree as a member of Apollo Commandery. He is also a valued and esteemed member of the Washington Park Club, of the Citizens' Association and of the Citizens' League, and also holds a membership in the Art Institute and the Field Columbian Museum. He is a pleasant, genial gentleman, who through the long years of his residence in Chicago has made a host of warm friends. He finds in travel a source of recreation and pleasure, and his business trips have made him particularly familiar with his own country. He has visited every fruit-growing or produce-shipping locality of note in the United States, and has also made tours through portions of South America and Mexico. His trade extends over all parts of the country. As the founder of what has become one of the most important lines of trade in the West he deserves special credit. His success has been the result of honest, persistent effort in the line of honorable and manly dealing. His aims have always been to attain to the best and he has carried forward to successful completion whatever he has undertaken. His life has marked a steady growth, and now he is in possession of an ample competence, and more than all has that contentment that comes from a consciousness of having lived for a noble purpose.

MERTON Y. CADY,

MOLINE.

MERTON YALE CADY was born in Newport, Herkimer county, New York, May 20, 1840. His father, Ira L. Cady, who was by profession a bank-lock expert, was a native of Connecticut, and married Clotilda, daughter of Linus Yale, the inventor of the famous Yale lock. From his mother's family our subject gets the name of Yale.

Merton passed his youth in the village of Newport, receiving there such rudiments of education as were obtainable at the time, and later became a student at the Cooper Institute, Cooperstown, New York. Leaving that institution at the age of seventeen he went to New York city, where he passed the subsequent five years in learning a trade,—that of iron architecture. Being possessed of a natural genius for mechanics,—a characteristic which was undoubtedly inherited from his grandfather,—he spent a number of years in various pursuits, finally becoming as his father had been, a bank-lock expert, differing, however, from his parent, in that he thoroughly understood all the mechanical details of his calling, while his father had but a supervisory knowledge. For five years he followed his profession in New York city, or until the great fire in Chicago in 1871, at which time he removed to the latter city and continued in the same occupation until 1877, when he moved to Moline, and took up his profession of architecture. Later he added interior decorating to his business, and has continued in such lines ever since. He has done work upon the principal buildings of Moline, notably the John Deere and postoffice buidings, and has, by talking and working for innovations and improvements in various directions, been the means of giving employment to more artisans than any other man in the city,—excepting of course the great manufacturing establishments. Thoroughly a lover of art, as it relates to his profession, he has done a great deal of work for which no recompense was obtained, it being to him a labor of love. His reward being in the fruition of his plans, rather than in any pecuniary benefit arising therefrom. Mr. Cady was one of the board of judges of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, a position for which he was well qualified.

In politics Mr. Cady is a Republican, but political conditionship or conquest for him are without charm.

Personally, he is of a genial and urbane disposition, and for his friends and intimates has a frank, warm and loyal attachment, as warmly and loyally reciprocated. His life has been spent in doing practical good rather than in pursuit of name and fame, and the peaceful, quiet walks of life, undisturbed by outside causes, are more to his liking

John B. Hamilton

than public position of any sort. In the highest and best sense of the term he is ever and essentially a gentleman, while at his own home he is especially considerate and hospitable, and all who meet him there will bear witness to his much more than ordinary courtesy and kindness.

In 1865 Mr. Cady was united in marriage to Miss Alice Deere, daughter of the late Hon. John Deere, of Moline. Mr. and Mrs. Cady have two children,--John D. and Miss Alice M. Their home, the former residence of Hon. John Deere and the outgrowth of his various ideas, which became the property of Mrs. Cady upon the death of her father in 1887—is one of the handsomest in Moline or the adjacent cities of Rock Island and Davenport. Situated as it is upon the summit of the bluff overlooking the Mississippi, it commands a view of unsurpassed beauty of scenery that one is loth to leave. As a hostess and entertainer Mrs. Cady enjoys a reputation that extends far beyond the limits of the city of her home, and her name is a synonym for kindness and hospitality.

JOHN B. HAMILTON, M. D., LL.D.,

CHICAGO.

THE world instinctively pays deference to the man whose success has been worthily achieved, who has attained wealth by honorable business methods, acquired the highest reputation in his chosen calling by merit, and whose social prominence is not the less the result of an irreproachable life than of recognized natural gifts. We pay the highest tribute to the heroes who on bloody battle-fields win victories and display a valor that is the admiration of the world. Why should the tribute be withheld from those who wage the bloodless battles of civil life, who are conquerors in the world of business? Greater than in almost any line of work is the responsibility that rests upon the physician. The issues of life and death are in his hands. A false prescription, an unskilled operation may take from man that which he prizes above all else—life. The physician's power must be his own: not by purchase, by gift or by influence can he gain it. He must commence at the very beginning, learn the very rudiments of medicine and surgery, continually add to his knowledge by close study and earnest application and gain reputation by merit. If he would gain the highest prominence it must come as the result of superior skill, knowledge and ability, and these qualifications are possessed in an eminent degree by Dr. Hamilton. He is known throughout the country as one of the most eminent members of the profession in the United States, and his opinions are recognized as authority throughout a great portion of America.

The life history of such a man is always of profit as well as interest. He was born in Jersey county, Illinois, December 1, 1847, and is the eldest in a family of nine children, whose parents were Benjamin B. and Mary (Chandler) Hamilton. He descends from an ancient an honored Scottish family, whose memoirs and deeds are recorded on numerous pages of Scotch history. The original American ancestor, James Hamilton, with other members of the family, was taken prisoner at the battle of Dunbar, Scotland, and sent in captivity to America on the brig John and Sarah, which sailed for this country in 1652. James Hamilton located in Worcester, Massachusetts, and his descendants are now quite widely scattered over the States of the Union.

The great-grandfather of the Doctor, Nathaniel Hamilton, was one of the heroes of the Revolution, serving under the daring Ethan Allen. When the war was over he settled at Point Harmer, in Ohio, now the city of Marietta. His son, Thomas McCluer, was drafted for service in the Indian wars, but in his stead the father went. After the battle of Tippecanoe he served in the Ohio legislature and was a very prominent and influential citizen.

Thomas M. Hamilton's early years were largely passed in Ohio, and in 1818 he removed with his family to Monroe county, Illinois—the year of the admission of the State into the Union. He married a daughter of Captain Benjamin Brown, who served throughout the Revolutionary war and was captain in Washington's body guards. He was a descendant of William Brown, one of the original proprietors of the town of Leicester, Massachusetts. The Brown family was also well represented by valiant soldiers battling for their country's freedom, four brothers participating in the battle of Bunker Hill, where one was wounded. Captain John Brown, father of Benjamin Brown, had also participated in the French and Indian war and commanded a company at Lewisburg. Thus from sturdy, honored ancestry is the Doctor sprung, and in the affairs of a nation which his ancestors helped to found he has been alike prominent in the line of his profession.

The Hamilton family removed from Monroe county, Illinois, to Greene county, this State, in 1830, there joining Dr. Silas Hamilton, a younger brother of Nathaniel, who founded the first free school in the State of Illinois. He had formerly lived in Mississippi, where he practiced medicine for a few years. He had owned a number of negroes and gave to all of them their freedom except one boy, George Washington, who had come with him to Illinois, where he was reared and attended the free school which the Doctor founded. After the Doctor's death he lived with the latter's brother. Subsequently he became well-to-do, and in his will he left money for the erection of a monument to the memory of his benefactor and also to educate negroes. At this writing, in 1895, there is now a student in Rush Medical College whose tuition is paid from this fund.

Benjamin B. Hamilton, father of the Doctor, acquired his elementary education in that school, and later at Shurtleff College. He became one of the leaders in the anti-slavery movement, and in 1835 was the secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society of which William Palmer, father of Senator Palmer, was president, and of which Elihu Palmer was also a member. The organization was known as the Lofton's Prairie Anti-Slavery Society, and held regular meetings until long after the death of Elijah Lovejoy. The old records—papers of great interest and value—are now in possession of the Doctor. Thus, like his ancestors, Benjamin Hamilton worked for the good of his country, and by all who knew him he was held in the highest respect for his fidelity to principle. He wedded Mary Chandler, whose great-grandfather was also in the army of Ethan Allen, and was descended from Captain John Chandler, who was a Colonial sheriff of Worcester county, Massachusetts, receiving his commission from the town. Benjamin Hamilton died in October, 1894, at the age of seventy-two years, but his wife is still living, and now makes her home in Upper Alton, Illinois. He was licensed as a minister of the Baptist Church in 1839, was regularly ordained in 1844, and preached in Jersey, Greene and Scott counties up to the time of his death. He had a remarkable memory for persons and events, and wrote much on church and historical matters. He also served with distinction in the late Civil war, as chaplain of the Sixty-first Regiment of Illinois Infantry, from 1862 until 1865.

In the State which is yet his home Dr. Hamilton was reared, acquiring his early education in the Hamilton school, after which he obtained a classical education under the instruction of Professor John Grant, a famous Latin teacher of Edinburg, Scotland. A man of his mental caliber naturally prepared himself for professional life, and his choice led him to take up the study of medicine, which he began in 1863, in the office of Dr. Joseph O. Hamilton. In 1864 he enlisted as a private in Company G, Sixty-first Illinois Infantry, but being a minor was never mustered in. In 1867 he entered Rush Medical College, of Chicago, at which he was graduated in February, 1869, and from March of that year until 1874 he engaged in general practice. At the latter date, having passed the army examining board, he received the appointment of assistant surgeon and first lieutenant of the United States Army, and served at the barracks in St. Louis, and in the department of the Columbia at Fort Colville, Washington, which position he resigned in 1876. In September of that year he entered the United States marine hospital service, as assistant surgeon, and was ordered to Boston, where, in June, 1877, he was promoted to the rank of surgeon. His fitness for responsible position, his superior merit and skill were thus recognized, and in April, 1879, he was again promoted, being then made supervising surgeon-general to succeed

General John M. Woodworth, who died on the 10th of March of that year. General Hamilton immediately began the reorganization of the service, and Congress finally passed a law placing the corps upon practically the same footing as the medical corps of the army and navy. During his incumbency of the office he succeeded in having the national quarantine acts passed, and successfully managed the campaign against two epidemics of yellow fever. In 1888 he personally took charge of the construction and establishment of the first camp for the reception of yellow fever refugees ever established. This was known as Camp Perry and was located on St. Mary's river. In June, 1891, the house of representatives having for the second time failed to pass the senate bill providing for the equalization of the salary of the office with that of the surgeon-general of the army and the surgeon-general of the navy, Dr. Hamilton resigned his commission of surgeon-general and once more returned to the ranks of the service.

In connection with his other work the Doctor has served as professor of surgery in the University of Georgetown, which conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1889, and was also surgeon of the Providence Hospital, where he attended the charity surgical ward for eight years. On returning to Chicago he was made professor of the principles of surgery and clinical surgery in Rush Medical College and surgeon in the Presbyterian Hospital; also professor of surgery in the Chicago Polyclinic. He holds a weekly surgical clinic at the college and one at the polyclinic. In 1887 he was secretary general of the Ninth International Medical Congress, which convened in Washington, and in 1890 was sent as delegate by this Government to the International Medical Congress held in Berlin, where he made the response on behalf of the American delegates to the address of welcome. He was also detailed by Secretary Windom to inspect and report upon European hospitals, and the immigration service. In 1892 he was ordered to New York on account of the threatened introduction of cholera, and established the large quarantine on Sandy Hook known as Camp Low. The Doctor is the editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, a paper that is regarded as authority on all matters connected with the science and practice of medicine and surgery. Its high standing made it necessary to have one of the most able men of the medical fraternity at its head, and the wide acquaintance and past experience of Dr. Hamilton at once recommended him to the position which he now so ably fills. The standard of the paper has been raised still higher under his management until it is now without a superior in that line of literature in this country. The Doctor's researches have been extensive, and he is the possessor of a very fine library of over ten thousand volumes, the greater part of which are works on surgery, some being exceedingly rare and of great value, probably the largest private library on surgical subjects in the United States. This library now includes not only his own collection but also the entire library of the late Dr. Frank Hastings Hamilton, of New York, who died in 1885, one of the most noted surgeons of his time.

With general literature in English and French, Dr. Hamilton is also familiar—an accomplishment which he finds exceedingly valuable and utilizes on the lecture stand.

With various societies, professional and social, Dr. Hamilton is connected—a valued and highly esteemed member. In 1869 he joined Jerseyville Lodge, No. 394, F. & A. M., and in 1872 became a chapter Mason, but is now dimitted from both. He was also a member of Carrollton Commandery from 1874 until 1888, when he joined Washington Commandery, No. 1, and in 1891 joined Albert Pike Consistory, Scottish rite, of Washington, District of Columbia. He took quite an active part in Masonic affairs, and was also an active worker in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows until business cares became too pressing to permit of further attention to them. He also belongs to the Loyal Legion and is a member of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, the Capitol Press Club of the same city, the Chicago Press Club, the Chicago Club, the Union League Club and the Marquette Club. Since 1870 he has been a member of the Illinois State Medical Society, and is now its secretary; is also a member of the American Medical Association; the District of Columbia Medical Society, the Medical Association of the District of Columbia, the National Association of Military Surgeons, the British Medical Association; is an honorary member of the Kentucky and West Virginia State Medical Societies, the Medico-Legal Society of Chicago, and an honorary member of Société Francaise d'Hygiene, of Paris, France.

Doctor Hamilton was united in marriage with Miss Mary L. Frost, and they have two children—Ralph Alexander and Blanche. Mrs. Hamilton is a lady of rare intelligence, of culture and refinement, and a most charming hostess in their pleasant Washington home, which is noted for its hospitality. She is a granddaughter of Judge Richard R. Lowe. The Doctor is a social, genial gentleman, interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the metropolis of his native State, is charitable and benevolent, and worthy demands of the needy are seldom made in vain. He has a large circle of warm friends, and his friendship is best prized by those who know him best. In his professional capacity Dr. Hamilton is known throughout the country, his reputation extending far beyond the limits of his State, an honor to the profession by which he has been especially distinguished.

RALPH PLUMB,

STREATOR.

IT is pleasing indulgence to write the biography of a man who has been so prominent in the civil and military affairs of the nation as has the subject of this sketch. This country has brought forth many heroes, statesmen, financiers, and brilliant men in all spheres of life. Its annals teem with the records of good lives and noble deeds. Most of our noblest and best men are "self-made," and among the histories of the prominent, self-made and brilliantly successful men, that of Colonel Plumb deserves a high place, by reason of his broad sympathies, charities, and public spirit. He has left the imprint of his individuality on each place in which, for any length of time, he ever resided, and he has almost made the busy, prosperous city of Streator what it is to-day. His patriotism is clearly shown by his quick response to the call to arms, when his country was in need.

He is a brilliant financier, and somewhat of a pioneer as well, having seen the West grow from its sparsely settled infancy into a populous and prosperous middle age; for when Colonel Plumb came to Illinois, Streator and adjacent towns were but barren hamlets just beginning to struggle into life and prominence. He is a man of strong will and steadfast nature, whose life is characterized by many benevolent deeds; he has ever shown his detestation of wrong and oppression, and he has filled the public offices to which he has been called with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his party and friends.

The Plumb genealogy is one of the most complete of all works of the kind in this country, the time covered by it in America extending from 1635 to 1800; and in England—five generations in regular line from father to son—from about 1500 down to the first representative of the family who came to America in 1635, and to the second who came and left descendants in 1660. Back of these records Plumbs are found—mostly through their wills—through all the centuries to 1180 A. D. in the great rolls of Normandy. Thus showing Norman ancestry in the time of Henry II, the great grandson of William the Conqueror. Thus this family can be traced back in Normandy to the year 1180 at least and in England to 1240.

John Plumb, the first known in America, came to Wethersfield Connecticut, from England, in 1635. He was one of the men in Captain Mason's little army during the Pequot war, and received a grant of land for his services. Only one of his children was born in America and no record of any exists except that his son, Samuel, lived with him in Branford when he died, in 1648. It was from this John Plumb and another who came in 1660 and left descendants, that the American branch of the Plumb family sprang, and they have been prominent in the civil and military life of this country ever since. They have been a

Ralph Plumb

race of warriors and statesmen, and have been notable and forceful in all the emergencies of their several generations. There were forty Plumbs in naval and military service during the war of the Revolution. This family was also worthily represented in the war of the Rebellion, and in times of peace has served its country no less worthily. Its records are filled with the lives of great men and pure women, and of such stock the subject of this biography is an able and worthy representative.

Ralph Plumb was born March 29, 1816, in Busti, Chautauqua county, New York. In 1820 his parents moved to Hartford, Ohio, where he attended the common schools until he attained the age of fourteen years, when he was obliged to begin earning his own livelihood. He obtained work as a gardener, earning 18¾ cents a day. He filled this humble position so well, and made himself so generally useful, that his employer, Seth Hayes, of the firm of Seth Hayes & Company, appreciating the industry of the boy, gave him a position in his store. He remained in the employ of Seth Hayes & Company until he was twenty-one years of age. In the meantime he was taking every means to acquire an education, and spent most of his spare time in study. After spending four years in the mercantile business, he formed a partnership with his old employer, under the name of Hayes & Plumb, and built up an extensive country business.

He was a very energetic young man and looked out for all business done, three stores being under his personal supervision.

In 1854 Mr. Plumb was elected to the Ohio legislature, and after serving three terms he disposed of his business interests in Hartford and went to reside in Oberlin, Ohio, where his children were at college.

October 15, 1838, Mr. Plumb married Marrilla E. Borden, whose father was a farmer, captain in the army, and postmaster at Hartford, Ohio. Ralph and Marrilla were children together.

In 1858 there occurred one of the historic rescues of a fugitive slave. His name was John Price, and he came to Oberlin and secured work. Learning that he was there, his master sent a slave catcher to capture him and take him back to Wellington, a place nine miles away, where they ostensibly wanted to hire him.

For fear that he might recognize the slave catchers, two strange men were sent to see Price, who was at work two miles away in the woods; they told him a gentleman in Wellington wanted to hire him to do some work for him, and being unsuspicious of danger, he accompanied them there. Upon his arrival there he was immediately arrested by officers who had a warrant for him. This caused the greatest excitement in Oberlin; the citizens were up in arms at the outrage and went five hundred strong and rescued the slave, and sent him to Canada. Mr. Plumb with thirty-six others of the party was arrested and thrown into jail. They were kept in jail for eighty-four days, during which time Mr. Plumb established and edited, with the assistance of his fellow prisoners, an anti-slavery paper, even printing the same in the jail, where there happened to be printing facilities. This paper had a wide circulation, and the arrest and imprisonment of these thirty-seven men caused the wildest excitement in the county and State. They were anxious for and demanded a trial. The town, county, State and even the Federal Government did not know what to do with them: they were a veritable white elephant on the hands of the authorities. During his legislative career Mr. Plumb had introduced and secured the passage of a bill defining the crime of kidnaping, and of this the citizens of Oberlin took advantage at this time and had the two men who inveigled the slave into the hands of the officers arrested for kidnaping him. This was like a thunder-clap out of a clear sky to the authorities and brought them to time; and they opened negotiations with the prisoners for their release, being secretly glad to get rid of them. They were released in consideration of the kidnapers not being prosecuted. During these eighty-four days of incarceration the thirty-seven prisoners were the heroes of the hour. Their imprisonment was one series of receptions, people coming from all parts of the country by the thousands to visit them and encourage them in the stand they had taken against oppression and injustice. At last the prison doors were opened with *eclat* and the prisoners welcomed with a band of music and the salute of one hundred guns.

On the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion Mr. Plumb received the appointment of assistant quartermaster of division with the rank of captain. He was quartermaster on the staff of James A. Garfield, and was one of Garfield's closest friends and warmest admirers and served with him through the war. During the last part of the war he was quartermaster of Camp Dennison, and was brevetted colonel for bravery and meritorious service.

During his service as quartermaster he handled immense sums of money without the loss of a dollar to the Government. He returned home to Oberlin with full honors.

In 1866 a large syndicate of capitalists selected Colonel Plumb as resident manager to go to Streator, Illinois, and purchase four thousand acres of coal lands. These mines he developed, and also built four hundred miles of railroad to handle the coal output, the venture proving extremely profitable to the syndicate and himself. This territory was in those days nearly a wilderness; to-day it is one of the most thriving locations in Illinois. Colonel Plumb founded and laid out what is now the city of Streator, personally giving every street its title. The city was named after Dr. Streator, who was president of the syndicate of which Colonel Plumb was manager.

Col. Plumb was Streator's first mayor, holding that office for two terms, and to him more than any other citizen Streator owes her present prosperity and importance. In his elections to the mayoralty Colonel Plumb was the unanimous choice of the citizens, having no opposition.

In politics he was and is a strong partisan Republican, and was elected to represent his district in Congress in 1884, being re-elected in 1886. After serving his second term he retired to private life.

Colonel Plumb has been identified with the entire and consecutive growth and prosperity of Streator, and the opera house and best hotel bear his name. At his own expense he built one of the finest of high-school buildings, furnished with all modern conveniences for educational purposes, and presented it to the city. This building cost over forty thousand dollars and is a model in its line.

Mrs. Plumb is as popular in Streator as is her honorable husband. She is a lady of beautiful character, in which the twin virtues of charity and benevolence shine with a light which has made life easier and happier for numbers of people. She is a patron of the Ladies' Library at Streator and for fourteen years has furnished it a home rent free in the Plumb opera-house block. She is in sympathy with her husband's anti-slavery principles and has done much for the colored race, donating liberally to Southern colleges, among which is the Freedmen's College and the Fisk University, at Nashville, Tennessee, and various other institutions of learning.

So broad is the charity of this noble woman that she seeks to help the deserving poor even to the extent of giving pleasure as well as assistance. She has donated liberally to the college at Oberlin, Ohio, where her daughters were educated, and is a staunch supporter of the Good Will Church of Streator, as its treasury will show. She is a member of no one church but a firm believer in all religions regardless of creeds. She is a womanly woman and much beloved by her own sex, and has hosts of friends among whom there are many who owe her a boundless debt of gratitude for help and sympathy as well as financial aid given in times of trouble and distress.

At the time of this writing (1895), notwithstanding that Colonel Plumb is seventy-nine years old, he has the habits and appearance of a man not over sixty-five. He still takes an active and deep interest in all pertaining to the city he has helped to make, and though he has practically retired from active business his time is largely employed in looking after and taking care of his property and investments, so that he leads a life by no means idle. Colonel Plumb is a genial and affable gentleman and a very entertaining conversationalist. He has a great fund of interesting anecdotes and relates many interesting episodes of early days in the West.

He is a man of wide experiences and broad mind who has many friends all over the State, being one who is clearly entitled to be classed as one of nature's noblemen—a man whose strong individuality is the strength of integrity, virtue and deep human sympathy.

THOMAS B. BRYAN,

CHICAGO.

WHEN the history of the World's Columbian Exposition shall have been written for the gratification of succeeding generations, there is no name amongst the many prominent ones so closely connected with it that will stand out more brilliantly, or command greater admiration, than will that of the Hon. Thomas B. Bryan.

The citizens of Chicago are deeply indebted to Mr. Bryan for the magnificent services he rendered, for his ceaseless and tireless work, and the great energy and devotion he displayed in obtaining for this city the much-coveted prize—the Columbian Exposition. Mr. Bryan has been a leading spirit in the matter from the commencement. In fact, it was he who framed the resolutions presented at the first citizens' meeting, held in the common council chamber, the result of which was that Chicago became a candidate, and ultimately the victor, in one of the keenest competitions, probably, ever entered into by American cities. Mr. Bryan's ardent championship of Chicago's claims, his eloquent appeals throughout the country, and his masterly and unanswerable reply to New York's advocate and champion, the great and only Chauncey Depew, before the senate committee at Washington, will be long remembered, and undoubtedly did more than anything else to secure the prize. His presentation of Chicago's claims was so effective and so adroitly put that the result was electrical, and even New York, with all her boasted superiority of social distinction and commercial enterprise, was forced to yield, and to Mr. Bryan, beyond a doubt, is due the credit.

He was born at Alexandria, Virginia, December 22, 1828; he is the son of Daniel and Mary (Barbour) Bryan. His parents, both on his father's and mother's side, were people of considerable culture and influence. His father served in the senate of Virginia, and two of his mother's brothers, James and Philip Barbour, held the highest official positions under the government of that day as cabinet minister, speaker of the national house of representatives, judge of the United States supreme court, minister to England, and as governor of Virginia.

Our subject graduated at the law school of Harvard University in 1848, and shortly afterward entered upon the practice of law in Cincinnati, Ohio, forming a partnership with Judge Hart of that city in 1849. In 1852 Mr. Bryan came West, settling in Chicago when the city was little more than an overgrown village, and shortly afterward forming the law firm of Mather, Taft & Bryan, subsequently changed to Bryan & Borden, and still later to that of Bryan & Hatch. He has made office counseling his specialty, and for forty years, more or less, Mr. Bryan has resided the greater part of his time in Chicago, with the exception of several years spent in Washington, Colorado and in European travel. He succeeded Governor Shepherd as one of the commissioners (together with Governor Denison), as executive of the District of Columbia. His administration was marked by the same ability, honesty and prudence in expenditure that has always governed his actions. His withdrawal, voluntarily, from this office was made the signal for a spontaneous memorial from the citizens, headed by the philanthropist Corcoran, and signed by all the bankers and prominent business men of the capital, and this was presented to him on his vacation of the office to resume his duties in his adopted city. The founder and promoter of many public enterprises, Mr. Bryan's work has always been crowned with success. A detailed list, even of his public enterprises, would fill more space than we could devote to what is but, at the best, a general sketch. But while this is so, there are one or two which deserve and require more than a mere passing notice.

The originator and sole proprietor (formerly) of Graceland cemetery, Mr. Bryan purchased this tract of land, having found that the population of the North Side was inevitably encroaching on the old cemetery (which now forms a part of Lincoln Park), and, if only from a sanitary point of view, this was extremely undesirable. Graceland alone (with its beautifully laid-out and well-kept walks and shrubs, etc.) would be a worthy memorial of his public enterprise and regard for the prosperity and health of the community at large. He also built Bryan Hall, the site of which is now occupied by the Grand Opera House, and here many a memorable war meeting was held, and innumerable entertainments for patriotic objects. Mr. Bryan was president of the great Northwestern fair for the relief of soldiers of the Union in 1865, for, though a Southerner by birth, all his affiliations and sympathies had ever been with the cause of the Union. As the direct result of his presidency, the fair yielded over three hundred thousand dollars to the invalid soldiers' fund —such was the repose placed in his integrity, and in his faculty of harmonizing the conflicting interests of the various officers and committees. If still yet another monument to his patriotism and loyalty were required, the Soldiers' Home, built under his direction and with money advanced by him, is that monument, and for many years its president, his work on its behalf was, and is, unflagging. In fact, his distinguished and arduous service during the war was such that no honors were esteemed too great; and amongst others accorded him was that of being elected a member of the Loyal Legion, etc. It was to Mr. Bryan's forethought and enterprise that Chicago owed the Fidelity Safe Depository, which passed, unscathed, through the flames of 1871, and was the means of saving many millions to the citizens.

As a speaker, Mr. Bryan is vigorous, eloquent and convincing, one who controls his audience, and rarely fails to carry his point; and, in addition, one who seldom speaks unless he has something to say well worth the hearing. His banquet and other public speeches—unpremeditated as many of them are—bristle with eloquent phrases and happy allusions, while they are marked with that good sense and general culture which is, and always has been, so characteristic of Thomas B. Bryan.

As first vice-president of the World's Columbian Exposition, unanimously elected to that office, he was the right man in the right place, and with him in this position, there was no fear for the success of such a fair; and to Thomas B. Bryan must be given the great credit, for in him Chicago has a citizen who is, and always has been, devoted to her welfare, and no man has worked more assiduously for her good, or with greater results, than has the subject of our sketch.

Mr. Bryan married in 1850 Miss Byrd Page, of Virginia, and they had a son, Charles P. Bryan, recently a member of the Illinois legislature, and formerly of that of Colorado, who by profession is a journalist and magazine writer of considerable repute; and a daughter.

JAMES H. HOES,

CHICAGO.

JAMES H. HOES is one of the pioneers of the jewelry trade in the West, having for more than half a century been connected with this undertaking. A country has but one chief ruler, be he king, emperor or president. Comparatively few men can attain to the highest offices in civil or military life, but commerce offers a broad and almost limitless field in which one may exercise his powers unrestrained and gain a leadership as the head of a chosen calling. Drawing the lessons which we do from the life of Mr. Hoes, we learn that the qualifications necessary for success are a high ambition and a resolute, honorable purpose to reach the exalted standard that has been set up. From the age of fourteen the gentleman whose name begins this review has depended upon his own resources.

He was born at Kinderhook, Columbia county, New York, June 30, 1821, and descends on the paternal side from Holland ancestors. The family was founded in America during Colonial days, and the grandfather was an unwavering patriot who aided the colonies in their struggle to secure separation from the British crown, sacrificing his estate to the interests of American liberty.

The father of James H. Hoes was a farmer in comfortable circumstances who owned and operated a small tract of land at Stuyvesant Landing on the banks of the Hudson river. His mother was a representative of an old, wealthy and prominent family of Connecticut. She was a careful and considerate mother who early instilled into the minds of her four children lessons of industry, honesty and morality.

James H. Hoes was fortunate in his early surroundings of a cultured Christian home. In his youth he attended the common schools until fourteen years of age, when, wishing to earn his own living, he left the school-room and obtained a situation with a neighboring farmer, for whom he labored earnestly and conscientiously. Many of his friends thought him specially fitted for the ministry and urged him to go to New York and prepare for that work; but he did not wish to go far from home and parents, and in consequence always refused. In 1837 his father sold the little homestead on the Hudson to Martin Van Buren, who married a cousin of the former, and removed to Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a large tract of land in order to give his children better opportunities. James was not physically very strong, but his mental powers were keen and comprehensive and he would readily see the best way of managing business interests, and would make and execute many plans for improving the farm, which made it the model home of the neighborhood; but his strength was not equal to the labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, and while working in the hay-field one day he suddenly came to the determination that he would enter some other calling. Communicating his views to his parents he met with some opposition, as they did not wish him to leave home; but they at length consented, and he left the parental roof. Like Franklin, he started off with his wardrobe in a handkerchief and on foot made his way to Towanda, Pennsylvania. The long journey gave him ample time for thought, and on the way he determined to make the jewelry business his life work, a determination to which he strictly adhered.

Arriving at his destination, Mr. Hoes sought a situation with the leading jeweler, but was told his services were not needed. With a resolute purpose which could not be conquered by disappointment, he sought the proprietor and in a few simple words told him how he was dependent upon his own efforts, and that he had decided to follow the jeweler's trade. His straightforward, manly bearing impressed Mr. Langford, the jeweler, who consented to give him a place on the terms that he was not to have any wages until he earned it. The young apprentice applied himself diligently to his task and was rapidly promoted, working his way upward by steady advances, until after a year he was offered an interest in the business, but this he declined until he should still further perfect himself in the trade. In the summer of 1840 Mr. Langford sold out, removing to New York, where he proposed establishing a store, with Mr. Hoes as partner; but the latter then entered upon what proved to be a long and serious illness. Before he had recovered Mr. Langford removed to New Jersey, and Mr. Hoes then obtained a situation with a watchmaker in Owego, New York, who soon recognized the ability of his employe and made him superintendent of the works. Two years later, Mr. Hoes began business on his own account in Binghamton, meeting with good success from the start, but after a short time he bought out his old employer, Mr. Wilson, and entered into possession of the finest establishment in that section of the country. The business prospered, and Mr. Hoes soon became the possesor of a handsome competence. About the same time he was most happily married, and the lady who thus early started out on life's journey with him has since been his faithful companion and helpmeet.

Leaving Owego, New York, Mr. Hoes removed with his family to Danville, Livingston county, where for eight years he again carried on his business, with a success that equaled his former prosperity, and added still more to his accumulated possessions; but now the West attracted him, and he became a resident of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he built up one of the largest jewelry establishments in the city; but he desired a still broader field of usefulness and labor and the rapidly developing city of Chicago became his home. Here he purchased the business of Hoard & Avery, the establishment being located at No. 117 Lake street, which was then the center of trade. After a time he admitted Hon. Samuel Hoard to a partnership in the business and the connection continued for four years, or until the breaking out of the Rebellion. About this time there was an immense impetus given to business throughout the North which was felt by all lines of trade, and Mr. Hoes shared in the general prosperity. His patronage largely increased, and, needing the aid of an efficient person in the management of his business, Mr. Hoes formed a partnership with N. Matson, his old partner in Milwaukee, under the firm name of Matson & Hoes, the business relation existing between them until January, 1867, when Mr. Hoes retired. For thirty years he had been connected with the jewelry trade, and it now seemed impossible for him to entirely separate himself from business interests. Indolence formed no part of his character, and after a few months' rest he joined the Northwestern Silverware Company on its organization, and he was made manager and superintendent of the establishment, in which capacity he continued until 1869.

Long and continued application to business now made Mr. Hoes desirous of seeking rest and better health in the outdoor life of the farm. He therefore purchased a large tract of land in Winnebago county, Illinois, near Rockford, and made the place one of the model farms of the county, for he had not forgotten the lessons he had learned in his youth. He soon again realized, however, that farming was an arduous task and that such a life deprived his family of some of the privileges which the city affords; so again he changed his place of residence, purchasing the leading jewelry store of Milwaukee, where he carried on business for several years, when the great financial panic of 1873 brought to him, as it did to many others, heavy losses. Mr. Hoes then paid his debts and returned to Chicago, accepting a position with N. Matson & Company. He has been connected with the large jewelry house of Spaulding & Company since its incorporation, and no one is better known to the jewelry trade of the West than James H. Hoes. The thoroughness and persistency which he applied himself while learning the trade has characterized his entire business career, and has been supplemented by careful attention to details and by honorable, straightforward effort, that has gained him a most excellent and enviable reputation.

Besides commercial interests, the life of Mr. Hoes has also been exemplary in many other respects. During the Civil war he was a stalwart advocate of the Union cause and made many and liberal contributions for its support. At the time when the Sanitary Fair was held in Chicago, he made liberal donations to it and also offered to give through the managers a gold watch to the person making the most valuable donation to the fair. It happened that the Emancipation Proclamation presented by President Lincoln, realized $3,000, and was decided to be the most valuable donation received. When this was decided Mr. Hoes selected an elegant gold watch and forwarded it to the president through Hon. I. N. Arnold, then member of Congress from this district. Mr. Lincoln returned his thanks to the donor in a characteristic letter, which is preserved as a precious memento of the martyred President. Mr. Hoes has ever been a loyal citizen, co-operating in all that is calculated to promote the interests of city, State or country. His political support has been given to the Republican party since its organization, and he has always kept well informed on the issues and questions of the day, but has never sought political preferment though often solicited to become a candidate for office.

Mr. Hoes is a charitable and benevolent man, and from the poor and needy never withholds a helping hand. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and was at one time a member of the Diocesan Convention of Wisconsin, was warden of St. Paul's Church of Milwaukee, treasurer of the Diocesan Council of Wisconsin, president of St. John's Home, of Milwaukee, and since locating in Chicago has been a member of the vestry of St. James' Church, and at a meeting of the Diocesan Convention, was appointed a member of the missionary board of the State of Illinois. Mr. Hoes is a life member of the American Bible Society, and also of the Academy of Sciences of Chicago. He was one of the incorporators of, and assisted in organizing and establishing upon a sure foundation, St. Luke's

J. Robinson

(free) Hospital, now one of the largest in the city, of which he was the first treasurer.

In 1845 Mr. Hoes was united in marriage with Miss Betsy Ann Abbott, of Binghamton, New York, and on the 10th of July, 1895, was celebrated their golden wedding. For half a century they had traveled life's journey together, sharing in the joys and sorrows, the adversities and prosperities of life, their mutual love and confidence increasing as the years have gone by, until to-day they stand rich in each other's trust and the warm regard of many friends. They have two children living,—Julia A. and Armenia A.,—four grandchildren, and one great-grandchild. Theirs is a beautiful home in Austin, and they are honored and esteemed members of the community, whose lives have been filled with good works, worthy the emulation of all. Endowed by nature with a strong character, Mr. Hoes was so surrounded in his childhood that his latent powers were developed and strengthened and he became a successful business man, also possessed of a broad sympathy and charity. To-day he is not more honored on account of the enviable position which he occupies in business circles than on account of the many kindly deeds of his life, which have ever been quietly and unostentatiously performed.

THOMAS J. ROBINSON,

ROCK ISLAND.

THOMAS JEFFERSON ROBINSON was born in Appleton, Maine, July 28, 1818, being the son of John and Mary (Dillaway) Robinson. John Robinson was a farmer, and our subject's early life was passed in attending school and aiding on the farm. Later he for a time attended the Maine Wesleyan University, at Kents' Hill, but left that institution when he was eighteen and engaged in teaching school the following winter. During this time he heard much of the Western country and the chances of success offered there, and decided to cast his lot in that section. He accordingly set out the following spring and journeyed to Illinois, locating in Greene county, where he taught school for the subsequent two years. During the next year he was clerk on a Mississippi river steamboat, returning afterward to Greene county, where for three years he filled clerkships in the county treasurer's and clerk's offices.

When he arrived in Illinois from his New England home young Robinson had but two dollars, but his habits of economy were such that when he relinquished his position in the county clerk's office he had saved a considerable sum of money, with which he purchased a farm in Rock Island county, where he made his home for two seasons. In 1849 he sold his farm and removed to Port Byron, where he engaged in milling and merchandising for the next four years, his efforts being attended with fair success. He then removed to the city of Rock Island and assumed control of the ferry plying between that city and Davenport, Iowa. In this enterprise he was associated with Judge Spencer, of Rock Island, and Judge Grant, of Davenport. This venture has been eminently successful, and the Rock Island and Davenport Ferry Company still operates between the two cities, our subject being the president of this company.

Judge Grant's connection with the company was comparatively brief. He was by birth a North Carolinian, and during the war, when sectional animosities were most bitter, was outspoken in his friendship for the South and its cause. One day he came to Mr. Robinson, or Captain Robinson, as he is called, and told him he wished to sell to him his interest in the ferry company, giving as his reason therefor that his friends were in, and his sympathies with, the South, and he was liable to be arrested and his property confiscated. Captain Robinson replied that he had no money with which to make the purchase; whereupon Judge Grant replied that it would be satisfactory to him if Captain Robinson gave his notes for the amount to Mrs. Grant, so that in case Judge Grant was arrested she would have a means of support. This proposition was accepted, and the notes duly executed, and made payable in gold—a stipulation which afforded the interesting part of the transaction. Gold soon commanded a high premium, and when one of the notes became due, Captain Robinson had to pay 280 for gold wherewith to meet it!

Our subject had not long been a resident of Rock Island before he was active in many enterprises that were calculated to advance the city. He was active in the organization of the Rock Island Stove company; organized and was vice-president of the Rock Island Glass company; and was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the Moline & Rock Island Street railway, of which he was secretary and treasurer for several years. In fact he has always lent his aid and influence to everything designed to build up Rock Island. When the Rock Island Watch company was formed, although he was firmly convinced that it would not be a success, and therefore discouraged the project: nevertheless he took a thousand dollars' worth of the stock, just to help it along. He was also interested, with other Rock Island capitalists, in a quilting factory, that manufactured quilts under the superintendency of a Massachusetts man named Little. There was no sale for their product, and Mr. Robinson went East to endeavor to raise money upon the stock of quilts on hand. In this he was not successful. The stockholders became dissatisfied with Mr. Little's management, and an investigation was made. It was discovered that thirty-five looms which he had bought for the company, at $1,150 each, could have been purchased for three hundred dollars each; a fraud upon the company had been committed, amounting to almost thirty thousand dollars. When this discovery was made the company ceased operations, and its building is now occupied as a corn-planter factory. This incident only goes to show that Captain Robinson is always ready to do his share even though his judgment tells him a project will prove unprofitable.

In 1871 he organized the Rock Island National Bank,—one of the sound financial institutions of Illinois,—with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. Its surplus is now eighty thousand dollars, while its deposits average about two hundred thousand dollars. Of this bank our subject is, and has always been, the president, and to his able management, and that of his son, who is cashier, may be ascribed its success. Captain Robinson is also a stockholder and director of the North Wisconsin Lumber company, of Hayward, Wisconsin, one of the well known concerns in its line in that section.

In political adherency he is identified with the Republican party, but with the exception of serving, many years ago, as county associate justice of Rock Island county for a term of four years, he has never held a public office.

He is a member of the Masonic order, and has advanced to the Knights Templar degree, but is not active in the fraternity. On the fifteenth day of January, 1846, Mr. Robinson was united in marriage to Miss Amy Ann Henderson, of Greene county, whose father settled in Illinois in 1818, when there were but five other persons in Greene county and when the nearest postoffice and depot for supplies was St. Louis. Of the two children of Captain and Mrs. Robinson but one is living: J. Frank,—previously mentioned as cashier of the Rock Island National Bank,—who is married to Miss Rhoads, formerly of Pekin. Captain Robinson and his son attend the Methodist church. Mrs. Robinson died June 18, 1895.

JAMES PEASE,

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO is rapidly becoming the center of the commercial, the art, the scientific and the political world, and each class furnishes representatives that take their place in the foremost ranks. When such is the case ability must win promotion and merit must gain advancement. One cannot depend upon outside aid or influence, but must work his way upward, and if he attains the height of prominence it is because he is deserving. In reviewing the record of Mr. Pease we notice the course he has followed and must give him our respect and admiration, for in comparative obscurity he started out on life's journey for himself. Dominated by the progressive and enterprising spirit of the West, energy and industry stood him instead of capital and crowned his efforts with prosperity.

Mr. Pease has spent his entire life in the Mississippi valley. He was born in Kenosha county, Wisconsin, on the 12th of July, 1851, and is the fifth in a family of six children, whose parents were Anson and Julia (Curtis Wellington) Pease. He descends from an old New England family which was founded in America in 1634 by progenitors who settled in Connecticut. When the Colonies endeavored to throw off the yoke of British tyranny, its representatives aided in the struggle for independence, and in the Civil war a brother of our subject went to the defense of the Union which his ancestors had assisted in establishing almost a century before. In commercial life the members of the Pease family have been prominent and have furnished to the country citizens of worth. John Pease, 1694, built the first sailing vessel constructed in America; all the pegs were of wood, instead of iron; and the first church built in the Eastern colonies was by money subscribed by Marguerite Pease.

James Pease acquired his education in the public schools of his native State, after which he was employed as a farm hand until 1865; but, not caring to devote his life to agricultural pursuits, he obtained a position as bookkeeper for the firm of McGlauchlin & Dean, wholesale dealers in flour in Chicago. That position he acceptably filled until the fall of 1871, when in the great fire which swept over the city his employers were burned out and in consequence he was thrown out of employment. With no capital and dependent upon his own resources, he grasped the first opportunity which presented itself for earning a livelihood, and began serving an apprenticeship to the painter's trade, which he followed as a journeyman until 1876. He had by this time, through his industry and economy, acquired some capital and resolved to embark in business for himself. He established a painting establishment in Lake View, and as his trade increased and his facilities were enlarged he became the proprietor of the leading wall-paper and painting houses on the North Side. Conscientious in the discharge of the contracts which were awarded him, performing his work in a most able manner and putting forth every effort to please his customers, he was soon at the head of a paying business, and the penniless young man who came to Chicago in search of fortune found himself the possessor of a handsome competence. His systematic business methods and his discrimination and enterprise have been the factors in his success, and are characteristics which all might attain. His life is an example which should serve to encourage others, and he may truly be called a self-made man. He continued at the head of the business which he established until the 1st of January, 1895, when on account of his pressing official duties he sold out.

The principles of Republicanism receive the support of Mr. Pease, for his judgment declares them to be the best calculated to advance the welfare of the country, and the best interests of his native land lie close to his heart. He is eminently public-spirited and delights to give his aid to any enterprise calculated to benefit city, State or nation. For four years he served as a member of the board of education, and was assessor of Lakeview for nine years. In 1894 he was elected to the office of sheriff of Cook county by a majority of 35,000, and in the discharge of the arduous duties devolving upon him has won the commendation of all concerned. His political career is without a blemish, and, though opposed on account of his political affiliations, those of the opposite party recognize his worth and fidelity. Fraternally he is connected with the Royal League, Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Pythias societies, also the National Union and the Independent order of Foresters. He is also a member of two social clubs, the Marquette and the Chicago Athletic, and is also a popular and esteemed member.

Mr. Pease is a man of domestic tastes and habits, and takes great delight in his family and home. He was happily married in 1884 to Miss Theresa Houlihan, of Chicago, and their union has been blessed with two children: George A., deceased, and Marguerite. On returning to his home he throws aside all business cares and finds in the midst of his little family the comfort and joy which is one of the best means of recreation that can be employed. Various lines of sport administer to his pleasure, and he is much interested in hunting, fishing and yachting. He is a member of the Columbian Yachting Club and the Evanston Shooting Club, and is president of the Lake Poygan Gun Club.

In manner he is free from all ostentation and display, but his intrinsic worth is recognized and his friendship is most prized by those who know him best, showing that his character will bear the scrutiny of close acquaintance. He is a generous-spirited, broad-minded man, a true type of the American spirit and an embodiment of that progress which in the last few years has drawn to this country the admiring gaze of the nations of the world.

LORENZO DOW BRADY,

AURORA.

NO State in the Union can boast of a more heroic band of pioneers than Illinois. In their intelligence, capability and genius they were far above the pioneers of the Eastern States and in their daring and heroism they were equal to the Missouri and California argonauts. Their privations, hardships and earnest labors have resulted in establishing one of the foremost commonwealths in America, the possibilities of which are far greater than those possessed by any of her sister States. The material advancement of the Prairie State is the wonder of the world, and it has been largely secured through the sturdy and intelligent manhood of descendants of Puritans with their moral, intellectual and physical stamina; but their work is nearly complete, and every year sees more new graves filled by those who helped to build an empire, and soon, too soon, will the last of those sturdy pioneers be laid away; but their memory will forever remain green among those who loved them and appreciated their efforts.

The name of the late Lorenzo Dow Brady was perhaps more closely associated with the earlier history of Aurora and Illinois than any other, and his valuable counsel and the activities of his useful manhood of greater moment to the material advancement of his city and State. It is sometimes believed that the name of Brady is of Irish origin, but in the ancestry of our subject any Irish connection is difficult to find. Scotch blood and characteristics are more prominent in the family, and their long residence in America and their intermarriage with the Dutch have obliterated all trace of the Celtic race. On his mother's side the connection is distinct and easily traced. The name of Kipp was originally De Kype. The De Kype family lived for a long period near Alencon, in Bretagne, France. The first of whom there is any mention in history is Ruloff (or Roeloff) De Kype, born in Bretagne, France, in 1510 or 1520. He was a warm adherent of the Guises in France, and took a prominent part in public matters in that section of the country, especially in the civil war between the Catholics and Protestants. On the triumph of the Protestants, under Conde, in the year 1562, his chateau was burned and he was forced to leave the country. With his three sons he sought refuge in the low countries of Holland, where they lived for several years under an assumed name. In the year 1569, with his son Henry, he re-entered France and joined the

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army of the Duke of Anjou, and on March 13, 1569, fell in the fight on the banks of La Charante, near Jarnac. (Duyckinck's Encyclopedia of American Literature, volume II, page 551.) By the care of his son, Jean Baptiste, who was a priest, he was buried in a small church in the neighborhood of Jarnac, where was erected to his memory an altar tomb, which was destroyed with the church during the French Revolution at the close of the last century. The inscription on the tomb mentions him as "Ruloff De Kype, Ecyer (the title designates a gentleman who has the right to a coat of arms), and was surrounded by his coat of arms (Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution, volume I, page 803), which was characterized by two crests,—one a game cock and the other a demi-griffin holding a cross,—both of which crests have been used by different branches of the family in this country.

He left three sons, namely: Henri De Kype, born about 1540; Jean Baptiste, born about 1542; Ruloff (spelled variously, as also Roloff, Roeloff, or Rueloff), born about 1544,—all of them moving to Holland with their father in 1562. Henry died unmarried while serving in the army of an Italian prince; Jean Baptiste was a priest of the church of Rome; and Ruloff died at Amsterdam in the year 1596. He became a Protestant in Holland and seemed to have dropped the French prefix "de." He there married and left one son, Hendrick Kype, born in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1576. On arriving at manhood he took an active part in the Company of Foreign Countries, an association formed in the Netherlands, in 1588, for the purpose of obtaining access to the Indies by a route different from that pursued by Spain and Portugal. They first attempted to sail through the North sea between Europe and Asia in 1594, but were obliged to return home on account of ice. In 1609 they employed Hendrick (or Henry) Hudson to sail westward, with a happier result (Duyckinck's Encyclopedia). Henry Kype came to New Amsterdam in 1635 and in 1642 obtained a tract of land on the north side of Bridge street, New York. It was well known that in many cases members of distinguished families sought in America a field of enterprise and action denied them at home. Hendrick Kype was one of these, and his coat of arms, carved upon stone, was used by his son Jacobus, who built it firmly in the wall over the front door of the house at Kip's Bay in 1655, where it remained until it was torn down in 1851. (Lamb's History of New York City, volume I, page 137.) The arms of the Kip family, as now in use, are found in the windows of the First Dutch Church, Garden street, now Exchange Place. It consists of a chevron in azure and gold. In chief, it contains two griffins, sejante in silver; in base, a sinister male hand displayed in gold. The crest is a demi-griffin, silver, holding in paws a red cross. Motto, Vestigia nulla retrorsum (there is no going back).

Hendrick's name was frequently mentioned in the early records of the colony as a prominent person. He was appointed by Governor Stuyvesant's council, September 25, 1647, one of the board of "nine men" selected from the most notable, honest and respectable of the citizens of the commonalty to assist the director appointed by the governor and council. This office he held in 1649 and 1650. (O'Callahan's History of New Netherlands, volume II, page 37.) The first application for a municipal form of government, made to the Lords of the States General of the United Netherlands, July 26, 1649, in the name and behalf of the commonalty of the New Netherlands, was signed by eleven leading citizens, among which was Hendrick Kype (Broadhead's History of the State of New York, volume I, page 505). In 1657, "in conformity to the laudable custom of the city of Amsterdam in Europe," the "Great Bourgeoisie" was introduced into New Amsterdam to govern it. It was the selection of about twenty families, who formed the great citizenship, the members of which alone were eligible to public office, while the other citizens were in inferior citizenship. Hendrick Kype was enrolled as a Great Burgher, April 11, 1657. These twenty names constituted the aristocracy of New York two hundred and nine years ago. (W. L. Stone's History of New York City, page 31.) In 1656 Hendrick Kype was appointed "Schepen" (or alderman). His name appears April 19, 1665, in the list of citizens who were assessed to pay for the support of the city garrison. Upon the surrender of New Amsterdam to the English in 1664 he took the oath of allegiance, in October of that year. The last mention of his name is in the "Register of the Members of the Dutch Church since 1649," where opposite to it is written in the writing of Dominie Selyus, "Obyt op Kippenburg on the Hudson;" but the date of his death is not given. (Calender's Dutch Historical Manuscripts, page 263.) He was married in 1620, in Amsterdam, to Margaret de Marneil, and had three sons, all born in Amsterdam, Holland, namely: Hendric, born in 1625; Jacobus, born May 15, 1631; and Isaac, born in 1633.

Jacobus, the second son, came with his father and brothers to New Amsterdam in 1635. In December, 1649, he was acting clerk of Governor Stuyvesant's council (O'Callaghan's Register of New Netherlands). On the 27th of January, 1653, he was appointed first secretary to the Council of New Netherlands, resigning June 12, 1657, and was a member of the board of schepens in 1659, 1662, 1663, 1665 and 1673, and was president of the board in 1674. (Holgate's Genealogies, page III.) He was thus described in contemporary letters: "The newly appointed secretary of the province is a young man of spirit and intelligence, handsome and extremely popular." (Lamb's History of New York City, volume I, page 159.) He obtained from the Government a grant on the East river, which was known as Kip's Bay Farm, where he erected in 1665 what was for the next two centuries the family residence and where five generations of the family were born. The house was destroyed in 1840, at which time it was the oldest on Manhattan island. In 1700 one of the ladies of the family planted near a rock in the rear of the house a pear-tree, which was still living in 1858 and bearing fruit. His house in the city was built in 1657, being situated on Garden street, the present Exchange Place, and he is recorded as living in the present Broad street as late as 1684 (Paulding's Affairs and Men of New Amsterdam, page III). In 1686 he was residing "beyond the Fresh Waters,"—the Kip's Bay Farm being the place alluded to. (Collections of the New York Historical Society, second series, volume I, page 398.) He was married to Marie de La Montaigne, a daughter of Hon. Johannes de La Montaigne, Huguenot, who was associated with Governor Keift in the government of the colony. She was born at sea off the island of Madeira, January 26, 1637, and was married in the fort at New Amsterdam, February 24, 1654, in her seventeenth year. Her father died in 1690, and the last notice found of his widow in the books of the Dutch Church where record is given as her acting as sponsor at a baptism, May 22, 1701. Dr. Johannes de La Montaigne was a learned and highly bred Huguenot, who escaped from the rage of religious persecution and found his "Canaan" in the Dutch settlement on Manhattan island. His parents belonged to the "Ancienne Noblesse" of France, a fact which he took pains neither to promulgate nor conceal but which might have revealed itself in a thousand ways if his superior accomplishments and elegant manners had not won universal admiration. He was a widower with four children, upon whom he bestowed great care and attention. He gave them lessons daily and perfected their education in such a manner that his three daughters grew up to be the most attractive women of their day and province, and his son became a man of fortune and position.

His youngest daughter, Marie, became the wife of Jacobus Kip (Lamb's History of New York, volume I, page 83), who left thirteen children, the eldest of whom was Johannes (John), so named for the maternal grandfather, Johannes de La Montaigne. He was born February 3, 1655, and baptized on the 21st day of the same month. He was married September 4, 1681, to Catherine, daughter of Dr. William Hans Kierstedt, who was from Magdeburg, the capital of Saxony. He was one of the earliest physicians and surgeons who settled in New Amsterdam, and came with Governor William Keift in March, 1638. He was married June 29, 1642, to Sara Roelofs, who was born in New Amsterdam, and was a daughter of Anneke Jans (Bogardus), from whom Trinity Church in New York city derives its immense property. His wife attained a greater proficiency in the Indian languages than any other person in the colony, so that in May, 1664, she acted as interpreter for Governor Stuyvesant at the great treaty made by him with the neighboring Indian tribes. She was presented with a large tract of land on the west side of Hudson river by Oritany, chief of the Hackensack and Tappan Indians.

(Broadhead's History of New York, volume I, page 731.) He took a leading part in public affairs and was common-councilman in 1684, and a member of the board of aldermen in 1685, 1687, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1696 and 1697. In 1699 and 1700 he was a member of the province assembly. The Earl of Belmont was then governor of New York. Among the candidates was Johannes Kip, who was opposed to the governor, and in spite of the most determined effort on the part of the authorities he was elected as one of the members from the city. When some one said to Belmont, "The new members all seem to be Englishmen," he replied with a sarcastic smile, "There is Johannes Kip, Rip Van Dam and Jacobus Van Cortland; their names speak Dutch and the men scarcely English." (Lamb's History of New York, volume I, page 731.) Benjamin and Blendina were twin children of Johannes Kip and were born March 21, 1703. Benjamin moved to Westchester county in 1732, where he purchased a four-hundred-acre farm and was justice of the peace under the Colonial government. He married Dorothy Davenport, who died September 3, 1807. He died at Westchester, May 24, 18 . Their son Samuel was born December 16, 1753, married Freelove Totten (or Tattan) and left one daughter, Lydia, who became the wife of John B. Brady, and the mother of our subject, Lorenzo Dow Brady.

John B. Brady removed to New York in 1822 when his eldest son, Lorenzo D., was twelve years of age and where for many years he was employed in banking institutions of that city. In 1842 he moved West and died at Marseilles, Illinois, February 8, 1859, aged seventy-six years. Lorenzo secured a common school education, partly in New Castle, Westchester county, New York, where he was born, January 19, 1810, and partly after he removed with his parents to New York. He soon entered a life of activity, however, and obtained a situation as clerk in a store. At the age of nineteen he began business on his own account, and successfully conducted a grocery store on the northwest corner of Delancy and Cannon streets,—now Sixth avenue and Washington Place,—for a period of five years. He then sold out and entered the wholesale business in paints and oils at No. 40 West street, and continued there until 1837, when he disposed of his business in order to come West to see for himself whether the rose-colored reports of this region could be substantiated. Upon coming to Illinois Mr. Brady located upon a seven-hundred-acre tract of land in Big Rock township, Kane county, and engaged in farming. His commercial inclination did not allow him to remain satisfied with the comparatively quiet life of a farmer, and in 1840 he formed a partnership with George E. Peck, and they together went to Little Rock, Kendall county. The general store conducted by the firm of Peck & Brady was highly profitable and was continued by them until 1842, when Mr. Peck died. The business was then carried on by Mr. Brady alone until 1848, when he removed to Aurora. Here he formed a partnership with Edward R. Allen, under the firm name of Brady & Allen, in the general mercantile business, and now began an activity which came to be of exceeding value to the entire community.

In the fall of 1848 Mr. Brady was elected representative and sent to the Illinois legislature, where his services were of the greatest importance to Aurora and Illinois. He was the author and secured the passage of what was called the Aurora Branch Railroad act, and was largely instrumental in the building of the road thus chartered from Turner Junction to Aurora, a distance of twelve and three-fourths miles. Money in those days was exceedingly scarce, but the subscriptions to the railroad were made promptly when the books were opened, $25,000 being subscribed in twenty-four hours, and $40,000 was secured before spring opened in 1849. The promoters found it necessary, however, to cheapen the construction of the railroad and decided to use strap rails. These they secured on credit from the old Buffalo & Niagara Falls Railroad company, which was then improving its road, and the ties were cut from the timber around Aurora and along the right of way of the road. Thus was built what was to become a section of the foundation of the great Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad.

Seeing that railroad connection with Chicago was an assured fact and that warehouse facilities would be in demand as long as Aurora remained the western terminus of the railroad running from Chicago, Messrs. Brady & Allen, in addition to their store, which they had erected on the northeast corner of Broadway and Main streets, built a large warehouse on La Salle street, near Main, which was destroyed in 1887. The warehouse business was very profitable as was also the general store. In 1854 the firm dissolved partnership, Mr. Brady retaining the store and Mr. Allen the warehouse. Mr. Brady remained in mercantile business until 1871, in which year he sold out. He was the promoter and one of the organizers of the Aurora Fire Insurance company, which was formed in 1865 with a capital of $200,000. The company did an exceedingly successful and profitable business, but was driven into bankruptcy by the great Chicago fire in 1871, paying, however, forty-seven per cent. of its liabilities.

When the banking firm of Albert Jenks & Company failed in 1861 the banking firm of Brady, Hawkins & Allen was established, with sufficient capital and an excellent reputation. They did a very profitable business until the national banking system came into vogue. The firm organized the First National Bank of Aurora, of which Mr. Brady became a heavy stockholder and a director, and with which he continued until he transferred his interests to the Aurora National Bank, which to-day is probably the most popular bank in the city.

Mr. Brady was the first to suggest the erection of the handsome Memorial Building in Aurora, and was president of the Memorial association. He served for many years as school trustee, and on account of his active interest in educational affairs one of the largest edifices in the city, the Brady school, was named in his honor. In recognition of this he afterward contributed largely to perfect its equipment for educational instruction. He was largely instrumental in founding Spring Lake cemetery, gave much of his time and means toward beautifying its ground, and acted for many years as treasurer of the company. He was mayor of the city in 1880. At the time of his death Mr. Brady was an ardent and loyal Republican. He was formerly a free-soil Democrat, but at the birth of the new party he associated himself with it. He was chairman of the first Congressional Republican convention ever held in Illinois, which convened in the Congregational Church at Aurora in September, 1854, when it was claimed that the Republican party of the nation received its name. In religious matters, Mr. Brady was a Unitarian, was actively identified with the People's Church and contributed largely to the erection of its edifice. He was ever one of its chief promoters and was the largest contributor to the fund which was raised for its redecoration and remodeling. He retired to private life some years previous to his death, but his interests were constantly alive on all questions relating to the welfare of his adopted city.

Mr. Brady was married in 1836 to Miss Susanna Fowler, who died in 1844. On the 20th of February, 1845, he was married, in Cincinnati, to Miss Caroline Kennon, a daughter of David and Sophia (Towsley) Kennon, of Plattsburg, New York. She died July 21, 1883. By the latter marriage he had four daughters and one son: Sue, wife of J. J. Fishburn, of Aurora, Illinois; Julia, wife of W. S. Beaupre, who is vice-president of the Aurora National Bank; John L., of Portland, Oregon; Lydia, wife of Dr. C. C. Smith, of Aurora; and Marion, wife of C. H. Haring, also of Aurora.

Mr. Brady's death occurred on Saturday, February 27, 1892, after he had been for a few days prostrated with a stroke of paralysis, from which he was unable to recover owing to his advanced age. His demise closed the life record of one who honored the community in which he lived and who was universally honored and respected by all who knew him. Aurora mourned the death of this prominent man; flags were at half mast and the stores were closed during the funeral service. Expressions of regret were heard on every hand, for all felt that they had sustained a personal bereavement and the city an irreparable loss. He possessed to a full measure all the fine and ennobling qualities for which his ancestors were so noted, and his honesty, integrity, gentleness and purity were a constant source of inspiration to his loving family and friends. Few men have left an example more to be desired than he, and his progressiveness, business ability and the part he took in public affairs will long be felt in municipal business circles in Aurora; for without him that city could scarcely have hoped to attain to the position she now holds as one of the most important and progressive cities in Illinois.

JOHN L. TINCHER,

DANVILLE.

SO long as there are dwellers in this broad land of "The Illinois," so long will the history of such men as John L. Tincher be read with interest. He belonged to that class, limited in numbers but prodigious in strength, who were the leaders in spirit, thought and action in the formative period of our State's history. Perhaps every gathering or community of men has in its midst some one who, when occasion requires, or the exigencies of the case demand, is looked to by the rest as a leader. These men possess that indescribable quality which commands respect, confidence and obedience from others. Mr. Tincher possessed much of this inherent quality. He figured in a period when it took strong men to get to the front and remain there; he helped to develop this section almost from the wilderness to the city he helped formulate the constitution and laws under which we live; and he helped build up and establish the strongest financial institution of which Danville can boast to-day. He was at various periods teacher, merchant, banker, statesman, preacher. His life, though spanning but half a century, was full of action: he was always a busy man. Though of large stature he was never a robust man physically, and his wonderful and incessant mental activity undoubtedly shortened his life; the engine was too powerful for the craft; but his life work was of that character that, though nearly a quarter of a century has elapsed since his untimely decease, his memory is as fresh in the minds of the people, and cherished as fondly, as though months instead of years marked the interval since his departure. It is well to perpetuate and preserve in the libraries of our land the life records of such men.

John L. Tincher was born in Kentucky, October 18, 1821. Eight years later he with his parents came to Vermilion county, Indiana. His mother died when he was very young, and his father before he had attained his majority. What schooling he obtained was mainly through his own efforts. He qualified himself to teach in the district schools, and by teaching and attending school alternately he managed to secure a fair education. When he began casting about for some occupation in life, the business of merchandising suggested itself to him. He was without capital and had to begin at the foot of the ladder. He went to Lafayette, Indiana, and obtained a clerkship in a dry-goods store; later he was employed in a like capacity at Newport, Indiana, in the store of Jones & Culbertson, and in 1843 he came with J. M. Culbertson to Danville, Illinois, and clerked in his store till 1853.

In the meantime he had met, wooed and won the lady who became his wife, and who still lives to cherish and honor his memory. On the 18th of April, 1850, he married Miss Caroline R. Hicks, a native of Indiana, whose mother and father were natives of New York State and Massachusetts, respectively.

In 1853 he engaged in the dry-goods trade on his own account, in company with J. G. English. They prospered in their business venture and the association proved congenial; so they determined to engage in the banking and brokerage business, and the banking house of Tincher & English was established, afterward the First National Bank of Danville, and which is still conducted by Mr. English, the surviving partner.

Although Mr. Tincher came to Danville in the humble capacity of clerk, it was not long until the strong qualities of the man compelled recognition, and from that time till his decease there was scarcely an enterprise of importance inaugurated in the city with which he was not prominently identified. He held many local positions of honor and trust, such as supervisor of the town, member of the school board, etc. He was one of the founders of the gas company; and early recognizing the important part railroads play in the development of a country he became an earnest advocate and promoter in that direction.

He was one of the promoters and stockholders of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes, now Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Railroad; also of the Indianapolis, Urbana, Bloomington & Peoria, now Peoria & Eastern—a part of the "Big Four" system, and was one of the incorporators of the Paris & Danville, now Cairo branch of the "Big Four." In company with his partner, Mr. English, he owned and platted perhaps the major part of the present beautiful little city of Danville.

It was not, however, as a business man alone that Mr. Tincher was prominent. He took an active part in political matters. He was a pleasant, forceful and effective public speaker, and his services were in constant demand in this field of action. In 1864 he was elected to the lower house of the general assembly of Illinois; in 1867 he was elected to the senate, and re-elected to the same important position in 1870. He was also in the latter year chosen as a member of the constitutional convention to revise the constitution and laws of the State, and was one of the most influential members of this distinguished body.

In 1845 he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was soon afterward ordained as a local preacher in that denomination; and, notwithstanding the demands upon his time of constantly increasing business and official responsibilities, he, especially in the latter years of his life, often occupied the pulpit, and always with an earnestness, eloquence and zeal that carried conviction; and was productive of much good. In whatever field of labor he put forth effort, success attended him. Possessed of splendid presence, more than ordinary ability, a genial courtesy of manner which readily won and retained confidence and friendship, he used his remarkable powers wisely and well; and of him it may be truly said that he left the world better for his having lived in it.

We find in his composition a rare combination of man's best qualities. He possessed in a high degree practical business sagacity, charity for the shortcomings of others, generosity to those less favored than himself, and was withal the very soul of honor and honesty. He knew but one method in business or politics— straightforwardness and open dealing. He had no patience with subterfuge or double dealing, and probably no man who knew him had nerve enough to approach him with a dishonest proposition.

He died in harness, and the action taken by his fellow legislators on the occasion of his death, the resolutions passed, the individual expressions of all the members of both houses, attested in the most unmistakable manner the high esteem in which he was held by both his political coadjutors and opponents. Some of the eulogiums seem extravagant, as though words were meaningless to express their grief at his loss; but there can be no question of their sincerity.

His death was quite sudden, and occurred at the Revere House in Springfield, Illinois, December 17, 1871. He died of pleuro-pneumonia and was ill but a few days prior to his decease.

In the earlier years of his residence in Danville he gave considerable attention to society matters. He was a member of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 38, F. & A. M., and was a charter member of Danville Lodge, No. 69, I. O. O. F.

During the exciting period of our Civil war he was a strong Union man and took an active part in enlisting troops, and in the work of the relief committees, etc. The condition of his health forbade his giving his own services in the field. In all matters of general or public interest Mr. Tincher was recognized as the controlling spirit in this community. He left no one to charge him with circumvention, he left no taint upon his memory; but instead he left the results of a successful and well-spent life, and a record which must forever be a source of pride and satisfaction to his descendants.

George W. Newcomb

GEORGE W. NEWCOMB,

CHICAGO.

MORE than forty-three years have passed since this gentleman arrived in Chicago, and he is justly numbered among her honored pioneers and leading citizens. He has been prominently identified with her business interests as a member of the legal profession. His is an honorable record of a conscientious man, who by his upright life has won the confidence of all with whom he has come in contact. He has rounded the psalmist's span of three-score years and ten, and although the snows of several winters have whitened his hair, he has the vigor of a much younger man, and in spirit and interests seems yet in his prime. Old age is not necessarily a synonym of weakness or inactivity. It needs not suggest, as a matter of course, want of occupation or helplessness. There is an old age that is a benediction to all that comes in contact with it, that gives out of its rich stores of learning and experience, and grows stronger intellectually and spiritually as the years pass. Such is the life of Mr. Newcomb, an encouragement to his associates and an example well worthy of emulation to the young.

George Whitfield Newcomb was born in the little village of Putney, Windham county, Vermont, April 12, 1825, and is the youngest of the ten children of Asahel and Lucinda (Sykes) Newcomb. In the sketch of his life printed in the Evening Post the following was written: "If America has an aristocracy of birth, George W. Newcomb may certainly lay claim to being an American of Americans, for his ancestry is directly traceable to the historic William Bradford, first governor of Massachusetts and a member of the Mayflower band of Pilgrims. His line includes many of the founders of this country and particularly of New England. The grandfather, William Newcomb, was a private soldier in the war of the American Revolution, and was with the army of Washington in Pennsylvania when several times it waded the Schuylkill river during a winter's night. He was with the party that rowed General Washington's boat through the icy waters of the Delaware river on the terrible night preceding the battle of Trenton. One of his early ancestors, Lieutenant Andrew Newcomb, was in command of the fortifications for a period during King William's war in the latter part of the seventeenth century; another of his ancestors, John Cunnabell, was a soldier in Captain Turner's company at the Falls fight, which took place near the present town of Bernardston, Massachusetts, in 1676; still another ancestor, whose name is not known to the writer, was engaged in the Falls fight; and one of the descendants received a grant of a lot in the Falls Fight township, above Deerfield, Massachusetts, in consideration of his services. The distinguished military services of Major William Bradford, son of Governor Bradford, Mr. Newcomb's ancestor, in the Colonial wars, are a matter of history. The family has ever been noted for loyalty and fidelity to any trust reposed in them, and these characteristics are among the most marked of the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch.

When three years of age Mr. Newcomb removed with his parents to Whitestown, Oneida county, New York, where his boyhood days were passed and his education was begun. At the age of fourteen he entered Whitestown Academy, and the principal, Rev. Abner W. Henderson, taking an interest in his young pupil, awakened in the latter's mind an ambition to obtain a college education. With this end in view he attended Whitestown Seminary, a preparatory school, which he left to enter the sophomore year of Hamilton College in 1846. He had scarcely matriculated when he accepted an offer of twenty dollars per month and board to teach school at Sherburne, Chenango county, New York, as he was entirely dependent upon his own resources for the means of attending college. He had previously taught in three of the district schools of Whitestown. He re-entered college at the third term of the sophomore year, having meanwhile kept pace with the studies of his class, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in June, 1849. He then served as principal of Ames Academy, of Montgomery county, New York, and it was soon seen that he possessed ability of a high order as an educator, and he was elected to the principalship of the Utica Academy, of Utica, New York, but after serving in that position for a few weeks his health failed and he was obliged to resign. After an illness of several months he regained his strength sufficiently to contemplate a change of climate. Two courses seemed open to him: one was to go into the Southern States and accept an appointment as teacher, there being at that time considerable demand in the South for instructors; the other was to go into the new territory being developed in the West. The latter proved the more attractive and he resolved to seek a broader field of labor in the Mississippi valley.

Accordingly, Mr. Newcomb proceeded by rail to Buffalo, where he took passage on a steamer for Detroit, Michigan, thence traveled over the new Michigan Central Railroad to Chicago, and arrived at the terminus of the line at the foot of Twelfth street on the lake shore in July, 1852. The first object which met his gaze on alighting from the train was a large frame building on which were letters about six feet long indicating that it was the "Southern Hotel," and to this led wagon tracks from different directions over the unmown prairie grass and sand. Mr. Newcomb spent the night there, and the next morning started by rail for Elgin, where for a few days he visited his cousin, John B. Newcomb, one of the early settlers of Kane county. He afterward visited friends in Waukesha, Wisconsin, and upon his return to Chicago found that he had exactly twenty dollars and fifty cents in his pocket. He saw a sign in an employment office, saying that a clerk who could speak German was wanted in a law office; but on entering he was told that the information as to the position would cost him fifty cents. At that time fifty cents seemed to him a large capital, but he finally paid it and was told that the law office was just across the street, and though a German-speaking clerk was preferred, one who could not speak that language would not be declined. Thus he became an employee in the office of Skinner & Hoyne, entering upon his duties as clerk and student at a salary of two dollars per week. It would have been impossible for him to meet his expenses had not Mr. Hoyne gone on a vacation about that time and asked the young clerk to room at his residence and protect his family.

Chicago at that time was a small city just coming into prominence, but it was located advantageously for water communication and gave signs of future greatness. It accordingly was the choice of Mr. Newcomb for a home, and he began life here as stated above. The following year he was admitted to the bar, his license being dated February 7, 1853. After practicing for a short time he was offered and accepted the position of cashier in a private bank established in Chicago by a Pennsylvania gentleman, and remained there for two years, when he entered upon an independent business career. He has given his time and attention mostly to probate court work and to the real-estate branch of the law, such as examining titles, conveyancing, settlement of estates, etc.; while the business of loaning money on real estate security gradually increased so that it occupied the greater portion of his time. The acquaintances which he made while in the bank placed money in his hands to loan after he had severed his connection with the bank, and friends of theirs in the East also trusted Mr. Newcomb with large amounts of money to invest in mortgages. It was at this period that he formed friendships and gained the confidence of persons which endured throughout their lifetime and which prompted them to trust their estates for settlement after their decease to the hands of him whom they had trusted in life and had not found wanting.

While thus engaged he formed the acquaintance of Dr. Swayne Wickersham, from which a friendship sprang that was of an ideal character and was terminated only by death. No one was better able to judge of the character and life of Mr. Newcomb than the Doctor, who knew him so long and intimately. The Doctor left a characteristically short and concise will, consisting of seventy-four words, divided into four clauses, the fourth clause reading as follows: "I appoint my old friend, George W. Newcomb, of Chicago, my executor, and I direct that no bond be required of him; he is an honest man." Much that was laudatory might be justly written of Mr. Newcomb, but what is more eloquent than this simple

J. T. Browning

tribute of one who knew almost his every thought and action? It expresses the general opinion, for all who know him have for him the utmost confidence and highest regard.

The domestic relations of Mr. Newcomb have been most pleasant. On the 1st of February, 1860, he wedded Mary Eliza, eldest child of Azariah Eddy and Harriet M. (Hooker) Eddy, a direct descendant of Rev. Thomas Hooker, of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, one of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut, and the first pastor of the first Congregational Church of that place. She also was descended from Thomas Hart Hooker, a soldier of the Revolution, who before leaving for the war freed his only slave, saying, "I cannot fight for liberty and leave a slave behind." Mrs. Newcomb was a woman of great force of character, brilliant in conversation, energetic, vigorous, full of resources, and, as has been said of her, "a large woman," large in her capabilities, her thoughts and her aspirations, and withal kind and gentle, a devout Christian and perfectly devoted to her husband and children; she was a great sufferer for many years, and during the last years of her life she was an invalid, for the greater part of the time confined to her home, which she brightened by the cheer and happiness which she spread about her. "Perfected through suffering," she passed to the other side September 11, 1892, leaving her husband and six children to mourn her loss and to take encouragement and inspiration from the example of her devoted life. Since 1860 Mr. Newcomb has occupied his comfortable residence at No. 236 Warren avenue, and there his children have all been born. The eldest, Mary Harriette, is the wife of Edward J. Vaughan, of Chicago, a nephew of Canon J. H. Knowles; George Eddy is a well-known lawyer of Chicago; William Henderson was admitted to the bar in June, 1895; Helen Maria and Bessie Jeannette are at home; and Francis Herbert is a student in the Northwestern University at Evanston.

Mr. Newcomb is an esteemed member of the old Tippecanoe Club, the Sons of Vermont, the Illinois Sons of the American Revolution, and in 1895 was made a member of the Society of Colonial Wars. In the days preceding the Civil war he was an ardent abolitionist, and when the Republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery he joined its ranks and has since fought under its banner. He served as supervisor of Cook county under the early township organization, and in 1876 led the Republican ticket as the candidate for Cook county commissioners. How many a man would be wise if wisdom could be purchased, but it can only be obtained through hard labor and earnest application, and the man who wins prominence in any of the learned professions has secured it through merit. Mr. Newcomb is a man of broad general information and ripe scholarship, and to this he has added a thorough knowledge of his branch of the law. Working earnestly for his clients' interests he has advanced his own; but whether it will be beneficial to him or otherwise, no trust reposed in him is ever slighted. A ripe old age, crowned with the fruits of his former toil and honored with the esteem of his fellowmen,—this, in brief, is the record of George W. Newcomb.

JOHN T. BROWNING

MOLINE.

THE subject of this sketch, Hon. John Tillotson Browning, is a native of the Empire State, having been born at Darien, Genesee county, New York, June 11, 1830. His parents were John L. and Lucy (Tillotson) Browning, the former being a farmer and stock dealer of that town. Young Browning passed his early boyhood in his native town, where he attended the common schools, and later studied at Alexander Academy, in Genesee county. After leaving this institution he was employed as a teacher in the district schools in Wyoming and Livingston counties, and then entered the academy at Charlottesville, Schoharie county, where he spent the subsequent year, leaving there in the spring of 1855.

His resources being meager he necessarily was desirous of finding employment, and did so with a New York publishing house, in whose interest he canvassed Montreal and Quebec, selling books and maps. The following winter he entered the law office of Angle & Trimmer, at Rochester, as a student, and spent the ensuing three years in this capacity, part of which time he taught a select school at Moscow, in Livingston county. In the fall of 1858, having passed the necessary examination, he was admitted to the bar, at Rochester, and in December of that year started for the West to enter upon the practice of his profession. A former schoolmate, Robert H. Graham, was living at Moline, where he published a paper, and to that city Mr. Browning went, after debating with himself whether he should go there or to Wisconsin, having been urged to locate in the latter State by another old friend, Charles G. Williams, afterward member of Congress from the Janesville district.

Soon after his arrival at Moline a law partnership was formed between himself and Mr. Graham, which lasted for about two years, or until the outbreak of the great Rebellion, when Mr. Graham entered the army. From that time till 1876 Mr. Browning practiced alone and rose rapidly in his profession. In the latter year he took a former student, W. J. Entrikin, into partnership, and the firm of Browning & Entrikin became the leading law firm of Moline.

In 1884, owing to poor health, our subject was obliged to retire from active practice, although the firm name was and still is unchanged. Since that time he has devoted himself to caring for his property interests, spending part of his time on one of his farms near Moline, where he indulges himself in what was so familiar to him as a boy,—the raising of horses. He is also the owner of other valuable real estate, and is a director and vice-president of Moline's leading financial institution, the First National Bank, and a stockholder and director of the People's Savings Bank, also of the extensive lumber concern of Dimock, Gould & Company, of the same city.

Mr. Browning has been a member of the Republican party since its organization, and active in its affairs. For many years he was attorney for the village of Moline, prior to its incorporation as a city, and was afterward appointed its first city attorney. In 1874-6 he served as a member of the lower house of the Illinois legislature and ably represented his constituents in a body where personal influence counts for so much more than forensic display. He has also served as member of the Republican State central committee.

In local affairs he is prominent and active and has done much toward the advancement of the prosperity of the city of his home, and for some time was one of the trustees of the Moline Public Library.

J. O. CUNNINGHAM,

URBANA.

FORTY-TWO years ago Judge J. O. Cunningham, then a young man, first came to Urbana. Since then, as journalist, attorney, jurist and citizen, he has been an important factor in the development of the town, and no man who has ever lived there has been or is more highly esteemed, or sincerely respected.

He traces his ancestry back to our early colonists in New England. He was the eldest son and child of Hiram W. and Eunice (Brown) Cunningham, and was born in Lancaster, Erie county, New York, December 12, 1830. His mother's people were from the Green Mountain State, and his maternal grandfather built and carried on the first carding and fulling mill in the then Colony of Vermont, before the Revolutionary war. His paternal ancestors were Connecticut people, where they first settled in America some time in the latter half of the seventeenth century. The Judge's father, Hiram W., came with his parents in 1811 to what was known as the Holland Purchase, Erie county, New York. In 1833 he removed to Huron county, Ohio, where he resided till his decease in 1866.

Judge Cunningham obtained his education at the district schools, at the Baldwin Institute, Berea, Ohio, and at Oberlin College. Like most young men of that period just out of school and not yet fully decided on a vocation in life, he took up teaching as the best pursuit for the time being, and was soon in charge of a school at Eugene, Vermilion county, Indiana. In the meantime, in 1852, he began also the study of law. About this time his attention was attracted to Urbana, largely through the medium of a bright and rather superior newspaper of its class published here. He came to Urbana, arriving June 18, 1853. He was practically without capital, but, entering into negotiations with the owner, Colonel W. L Coler, he purchased the newspaper which had attracted his notice on credit, and became proprietor and editor of the Urbana Union. He associated with him a practical printer named Benjamin A. Roney. Later on his partners were G. N. Richards and G. W. Flynn, both of whom were also printers. In the presidential campaign of 1856 he strongly supported Fremont and the Republican ticket.

To be the editor and proprietor of a country newspaper, however, was not the ultima Thule of Judge Cunningham's ambition. He had prosecuted his law studies while conducting his paper, and in 1858 disposed of his newspaper interests and attended the Union Law College at Cleveland, Ohio, where he graduated the following year. Returning to Urbana, he formed a law partnership with J. W. Sim, which continued about five years. As a writer he was vigorous and versatile, and notwithstanding the demands of his law practice he felt attracted to newspaper work, and when Rev. William Munhall conducted the Patriot at Urbana he did more or less editorial work on that sheet; and when Flynn and Richards bought the Union and Gazette in 1864 he assumed editorial charge until 1866, when his constantly increasing law practice forced him to abandon further work in the newspaper field and devote himself exclusively to his profession.

In 1861 he was elected judge of the county court, which office he held with dignity and distinction four years. While occupying this position he saw the necessity for some well considered and carefully prepared treatise on probate law, and a few years later he aided in editing and publishing the well-known work entitled, Practice in the County Court, by Jones and Cunningham.

From 1867 to 1873 he was a member of the board of trustees of the State University, in the location of which at Urbana he had taken a prominent and active part. From 1869 to 1876 his law partner was Hon. William B. Webber. His practice was then conducted alone till 1893, when he associated with him F. H. Boggs, of Urbana. He has devoted himself closely to his professional work and never been a seeker for political honors. During the slavery agitation and war period he was a strong advocate of the principles of the Republican party, but he is too independent in his methods of thought to accept as a dictum the dogmas of any political party further than they are endorsed by his own convictions of right and wrong, and for many years he has been what might be termed independent in political matters. Twice he has been induced to lead the opposition in this county as an independent candidate for State senator, both times running ahead of his ticket and polling more than the full strength of the two opposing candidates. These honors have come to him unsought, as he has no aspirations in that direction, and has been content to give his best efforts undivided to his chosen profession.

He was for many years a director and is still a stockholder in the Illinois Printing Company, of Danville, a large concern which does most of the county printing throughout the State.

He was married at Bainbridge, Ohio, October 13, 1853, to Miss Mary McConoughey, a most estimable lady, who still survives; and while their own hearthstone has not been gladdened by the presence of their own children, yet in the years to come many generations of children may have cause to cherish and bless their memory.

Both Judge and Mrs. Cunningham have for many years been devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and when in 1894 the session of the Illinois conference was held at Champaign a board of nine persons was appointed charged with the duty of securing property suitable for a deaconesses' home, Judge and Mrs. Cunningham went before the board and tendered as a gift for that purpose their beautiful and commodious home. The nature, intent and purpose of the gift is best set forth in the proposition which they made to the board in the following language:

> To the Conference Board of the Illinois Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, charged with the work of the establishment of a deaconess' home:
>
> Dear Brethren and Sisters:—We are the owners, in fee simple, free of incumbrance, of our home near Urbana, which consists of fifteen acres of land, upon which are situated a two-story brick house, with mansard story, the house having in all fourteen rooms, three halls, a bath room, supplied with hot and cold water, ample closets, with cellar and ice-house; also a brick gardener's cottage of three rooms and a cellar; both of which houses are under metal roofs, and have contiguous thereto ample barns with carriage room; also three wells, three cisterns, a steel windmill, pump and elevated tank from which the lawn and buildings are supplied with water. This property we desire to give as a free gift to some benevolent purpose, where God's poor shall be the beneficiaries; our preference favoring orphan and dependent children.
>
> In canvassing the question, who shall be the almoner of our humble bounty, our minds first turn to the church which bears our names upon its record as the most suitable agency to be selected. The purpose which called into existence your board also highly commends itself to our minds and judgment, and we see no reason why that devoted sisterhood which has lately been organized to meet the later needs of our civilization may not appropriately share a home with the poor waifs who by death or other casualty are cast upon the care of the church.
>
> We therefore first make you the offer to convey this property, our beloved home for a quarter of a century, as a free gift to the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to receive the title and administer the trust, without other conditions than these: That it shall forever be kept as a deaconess' and children's home; hoping and praying that it shall not only most abundantly meet these needs of the church, but that it shall in some degree turn the attention of the church and its members to the pressing demands made upon it in our day and in our midst, for the care and nurture of our own poor.
>
> J. O. CUNNINGHAM,
>
> MARY M. CUNNINGHAM.
>
> Thanksgiving Day, 1894.

The interest of the charity itself, and the motives that inspired the noble act, are too plainly evident to need comment. Many successful men and women have given bountifully of their surplus to others less fortunate; but how many have been willing to give up forever, without recompense other than the satisfaction of doing good, their home, around which cluster all the sacred memories belonging to that hallowed spot for a quarter of a century! Surely such people deserve a record on the pages of their country's history.

Judge Cunningham has always been a student of books and of human nature. He is broad in his views and liberal in his judgments, strong in his convictions and earnest in his views. He is a lawyer of recognized ability, a citizen of unimpugned morals and integrity. Self-willed but not obstinate, a strong, stalwart character whose life record will bear the closest scrutiny without suffering criticism, such men leave a lasting impress for good, and the story of their lives cannot fail to exert a beneficial influence on the youth of succeeding generations.

GILPIN MOORE,

ROCK ISLAND.

GILPIN MOORE was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1831, and is the son of Hibbard and Jane (Ganthrop) Moore, who were Quakers and of English and Scotch descent respectively. Our subject passed his early boyhood in his native state, where he attended the local school until he was fourteen years of age, when he removed to Rock Island, where his father, who was by occupation a blacksmith, had been for seven years. Here the young man continued his schooling, and then entered his father's shop, where he remained until he was

Gilpin Moore

eighteen years old. At this time it became evident that he was possessed of much more than ordinary mechanical ability, and he therefore apprenticed himself for a term of three years to a machinist in Rock Island. When his term of apprenticeship expired he was in entire charge of the shop as superintendent, a position he continued to fill most acceptably until 1864, establishing in the meantime a reputation as an inventor of ability.

In the latter named year he became associated with the great plow factory of Deere & Company, with which he has been closely identified ever since. In 1868, when the concern was incorporated, he became interested as a stockholder, and later one of the company's directors, an office he still holds. During this period he for some time was vice-president of the company. His duties are the general superintendency of the mechanical department of the works, and as such he has been an important factor in the prosperity of the establishment. His early training under his father, and the opportunities since afforded him at the practical working of machinery, his schooling in mechanism, drafting and designing, all tended toward the development of the inventive genius which he possessed, and he has taken out a large number of patents, one of the most noted of which is the Gilpin Sulky Plow, which is known in all parts of the world. Improvements in existing agricultural implements have also been made by him, and his value to the great concern with which he has been identified cannot be overestimated. The scope of his genius extends beyond the invention of plows and cultivators, and he has given to the world engine improvements of all descriptions, and he also designs almost all of the machinery used by Deere & Company. He is a thorough worker and applies himself closely to his business.

Politically Mr. Moore is a Republican. He has found time to travel extensively, and has been in every State in the Union excepting Maine and Oregon, and has spent some time in the various European countries. In religious belief he is a Presbyterian.

Mr. Moore was married at Rock Island, March 3, 1853, to Miss Ludica Crisswell, a native of Indiana, and they have had four children, viz.: Truesdale L., of Kansas City; Charles E., now on an extended tour abroad; Adah, now Mrs. W. H. Martin, of Davenport; and Anna, who resides at home. Mrs. Moore died on the 11th day of March, 1894, and her loss was a most severe blow to her husband, for she had been a helpmeet in all that the term implies. During their long and happy married life her sympathy nerved his arm in the discharge of his duties, her smiles brightened his future prospects. Her intelligence, refinement and accomplishments won for her loyal and devoted friends to whom her death came as a personal sorrow. Mr. Moore's residence is one of the handsomest in the tri-cities, and was erected in 1884. It is located in Rock Island, about midway between the business centers of that city and Moline, situated well back from the avenue and surrounded by spacious and well-kept lawns that add materially to its beauty.

DANIEL HEENAN,

STREATOR.

CANADA has furnished to the United States many bright, enterprising young men who have left the Dominion to enter the business circles of this country with its more progressive methods, livelier competition and advancement more quickly secured. Among this number is Mr. Heenan. He inherited somewhat of the strong, rugged, persevering and plodding characteristics developed by his earlier environment, which coupled with the livelier impulses of his Celtic blood made him at an early day seek wider fields in which to give full scope to his ambition and industry—his dominate qualities. He found the opportunity he sought in the freedom and appreciation of the growing western portion of the country. Though born across the border, he is a thorough American in thought and feeling, and is patriotic and sincere in his love for the stars and stripes. His career is identified with the prosperous city of Streator, where he has acquired fortune and where he is an honored and respected citizen.

Daniel Heenan was born in the town of Indiana, Haldimand county, Canada, December 16, 1839, and is a son of James and Ann (Byrnes) Heenan. He was reared in the place of his nativity and acquired a common-school education, which was supplemented by a course in the Toronto high school. At the age of seventeen he entered upon his business career as a clerk in a general store in his native town. As a boy he was bright and industrious and early showed special aptitude for business. By the time he was twenty-two years of age he had saved from his earnings enough money to embark in business for himself, and in 1862 opened a general mercantile store in the town of Indiana, and was soon at the head of a successful and constantly growing business.

In the same year Mr. Heenan was married to Miss Jane White, of Canada, the wedding being celebrated in Buffalo, New York. In the year 1866, believing that he could win success much more rapidly in the United States, he crossed the border into this country and took up his residence in Ottawa, Illinois, where he formed a partnership for the sale of general merchandise with P. T. Burke, under the firm name of Burke & Heenan, the connection continuing until 1872. Within that time they had established a branch house fully conducted. In 1872 the firm became D. Heenan & Company, and the business was removed to that place. The success which has attended this enterprise seems almost phenomenal, for Mr. Heenan has built up the largest retail mercantile business in the State outside of Chicago,his sales amounting to at least five hundred thousand dollars annually. His patronage comes from a territory many miles in extent. The establishment would do credit to a city many times the size of Streator, as it is complete in all its departments and up with the times in every particular. The business policy which Mr. Heenan has maintained has brought him his prosperity. He is methodical and systematic and the plans which he has pursued commend themselves to the judgment and respect of all.

Since his arrival in Streator its growth has been largely promoted by him and he has been an important factor in its prosperity and advancement. The man who establishes on a firm basis and conducts a large and paying enterprise does more for a city than he who gives large sums of money for its embellishment, for the former furnishes the means of livelihood to many and promotes commercial activity, which is essential to the welfare of any community. In connection with his mercantile interests, Mr. Heenan is the president of the Streator Hotel Company, and a director of the City National Bank.

In his political views Mr. Heenan is a Democrat, and has been active in promoting the best interests of his party. He is a member of the Democratic State central committee, and is serving as a member of the State prison commission by appointment of Governor Altgeld. He holds membership in the Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic Church. He lost his wife in 1890, and has no children. He is a man of fine appearance, of genial disposition and affable manners, and is a keen and sagacious business man.

In everything pertaining to the upbuilding of Streator Mr. Heenan takes an active part and is a liberal contributor to the enterprises which insure its progress. He is a self-made man in the fullest sense of that oft-misused term, his prosperity in life being due to his industry and integrity. Fortune has certainly dealt kindly with Daniel Heenan, for all the blessings that fall to man on earth seem to be his. His life is a living illustration of what ability, energy, force of character can accomplish, and the city and State have been enriched by his example. It is to such men that the West owes its prosperity, its rapid progress and its advancement.

Gilbert Moorhuff

GILBERT WOODRUFF,

ROCKFORD.

THE financial and commercial history of Illinois would be very incomplete and unsatisfactory without a personal and somewhat extended mention of those whose lives are interwoven so closely with the industrial and financial development of the State.

When a man, or a select number of men, have set in motion the occult machinery of business, which materializes into a thousand forms of practical utility, or where they have carved out a fortune or a name from the common possibilities, open for competition to all, there is a public desire, which should be gratified, to see the men, so nearly as a portrait and a word artist can paint them, and examine the elements of mind and the circumstances by which such results have been achieved.

The subject of this sketch finds an appropriate place in the history of those men of business and enterprise in the State of Illinois, whose force of character, whose sterling integrity, whose fortitude amid discouragements, whose good sense in the management of complicated affairs and marked success in establishing large industries and bringing to completion great schemes of trade and profit, have contributed in an eminent degree to the development of the vast resources of this noble commonwealth. His career has not been helped by accident or luck, or wealth or family or powerful friends. He is, in its broadest sense, a self-made man, being both the architect and builder of his own fortune.

Gilbert Woodruff was born in Watertown, New York, November 20, 1817, the son of Frederick and Lodema (Andrus) Woodruff. His early life was the usual quiet, uneventful one which the people of that locality led at that period, and his early education only such as could be obtained at the neighboring district school, which he attended in the winter season, while in the summer months he assisted his father in the cultivation of his farm. His school days terminated while he was very young, and he then engaged in business for himself, opening a grocery at Watertown, with small capital. Six months later he sold out and opened a larger store, which he conducted with success for the subsequent two years and a half. Knowing that the foundation of all wealth is land, he carefully invested the profits of his business in real estate, and as time rolled on erected buildings on his properties. Among other structures erected by him was the Washington Hall block, in Watertown. While a resident of Watertown Mr. Woodruff had loaned money to parties in Iowa and Wisconsin, and had invested in lands in those States. In 1857 he left his native town and removed to Dubuque, Iowa, at that time the busiest and most important place on the upper Mississippi. He remained at Dubuque but a year, and in 1858 went to Rockford, where for three years he was engaged in the real estate business.

He changed his Iowa and Wisconsin lands for property in and around Rockford, and within a very short time he was the owner of forty farms in Winnebago and Ogle counties.

In 1871 he became active in the organization of the Rockford National Bank, and was elected its president, an office he still holds. His ability as a financier and his conservative policy of management have had the result of bringing the Rockford National to a position second to none in point of soundness and success. In 1873 he was instrumental in the founding of the well-known Forest City Fire Insurance Company, of which corporation he is now the president. In 1875 he organized the Forest City Furniture Company, one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the place, and in the same year he built a large plow factory, now merged into the furniture company. Two of the finest business blocks in Rockford were erected by Mr. Woodruff—one of which is occupied by the Rockford National Bank. The other is directly across the street therefrom. He also laid out Woodruff's addition, and was especially active in inducing manufacturing establishments to locate there.

In the prosperity of the city of his home he has been an invaluable factor: no man has done more toward building up the city of Rockford than he, and his public spirit and his progressive ideas have been of inestimable value to the community, while to public enterprises and to every effort looking toward the advancement of his fellow citizens he contributes with an open hand, and is a prime mover in most of them. In religious matters Mr. Woodruff, while making no ostentatious parade of his views, is a firm believer in the doctrine of Christianity as taught by the Congregational Church, of which he is a member, and of which he has been a trustee. He is a trustee of the Rockford Female Seminary.

Politically he is a strong Republican, and was elected in 1873 mayor of his city, and re-elected in 1874, serving as such until 1875. Yet he is in no sense a politician. The peaceful, quiet walks of business life, undisturbed by outside causes, are far more to his liking, and here he has been successful, and here has been the true sphere of his usefulness.

Mr. Woodruff has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was united in 1842, was formerly Miss Nancy Fay. The children of this union are: Sarah, now Mrs. Parmele; Volney D., connected with the Forest City Furniture Company; Emma, the wife of D. H. Ferguson; William F., cashier of the Rockford National Bank; and Alice, now Mrs. Emerson. In 1878 Mr. Woodruff married Mrs. Augusta Ann Todd, a lady of many noble qualities of mind and heart. Their residence is one of the most beautiful in Rockford. The house is surrounded by spacious, well-kept grounds, wherein grow flowers and shrubbery, making a truly idyllic home.

From the brief outline herewith presented some idea may be gained of Mr. Woodruff's personality. He is a man to whom the most envious can scarcely grudge success, so well has he earned it, so admirably does he use it, so entirely does he lack pride of purse. He is kind, unaffected and approachable, and every comer has a claim upon his courteous attention. He is always ready to aid and relieve suffering and distress, and many a man now in active business has cause to remember with gratitude the timely assistance of Mr. Woodruff, which made success possible. His integrity stands as an unquestioned fact in his history. Endowed by nature with a sound judgment and an accurate discriminating mind, he has not feared that laborious attention to business so necessary to achieve success, and this essential quality has ever been guided by a sense of moral right which would tolerate the employment only of the means that would bear the most rigid examination, by a fairness of intention that has neither sought nor required disguise.

Mr. Woodruff has rounded the psalmist's span of three-score years and ten, with mental and physical vigor unimpaired, overcoming the ordinary and usual cares and weaknesses of age by active interest and participation in the living issues and affairs of the day. Surrounded at his home by those who are his warm personal friends, and favorably known by hosts of men who for over a third of a century have transacted business with him, his career is one to which his family and his friends may refer with just pride

He stands to-day in his mature years—a strong man—strong in the consciousness of well-spent years, strong to plan and perform, strong in his credit and good name, and a worthy example for young men to pattern after, as showing what intelligence and probity may accomplish in the way of success in life.

The institutions he has founded, and with whose success his name will ever be associated, will stand long after he has passed from the scenes of his earthly labors, as monuments to his energy and ability, and a visible proof of what he was able to accomplish during a long life of honorable activity.

JOHN ANDERSON,

CHICAGO.

WHO does not know John Anderson, the publisher of the Skandinaven? Among the old Norwegian settlers in Chicago no man is better known and more popular, and few Norwegians in America have been in a position to accomplish more for their people than he has. As the founder and leader of the oldest and most powerful Scandinavian newspaper in America, he has exercised a potent influence in the development of the elder and younger generations of his countrymen.

John Anderson was born in 1836, on Voss, near Bergen, Norway, and came to this country in 1845 with his parents and two brothers in a small vessel, Olaf Kyrre, making the trip in about five weeks, a comparatively fast trip for those days. None of his brothers ever reached Chicago, the new village on the shore of Lake Michigan. The one died while crossing the Atlantic, and the other on the journey from New York to Buffalo.

At that time Chicago was not much of a city. The bulk of the population lived on the north side along Kinzie street, while on the south and west sides only a few houses were scattered around here and there. The climate was unhealthful and many hardships were to be endured. On his arrival at the "windy city" the little Norwegian was taken sick and kept the bed for half a year. On recovering he commenced going to school, but the immigrants had to live on scanty fare those days. Everybody, down to the youngest, had to contribute his share to the support of the family.

John started in as a business man at once. Rising up at four o'clock in the morning, he peddled yeast and fish until it was time to go to school, and in the evenings he sold apples. He has the honor of being the first fruit peddler in Chicago. Later on he became a newspaper carrier, in which humble pursuit he also may claim to be a pioneer. He always thought it a great thing to be a typesetter, and after having distributed his papers in the evening he used to return to the composing room, where he learned to set type. It did not take him long to become a full-fledged type-setter. He then obtained a position on the Chicago Tribune, where he remained without interruption for fourteen years, until he went into business for himself.

In 1866 he commenced, in partnership with Knud Langsland, the publication of the Skandinaven. This enterprise proceeded slowly from the start, the persevering proprietors gaining ground little by little. But then came the fire of 1871 and destroyed everything but the subscription list, which Mr. Anderson was fortunate enough to save. With this and five hundred dollars' worth of type, which he bought on credit, he started in anew, and since then he has always been successful in his enterprises. Skandinaven has to-day a larger circulation than any other paper printed in the Scandinavian language, and its character as the leading Scandinavian paper is recognized by the English press by frequent quotations. The John Anderson Publishing Company has now the largest Norwegian-Danish bookstore and publishing house in America and one of the largest job printing establishments in the city.

Mr. Anderson has seen the village grow up to be the great city of Chicago, and by his honest perseverance he has obtained a share of the wealth created here; but he has acquired it by dint of hard work. He started empty-handed and has only his own energy, thoughtfulness, love of work and perseverance to thank for what he is to-day. He has speculated in real estate to a limited extent, and has always met with success. But it is in the establishment and building up of his paper that he has done the work of his life, and he has had the fortune to see his work bear fruit. He is now in comfortable circumstances, residing on the North Side, on Cleveland avenue, in a fine house which he built a few years ago. A point which has to a great extent helped him in his undertakings is his strict and unfaltering adherence to his promises.

There is hardly any Norwegian whose acquaintance among his countrymen in the Northwest is wider than John Anderson's. Although hardly more than a new settlement when John Anderson first came, Chicago soon became one of the political centers of the country. This was to a great extent due to the fact that Illinois produced the great leader in the fight against slavery. John Anderson joined heart and soul the young Republican party, and was an abolitionist through and through. Personally he knew the great leaders of the party,—Lincoln, Seward, Grant, Colfax, and Logan,—and still recalls vividly the picture of that great epoch with its strong characters. He has always been much interested in public questions, and has often acted as delegate to Republican conventions; but he has never been a candidate for a public office.

In spite of his restless energy and activity, Mr. Anderson is of a retiring disposition. But he has been tried by his fellow citizens and they know his worth. He was for three successive terms the president of the Old Time Printers' Association, an organization counting as members most of the leading newspaper men in Chicago; twice the president of the Norwegian Old Settlers' Association, and also president of the Leif Erikson Memorial Association.

His mother, Mrs. Laura Anderson, is still living, hale and hearty. She is eighty-four years old. His father died in the cholera epidemic in 1849. In this year and in 1850 and 1852 he was suffering from cholera himself, but pulled through every time.

He has been married twice. Of the two children of the first marriage only a son is living. By the second marriage he has had four children, of whom three, a daughter and two sons, are living.

WILLIAM HANNA,

MONMOUTH.

PROMINENT among the energetic, far-seeing and successful business men of central Illinois is the subject of this sketch. His life history most happily illustrates what may be attained by faithful and continued effort in carrying out an honest purpose. Integrity, activity and energy have been the crowning points of his success, and his connection with various business enterprises and industries have been a decided advantage to this section of Illinois, promoting its material welfare in no uncertain manner.

William Hanna is a native of Fayette county, Indiana. He was born on the 19th of June, 1827, and is a son of John and Sarah (Crawford) Hanna, the third in order of birth in their family of eleven children. Back to Ireland he traces his ancestry, and mingled with the blood of his ancestors was that of a Scotch family. His father was born in South Carolina, in January, 1799, and died at the age of sixty-four years, while his wife, who was born in Virginia, in 1802, died in 1852. In 1835 the family left the old home in the Hoosier State and came to Illinois, taking up their residence in Warren county, which was then an almost unbroken wilderness. They had the usual experiences and hardships of frontier life, and William, who was a youth of eight years at the time of their arrival, acquired his education in a primitive log schoolhouse. He continued his studies until eighteen years of age, pursuing his lessons through the winter season, while during the remainder of the year he aided his father in the cultivation of the old home farm, which was situated twelve miles northwest of Monmouth. Who would have thought that the boy trudging off to school and conning his lessons on a rude bench in a log building would one day become one of the most wealthy, successful and prominent business men of central Illinois?

When Mr. Hanna was a young man of twenty-two he left the old home to seek a fortune in the West, driving an ox team across the "plains" in 1849. Gold had been accidentally discovered in California, and there was a rush to that State by hundreds who anticipated securing a fortune with little labor and in a very short time. He carried on a ranch on Feather river, mined on the Yuba and American rivers, and after collecting a few thousand dollars in gold during his two years' residence on the Pacific slope he returned to Illinois in 1851, and engaged in farm-

Wm Hanna

ing in his own interests, following that pursuit until 1867.

In July of that year the Weir Plow Company was incorporated and Mr. Hanna became one of its stockholders and was made its cashier, a position which he filled continuously until 1892. It had at first a paid-up capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, but the field proved a good one for such an undertaking and the business so rapidly increased that within the first fourteen years the capital stock was enlarged to five hundred thousand dollars, and the surplus in August, 1875, to five hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. Prior to 1886 the company had paid in dividends two hundred and ninety thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

DIVIDENDS MADE BY THE WEIR PLOW COMPANY.

1875	$40,375
1876	25,000
1879	50,000
1880	25,000
1881	25,000
1883	25,000
1884	25,000
1886	75,000
Total dividends prior to Nov., 1886	$290,375

In 1886 Mr. Hanna bought out Mr. Weir's interest in the business, became president and treasurer of the company and continued to serve in those capacities until 1892, when, wishing to retire in a degree from active business labors, he sold a three-fourths interest in the concern to Martin Kingman, C. A. Jamison, G. H. Schimpff and A. L. Carson, of Peoria, Illinois. He is now, however, one of its directors. The business has kept abreast of the times in every particular, improvements being constantly added, and the Weir plow has ever been kept at its high position as one of the best farm implements on the market. Mr. Hanna has ever carried on to successful completion whatever he undertakes, and when he formed a connection with this business he went upon the road as its traveling representative, continuing in the sales in this way for seven years. More than half a million dollars' worth of plows are turned out annually, and the business has become one of the most extensive and important industries in this section of the State, furnishing employment to nearly six hundred workmen, and thereby extensively promoting the material welfare of the city of Monmouth.

The business ability of Mr. Hanna has been by no means limited to one line of undertaking. He demonstrated his powers as a successful financier by his capable management of the Monmouth National Bank, of which he became president in 1872, serving for ten years. He is president of the Monmouth Mining & Manufacturing Company, which makes sewer pipe, drain tile, fire brick, etc., and employs about one hundred and thirty men now (1895). He is also president of the Monmouth Pottery Company, which owns the largest and best equipped pottery works in the world, the present capacity being six million gallons yearly, and also president of the Monmouth Blanket and Saddlery Company. He is president of the Maple City Soap Works, which were incorporated in 1890 by Mr. Hanna and his son. The present capacity is twelve thousand pounds daily, and the business is steadily increasing, a large demand now coming from the East for this commodity, and an order recently for fifty boxes to go to Honolulu.

In providing railroad facilities he has also been an important factor. In company with a Mr. Phelps, a lawyer, he built the Iowa Central Railroad from Peoria to Keithsburg. It furnishes additional shipping facilities to the city and therefore materially promotes the welfare of the country through which it passes by competition in freights. Mr. Hanna was president of the road until after the work of construction was completed, when he sold out to the Iowa Central Company.

On the 26th of June, 1851, Mr. Hanna was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Finnley, of Warren county, daughter of James Finnley, a pioneer settler, who located here in 1832. Three children were born to them, but one of them, Sarah F., died in infancy. The others are James Ross, who is now vice-president of the Sewer Pipe Company and also of the Monmouth Pottery Company, and, like his father, a leading business man of Monmouth; and Mary J. E., wife of W. D. Brereton, secretary and treasurer of the Monmouth Pottery Company.

In his political views Mr. Hanna was born and bred a Democrat, but on account of "Grover's" views on the money question he left the ranks of that party and joined the Prohibition party. He held the office of mayor of Monmouth for two terms, and then declined further honors in that line. The cause of education has ever found in him a stalwart friend, ready to advance its interests. He is a trustee of the Warren County Library, also of Lombard University of Galesburg, Illinois, and is deeply interested in any public enterprise calculated to benefit the city. He has been deeply interested in church work, and is a Universalist in faith; but as there is no Universalist church in Monmouth, he is a liberal supporter of the United Presbyterian church, of which his wife has been a consistent member for fifty-eight years, and is active in the work of the home and foreign missionary societies. He has traveled extensively throughout the United States, visiting the principal cities, and through his varied business experience, travel and observation he has become a man of broad general information and of liberal and progressive views. He has made an untarnished record and unspotted reputation as a business man. In all places and under all circumstances he is loyal to truth, honor and right, justly valuing his own self-respect as infinitely more preferable than wealth, fame and position. In those finer traits of character which combine to form that which we term friendship, which endear and attach man to man in bonds which nothing but the stain of dishonor can sever, which triumph and shine brightest in the hour of adversity,—in those qualities he is royally endowed.

MILTON W. MATHEWS,

URBANA.

ON Tuesday, May 10, 1892, there passed away at his home in Urbana, while yet in the prime of manhood, one of the brightest, strongest, most gifted sons Illinois ever had,—teacher, lawyer, orator, editor, statesman,—a brilliant success in each field of endeavor. His wonderful ability and remarkable qualities were just beginning to be widely known and respected when his career was terminated by death. He stood just upon the threshold of national reputation, honors and achievement. Many men of worldwide fame possessed fewer of the qualities that command success and those in less degree than he. What may be termed the leading events of his life were, briefly, as follows:

He was the son of John R. and Mary Mathews, natives of Ohio; was born in Clark county, Illinois, March 1, 1846; was reared on a farm, and received a common-school and academic education. In April, 1865, he came to Champaign county and taught school at what is known as Yankee Ridge. He determined upon law as his profession, and while engaged in teaching employed his spare hours in the study of the law. This course of self-instruction he supplemented by a course of study in the office of George W. Gere, Esq., of Champaign.

He was the embodiment of activity and energy, possessing a bright, quick mind, with retentive memory. He rapidly mastered the intricacies of the law and was admitted to practice in 1867. Soon thereafter he formed a copartnership with his preceptor, which continued about two years. In connection with his law practice he also held a position under the government in the internal revenue service. In 1873 he was appointed master in chancery, and held this office nine years in succession, during which time he was often called to pass upon legal questions of the most intricate character.

As was his wont in all things he undertook, he gave every detail his most careful consideration, and discharged the duties of his office to the utmost satisfaction of the court and bar of the county. In 1876 he was nominated by the Republican party for State's attorney, and, though opposed by the combined vote of the Democratic and independent parties concentrated in favor of the opposing candidate, was elected by a large majority. He proved a most efficient man for the place, and was a veritable terror to evil-doers. In this position, as in all others in life, he was thoroughly in earnest, and with his knowledge of the law and his keen insight into the motives and actions of men he readily swept aside the fabrics of sophistry woven as a cocoon around a criminal, and laid bare before the merciless gaze of justice the naked truth. The affairs of the county were never better managed in this direction than under his prosecution during his two terms of office, for upon the expiration of his first term he was re-elected to another term of four years, retiring in 1884.

In 1888 he was nominated for State senator and elected by a majority greater by several hundreds than his party had been able to give any candidate since 1872. Here in the councils of State was the first great opportunity that had come to him to exercise to their utmost the marvelous abilities with which nature had endowed him. He was a born leader of men, and in this august body his qualities were quickly recognized. He at once took first rank, and though only a new member in the body, was elected *pro tempore* president of the senate, an honor almost unprecedented under the circumstances. The measures he advocated always met with warm and cordial support, and he proved a most able and efficient representative of his district and especially of the great interests of the State University, an institution in which he has always taken much interest and pride, and which his efforts had done so much to strengthen and build up.

Early in his term as senator he was appointed by Governor Fifer a member of his staff with the commission of colonel; and it may truly be said in passing that he won and retained the complete and unqualified confidence of the chief executive, and was one of his closest advisers and counselors. During all this period of active political life he maintained his leadership at the bar, and in 1879 added to his responsibilities and labors by purchasing and assuming editorial charge of the Champaign County Herald, thus adding to his other pursuits that of journalist. In this field he met with the same pronounced success which had been vouchsafed him in other fields of labor.

As editor of this paper he was a competitor of one of Illinois' brightest newspaper men, the late George Scroggs, and the test was a crucial one. Mr. Mathews proved himself fully equal to the emergency. Under his management and control the Herald became perhaps the best and most successful county newspaper in the State. Newspaper men are themselves the best judges of merit in their profession, and as an evidence of their recognition and appreciation of this newcomer in the field of journalism they twice elected him president of the Illinois State Editorial Association, and twice sent him as their representative to the National Association.

Mr. Mathews was a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. The affairs of the order were in bad shape, dissensions had arisen, factional troubles threatened the very life of the order. In this emergency the wiser heads began casting about for a modern Moses to lead them out of the wilderness. At a national meeting of the order held at Springfield, Illinois, in 1890, he at once took a commanding position in the councils of the convention, and by his winning manners, wise suggestions and splendid oratory succeeded in harmonizing the factions, bringing order out of chaos, winning the confidence of the delegates, and when the officers for the succeeding term were elected he was made one of the directors. At the first meeting of the board he was made chairman, and continued in this important position during all the sittings of the board. By his great business ability he succeeded in straightening out the tangled affairs of the order and placing them upon a firm and solid business basis; and it may truly be said that the prosperous condition of this order today is due more to his efforts than to those of any other one man.

Soon after his advent in professional life, October 21, 1869, he married Miss Julia R. Foote, of Urbana. The wife survives him with two children: Loueva Mae, born August 6, 1871; and Clyde M., born December 22, 1878. Mr. Mathews died, as before stated, May 10, 1892. He had been ailing for some time prior to his decease, suffering three severe attacks of inflammatory rheumatism. This finally affected his heart, and in the very prime of a vigorous and eminently useful manhood he was called away. At the time of his death he was a member of the Illinois senate, president of the Republican Editorial Association of Illinois, chairman of the board of directors of Modern Woodmen, editor and proprietor of the Champaign County Herald, and one of the most prominent attorneys of the state.

It is difficult to write truthfully and justly of a man like Senator Mathews without being open to the charge of attempted eulogy, for whatever may be written must if truthful be eulogistic. In whatever relation or position in life he may be viewed he was more than an ordinary man. Possessed of a fine physique, a noble and dignified bearing, a frank, open, intellectual countenance, with a genial, hearty manner, he was a man who in any company of men would at once attract and hold attention and command respect and homage. In whatever he undertook in life he proved successful. This is saying much, but in whatever he undertook he brought all the force, earnestness and ability of his nature to achieve. As a lawyer he understood thoroughly not only the statute enactments but also the basic underlying principles on which law is founded. As an advocate he was earnest, forcible, logical, eloquent. As an editorial writer he was graphic, brilliant and incisive. He was perhaps the leading orator of his State.

He had a fund of apt anecdote, an inexhaustible and choice vocabulary, and that indescribable art of claiming the attention of an audience and swaying them as he chose. With all these remarkable powers there is not a man living who can accuse him of wielding his power for any other than pure and laudable ends. As a lawyer he was above pettifogging or intrigue. As a senator he was accorded the leadership by unanimous and tacit consent immediately upon his appearance in that body.

There was not a petty or narrow trait in his character. His home life was an ideal one. He was thoroughly devoted to his family, and they to him, and in the home circle his happiest hours were spent. One who knew him long and well says of him, "He was the most perfect specimen of noble manhood I ever saw."

The esteem in which he was held by all men wherever he was known was amply attested at his death. Telegrams of condolence poured in from all directions. The funeral services were held in the Military Hall, at the University of Illinois, and was attended by the largest concourse of people that ever assembled on such an occasion in this part of the State, and this notwithstanding there was a steady downpour of rain and whosoever paid this last tribute of respect did so at great personal inconvenience. The governor of the State with his staff and the chief officers of State attended in a body. Distinguished citizens from all parts of Illinois and from surrounding States were present.

Resolutions of sympathy, respect and condolence were passed by the senate and house, by the city councils of Urbana and Champaign, by the Bar Association and Press Association; and during the session of the head camps of the Order of Woodmen held at Omaha an evening was set apart with the special object of allowing the members of his beloved order to give expression to their sentiments with reference to his life and services as a member of that order. Resolutions were passed. An eulogium was pronounced by Director J. G. Johnson truly epic in its grandeur of language and sentiment, while numerous other brethren who had known and loved him added their tribute to his great worth in unstinted terms.

Truly such a life is worth having been lived, and such lives deserve permanent record on the pages of their country's history, that others, seeing their good works, may follow in their footsteps.

John Kramer

JOHN R. TANNER,

CHICAGO.

IN the affairs of state, as taken aside from the extraordinary conditions of warfare, there are demanded men whose mental ken is as wide and whose generalship is as effective as those which insure successful maneuvering of armed forces by the skilled commander on the field of battle. The nation's welfare and prosperity may be said to hinge as heavily upon individual discrimination and executive ability in the one case as the other. It requires a master mind to marshal and organize the forces for political purposes and produce the best results by concerted effort. Such a leader is found in John R. Tanner, who may well be called one of the commanders of the Republican army of Illinois, and the victory of the party in 1894 was due to him in a greater degree than to any other individual.

Mr. Tanner is a native of Warrick county, Indiana, born April 4, 1844, and a son of John and Eliza (Downs) Tanner. The family was founded at an early day in Norfolk, Virginia, and Tanner's creek, which empties into the bay at that point, derives its name from this family. Our subject can trace his ancestry back through five generations, all of whom bore the name of John Tanner. His mother was the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Downs, a Baptist preacher of prominence in Kentucky. His father was a farmer by occupation, and during the late war responded to the country's call for troops. He gave his life in defense of the country, dying in a rebel prison in Columbus, Mississippi, in 1862. His wife survived him only a short time, passing away in Carbondale, Illinois, in January, 1863.

John R. Tanner spent the days of his boyhood and youth on the old home farm and acquired his education in a log schoolhouse. His very unfamiliarity with what are termed the luxuries of life developed in him a force of character and self-reliance which have proven of incalculable benefit to him in his later career. After his mother's death, although only nineteen years of age, he entered his country's service as a member of the Ninety-eighth Illinois Infantry, in which he remained until June, 1865, when he was transferred to Company B of the Sixty-first Illinois Regiment, and was mustered out in November following. He participated in the campaigns in Tennessee and Georgia, with the army of the Cumberland, and saw some severe service.

When the war was over he returned to Clay county, Illinois, and engaged in farming, but was soon called from private to public life by fellow-townsmen who recognized his worth and ability. In 1870 Mr. Tanner was elected sheriff of Clay county, two years later was elected clerk of the circuit court, and in 1880 took his seat in the legislative halls of Illinois as a member of the State senate. In 1883 he was made United States marshal for the Southern District of Illinois and served until December, 1884. Steadily he was gaining a place among the foremost members of the Republican party in the State, and still further honors were conferred upon him in 1886, by his election to the responsible position of State Treasurer, in which he served for one term of two years. In 1892 he was appointed Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Chicago, filling that office until December, 1893. His straightforward, honorable course in public life has ever justified the confidence of his friends in his ability and trustworthiness, and has commanded the respect of the opposition, who acknowledge his merit.

Perhaps his greatest achievement in the line of politics was the management of the Republican campaign in 1894, as chairman of the Republican State central committee. Under the perfect organization of that committee and their systematic and well-directed efforts the Republicans carried the State by the phenomenal and unprecedented majority of one hundred and thirty-five thousand. The work of political leadership requires tact, a sagacity and the delicate adjustment of forces that are not absolutely necessary in the leaders of armed hosts, where commands are given and must be obeyed. Mr. Tanner first became a member of the Republican State central committee in 1874, and was associated with that able organization until 1884, when he resigned to accept the office of United States marshal. Ten years later he again became a member of the committee, and was elected chairman of that body by acclamation. He looked with a broad view over the field, studied closely every question bearing upon public affairs and the issues of the day, and in his planning of the campaign showed himself a master of the situation that has been unequaled. In early years Mr. Tanner served for some time as master in chancery for Clay county, Illinois, and in 1891 he was appointed railroad commissioner for this State, but early in the following year he resigned.

On the 25th of December, 1866, was celebrated the marriage of John R. Tanner and Miss Lauretta Ingraham, of Clay county, Illinois, who died October 23, 1877, leaving two children, a daughter and a son. The former, Lucinda J., is now the wife of J. A. Barnes, of Louisville, Illinois; the latter, J. Mac Tanner, resides in Chicago. Mr. Tanner is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Odd Fellows order. Always courteous and genial, he possesses a social disposition that well fits him for the the important part he has taken in political affairs.

JACOB HAISH,

DE KALB.

A MAN'S reputation is the property of the world. The laws of nature have forbidden isolation. Every human being submits to the controlling influence of others, or as a master spirit wields a power either for good or evil on the masses of mankind. There can be no impropriety in justly scanning the acts of any man as they affect his public and business relations. If he is honest and eminent in his chosen field of labor investigation will brighten his fame and point the path that others may follow with like success. From among the ranks of quiet, persevering yet prominent citizens—prominent on account of what he has done in commercial circles—there is no one more deserving of mention in a volume of this character than Jacob Haish. He stands at the head of the barb-wire industry as its inventor and manufacturer. His business interests have materially promoted the welfare of this section of the State.

Jacob Haish was born on the 9th of March, 1827, in Bandische, near Carlsruhe, Germany, and is a son of Christian and Christina (Laman) Haish. When he was nine years of age his parents came to America, locating in Crawford county, Ohio, where he acquired his education, consisting of one season's instruction in the branches taught in common schools; but his training at farm labor was not meager. He assisted in clearing and cultivating a farm and developed that sturdy manhood and self-reliance which are found in our best citizens. Honest, industrious and courageous, he remained at home until he reached the age of nineteen, when, with a desire to try his fortune in the West, he bade adieu to his parents and started for Naperville, Du Page county, Illinois. For one season he worked as a farm hand in that locality and then came to De Kalb county, where he secured possession of a few acres of land. Failing health compelled his removal to the town, and here he began working at the carpenter's trade, having great mechanical genius. At length he accumulated $100 in addition to his modest home, and desiring to enter the lumber trade he began operations on a small scale, having as his chief competitor a man of considerable means and the owner of a large lumber-yard in De Kalb and extensive mills elsewhere. By paying his bills promptly and treating his creditors fairly he won the public confidence and gained many patrons by his universal courtesy and helpfulness.

He would frequently do odd jobs for his customers when they most needed help, and the policy which he thus followed soon secured him a large business and he therefore accumulated some money. His knowledge of carpentering also enabled him to figure closely and advantageously, and as time passed and his trade assumed extensive proportions he accumulated considerable wealth.

It was about 1873 that Mr. Haish first gave his attention to the question of providing material for fences. Illinois farmers were constantly endeavoring to secure proper fences for their extensive prairie farms. There was neither wood nor stone in this section of the country from which to construct them, and Mr. Haish after considerable thought on the subject succeeded in producing three rods of barb-wire fence. For three months this lay unused and unnoticed around his shop, except when he would remove it from a pile of rubbish to ponder over its utility. He did not, however, think it of practical commercial value and did not pay much attention to it. One day a farmer, named F. W. Pierce, came into his shop and seeing the wire lying there inquired what Mr. Haish would take for it. Fifty cents was the price asked and given, and the farmer taking home his purchase stopped up a gap in a willow fence with it. Several years passed and the incident entirely slipped from the mind of Mr. Haish, for it seemed a trivial thing at the time; but "trifles light as air" often mold human destiny, and in this incident of that little sale has largely controlled the barb-wire industry in America.

Mr. Haish continued his experiments, trying various plans for the manufacture of the wire, sometimes abandoning and sometimes improving on these. He at one time experimented with a plain wire on which were fastened the barbs. These, however, all pointed in one way and he did not wish this, but could think of no method which would place the barbs at different angles. It was thought, however, that the wire would look better if it was twisted, and an attempt to do this was made, when lo! the barbs were turned in every direction and the difficulty was removed. Improvement after improvement was attempted and after much experimenting what is known as the S wire was made.

Mr. Haish built his first factory in 1874, a humble and unpretending structure, which, however, was enlarged from year to year. In 1881 he erected a building 100x300 feet and two stories in height, where employment was furnished to one hundred men, and thirty tons of steel barb wire was produced daily. Mr. Haish secured his first patent January 20, 1874, and his improvements made from year to year entitle him to be classed among the great inventors of the nineteenth century. His famous S wire met with marvelous success, and the demand for it comes from all parts of this country and from other countries as well.

Previous to 1873 other applications for patents on barb had been made, and one as early as 1867, but none had proven successful. About the same time that Mr. Haish completed his invention J. F. Glidden also secured a patent on barb wire, which he successfully manufactured for some years in connection with I. L. Ellwood.

Up to 1876 there had been no discord between manufacturers and all were reaping the just reward of their own enterprise and progressiveness; but in 1876 Mr. Glidden's interest was purchased by the Washburn-Moen Manufacturing Company of Worcester, Massachusetts, which made an attempt to monopolize the business by proving that every other manufacturer was infringing on Mr. Glidden's patent, and Mr. Haish, being their most formidable competitor, received the brunt of the attack. The matter was taken into court and at times affairs looked particularly discouraging to Mr. Haish, for though satisfied in his own mind that he was the first to successfully apply the barb to a wire and demonstrate its commercial value, he did not have the evidence at hand to prove this in the higher courts. He had in the earlier period of his invention gone about his work so quietly that he attracted little attention. By the tactics known to lawyers the final trial of the case was delayed from time to time until the year 1881 was reached and thousands of dollars had been expended on both sides.

At length it was thought that the trial would be brought to a close unless Mr. Haish could produce some conclusive evidence that the bent barb on the wire had been successfully produced and made of commercial value previous to the invention of Mr. Glidden. One day our subject was talking with Mr. Pierce, a farmer, who in the course of the conversation mentioned that he thought he was the first purchaser of barb wire. Mr. Haish had all these years forgotten about the three rods of wire that he had sold to Mr. Pierce, but here was the purchaser before him; so he secured a part of the old wire and went into court with it, where he established the fact that his invention was as early as that of Mr. Glidden, and also that he was the first to prove its commercial value. A compromise beneficial to Mr. Haish was therefore effected.

The factory which he erected was the finest and best equipped in existence, its chimney, taking the form of an obelisk one hundred and twenty-five feet high, being both useful and ornamental. The building covers forty thousand feet of floor space, is steam heated, lighted by electricity and cost over one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Haish is not only the practical originator of the barb wire but also made the first model for the automatic barb-wire machine, and its fundamental principles have been used in all machines manufactured since. He was the first to make and use the spool around which the wire is now wound, and was the first one that coated and painted the wire in order to preserve it from rust. He also made the first shipments of the wire by railroad and by water.

Like almost every inventor who has given to the world an article of utility or beauty, he has had a struggle to defend his rights and to introduce his invention, but the fact that he was in the right, combined with his indomitable energy and perseverance, have at length secured to him a handsome competence, and he is to-day enjoying the reward of his own labor and talent.

Mr. Haish was married May 24, 1847, to Miss Sophia A. Brown, who is an accomplished and intelligent lady, sharing with her husband in the high regard in which he is held. They have no children of their own, but have been most liberal in giving aid to the children of others, being especially interested in the education of the young. They have erected several schools at their own expense and have assisted many church organizations, especially of the Methodist denomination, of which Mrs. Haish is a member. They have an elegant home in De Kalb, where the comforts and quiet elegance that wealth can secure may be seen.

In 1886 Mr. Haish founded the Barb City Bank, one of the most substantial financial institutions of northern Illinois, of which he is yet the owner. He also erected the opera house of De Kalb, which is a finely appointed structure, lighted by electricity and supplied with all the conveniences for spending a pleasant evening there. In connection with others he secured the location of the State Normal School, and he alone pledged ten thousand dollars to the institution. It is probable that no one in this section of the State has done more for its development and promotion than Mr. Haish, yet no ostentation accompanies his gifts and many more are his charities that are unknown to the public than those of which others learned.

The career of Mr. Haish seems almost phenomenal, yet his success has been by no means the result of fortunate circumstances. It has come to him through energy, labor and perseverance, directed by an evenly balanced mind and by honorable business principles. From early life he made it his plan to spend less than his income. He has made the most of his opportunities and could never justly be called extravagant unless it was in the land of his benevolences. In manner he is quiet and straightforward, saying exactly what he means without the addition of useless compliment. He is not slow to condemn injustice and dishonesty, nor is he slow to reward faithfulness. He finds his greatest social enjoyment at his own fireside, where his wife and a few intimate friends know him to be a delightful companion with an immense fund of humor. Although rather retired and conservative before the public, he commands the respect of all with whom he comes in contact and his successful career excites their admiration.

NEWTON BATEMAN, A. M., LL.D.,

GALESBURG.

AMONG the foremost American educators of the nineteenth century stands the Hon. Newton Bateman, A. M., LL. D., late president of Knox College.

He was born in Fairfield, Cumberland county, New Jersey, July 27, 1822. His ancestors were English and Scotch. Anglo-Saxon determination, blended with the lofty ideals of the Scotch Presbyterian, have ever been among the prominent traits of his character. His parents, Burgin and Ruth (Bower) Bateman, of northern England and southern Scotland, moved to Illinois in 1833, where, in spite of the meager educational advantages of the times, by hard work and strict economy, he was able to overcome obstacles insurmountable by the ordinary man, and he graduated from Illinois College, in Jacksonville, at the age of twenty-one. Having the Christian ministry in view, he spent a year in Lane Theological Seminary, when he was obliged to withdraw on account of ill health. He finished his education by an extensive tour in the United States.

He then commenced work in his chosen field of education, as principal of an English and classical school in St. Louis. After two years' work in this position, he spent four years as professor of mathematics in St. Charles College, in Missouri, when he became superintendent of schools and principal of the high school in Jacksonville, Illinois. Seven years bear witness to the faithfulness with which he performed his work at this post, during three years of which he was also county superintendent of schools of Morgan county. He then, for one year, was principal of the Jacksonville Female Academy, when, in 1858, he was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Illinois, and held that position for fourteen years. Not only do we see the results of his executive ability in the excellent condition of the public schools of Illinois, but also in many other States, which followed the standard adopted by this State. He was one of the committee of three who prepared the bill for the act of Congress creating our National Bureau of Education. In 1875, having retired from the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, he accepted the presidency of Knox College, and held that place eighteen years. That institution immediately entered upon a new era of growth and prosperity. New students were attracted by his wide-spread reputation; and, having once labored under the direct inspiration of his life and example, were ever afterward glad to recommend Knox College to friends and associates. What this influence has done for the college can be appreciated only by those who have felt it; and the material growth is too well known to the public to require notice here.

While it would seem that the many positions already mentioned would have furnished sufficient employment for an ordinary man, Dr. Bateman has found time for much other work in connection with them, thereby demonstrating his extraordinary qualities. He was editor of the Illinois Teacher three years. As superintendent of public instruction he was the author of seven volumes of Biennial Reports, some of the articles of which were republished in Europe in five different languages, and of a book entitled Common-School Decisions, which was published by authority of the General Assembly; and by the same authority a copy was placed in the hands of every board of township trustees and of school directors in the State. That volume, of which several editions have been issued, is still authoritative throughout the State.

For fourteen years, from 1877, he was a member of the State Board of Health, during four of which he was president of the board.

Such is an outline of an exceedingly busy life—the life of one who considered "work not a duty but a privilege; not a curse but a blessing."

During the last few years Dr. Bateman has felt it his duty to give way to a younger man for the position of president of Knox College; but its board of trustees would never accept his resignation until in June, 1893, when he insisted on retiring from this office. The regard in which Dr. Bateman is held is best illustrated in the following report of the committee appointed by the trustees to draft resolutions relative to his resignation:

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of Knox College:

Your committee to prepare a suitable expression of our appreciation of the invaluable services of our retiring President, Hon. Newton Bateman, LL.D., would respectfully report:

That our honored and greatly beloved President Bateman ever has been and still is highly esteemed by the board of trustees of Knox College is not enough to express all that we recognize is due him in his official relations to this board and the college we represent.

His career as an educator has been a remarkable one, and it is fitting to say that the crowning work of his life has been that in connection with Knox College. As teacher, professor and superintendent of public instruction he had few if any equals.

As a college president he has displayed rare gifts. Assuming the responsibilities of the presidency of Knox College at a time critical in her history, and most important in the educational interests of our country, he has at no time been found wanting. Indeed, he has ever risen to a true estimate of the situation, and proved himself to be the right man in the right place. That Knox College has had marked success during the eighteen years of the official relation of Dr. Bateman with it is universally admitted; that this marvelous success is largely due to the personality of Dr. Bateman must certainly be recognized. He had a very high ideal of what was desirable and possible as President of Knox College. He had a broad conception of the work to be done. In his scholarly acquirements and official character, his life has been a model. Nature, education and grace have made him what he is. His rare natural gifts, his faithful application and thorough consecration of himself to his life work, have crowned his labors with an abundant success.

The grand purpose of his life has been to instruct and help others. Every one in and out of the college has been his friend, because he was the friend of all. So thoroughly unselfish in all his relations in life, he has gathered about him an innumerable company of followers. He has always been respectful to those with whom he came in contact in his official relation. His modest humility, high self-respect, and his tender consideration for others, his disposition to see every character in the fairest light, his fidelity to truth and righteousness have placed Dr. Bateman in the front rank of college presidents in the evening of the nineteenth century.

In the class room and on the platform he has always been firm in declaring his own convictions, but he never allowed it to drift into a petty and factious personality. He has always been firm in what he thought to be essential, but gentle, unobtrusive and ever diffident in all that is merely incidental. He has been peculiarly gifted in meeting and rebuking intentional disrespect and yet he was always accessible. It has been his disposition to deal tenderly with the erring and he has been patient toward all. But in this placing on record our estimation of the service of Dr. Bateman we need no flattering word. His life and life work tell the story.

Knox College of 1893, relatively considered with what she was eighteen years ago, brings glory enough to the name of Newton Bateman. Such a combination of gifts and graces is rare. Such a life is an instructive chapter in the great book that Providence is making in the educational and Christian circles of the day.

How truly does his life and work illustrate the fact that God will recognize and honor fidelity, love and obedience. The members of the Board of Trustees are most hearty in this expression of delight, that, though Dr. Bateman is so soon to retire from the active duties of the presidency of the college, he is to remain as one of the faculty and of the board. That he may spend many years in this new relation is our earnest desire and most sincere prayer.

John Hood,
W. Selden Gale.

Dr. Bateman has done more for Knox College than any other man since its founding; and it is a pleasure to the many friends of both the Doctor and the college to know that his principles, energy, foresight and care, exercised for the institution, will remain in the person of one of his most promising pupils, Dr. J. H. Finley. It is, however, far more pleasant to know that the beloved personality of the venerable president will also remain, and that his genial countenance and words of wisdom and encouragement may be seen and heard daily in that little college world.

At a meeting of the board of trustees the unusual honor of President Emeritus was conferred upon the Doctor by a unanimous vote. This act of courtesy and appreciation was the more pleasing to the recipient for the reason that it was wholly unexpected and unlooked for.

The beauty of the character of Dr. Bateman is best illustrated by his intercourse with his hundreds of students, whose welfare he is constantly having at heart and whose unreserved love and respect is his to an unusual degree.

The Doctor's eighteenth and last baccalaureate address was delivered in the Old First Church on the public square, which was packed to the doors on that memorable Sunday afternoon. He took for his text part of the eighth verse of the fourth Chapter of Philippians: "Finally," brethren, whatsoever things are true, think on these things." In developing his theme Dr. Bateman made evident four great truths: First, that no calamity can befall a righteous man more detrimental than the loss of faith in God; second, that one of the greatest of moral bulwarks is an immovable faith in regard to the future life, and in regard to Christ and his gospel; third, that belief determines character: "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he"; and fourth, that Christianity and science, instead of being opposed to one another, are rather co-ordinate forces, tending to lift the soul to higher and nobler aims.

Following the exposition of these thoughts, Dr. Bateman addressed the following remarks to the Senior Class:

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Graduating Class: —The record that closes with this hour, and my part therein, and responsibility therefor,—*this* is the reflection which overmasters all others, as I stand before you this afternoon. If only I could feel that I had done for you all that I had hoped to do and might have done—that my words to you and my life before you, as teacher and friend, had all been such as I shall wish they had been in that apocalyptic hour when all the books of memory shall be opened. When I think of my indebtedness to my own venerated teachers, when I recall the seed-truths that so often fell from their lips in chapel and class-room, and how much they did to uplift and broaden and enrich my life; when above all, I remember how they lived and walked with God,—how silently but mightily they stirred and quickened all that was best in my mind and heart by their simple, beautiful, consecrated lives, —I am at once filled with gratitude and awed by a sense of responsibility as I look into your faces and utter these last words of counsel as your teacher.

The fields of memory are ever widening, the landscapes of the earthly future are ever narrowing. I am sure that the blended light of retrospection and hope is in all of your hearts this quiet Sabbath afternoon. It can hardly be but that your thoughts wander from what has been to what may be—from scenes that are ended, to those which are beginning—from life books forever closed, to others now to be opened. If there be those who make light of a parting hour like this, I do not think that any of you are of that number. And now, what word can I utter, what admonition can I speak, what prayer can I breathe, the memory of which you may lovingly and profitably bear with you from this hallowed place.

Before you is this wide and unknown sea of life over which you must go, with what of wisdom and courage you may, till the anchor drops upon the shores of the silent land. What, oh what, my pupils, shall your voyage be? As, one by one you near those outer shores, shall the light of heaven be upon your faces, shall heavenly music break softly upon your ears, shall the peace of God be in your hearts, shall "well done" be the salutation that greets you, or shall the nameless woes of memory and conscience be yours, in view of ill-spent or mis-spent lives? God knoweth. And you, too, may know. All your way may be in the light; foresplendors of the everlasting glory may be ever about you; invisible helpers may be ever near you; all your conflicts and sorrows may be but angel convoys to lead and lift you heavenward; all your lives may be conquest and victory. It will depend upon yourselves, upon your own solemn generic volitions, upon the ends you choose, the ideals you cherish, the prizes for which you strive, the motives that stir you, the aims and purposes for which you live—upon your fidelity to the immutable principles of rectitude, upon your quick and loving loyalty to the voice and regency of conscience, your ready response to the calls of duty and the claims of benevolence, your acceptance and practice of the precepts of Christian ethics, and your heartfelt belief in the divine declaration that "the life is more than meat."

You are all hoping for success and dreading failure. Much that is called success is failure, utter and irretrievable; and yet a successful life, as God counts success, is within the reach of you all. Honors may be yours, the luster of which will abide when crowns and coronets and the heads that wear them are alike in the dust. For above all earthly greatness is that of a good and true life; a life that the poorest and humblest may live, a life that bravely and faithfully stands in its lot, be it lofty or lowly; that gratefully accepts and wisely uses whatever of good Providence bestows; that makes the most and the best of passing opportunities, and finds it sufficient reward in the consciousness of useful burdens cheerfully borne and daily duties faithfully performed. May yours be the honors that crown and glorify the one who helps to make the world purer and better; may yours be the garlands which entwine with immortal beauty the brow of him who remembers the poor, who lifts up the fallen and bears the cup of cold water to the little ones who are ready to perish; may it be yours to hear the songs that float out from the towers of the city of God when the good man goes down into the last shadow. Millions have achieved such honors, success and victories, whose lives were as modest as the daisies and violets of the lowly vales in which they dwelt.

And so we have come to "the parting of the way." Very pleasant will be my memories of the class of '93; and may I not hope that I have been permitted to be of some help to some of you in some way; that some word or act of mine of counsel or encouragement, or sympathy or love, may be remembered by you in the coming years, and help you in your yearnings and strivings after the better life?

Finally, my dear pupils, "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, if there be any praise," I beseech you to "think on these things" and do them. "Fight the good fight of faith; lay hold on eternal life"; and whatever our separations here, let us resolve that we will all meet at last, no wanderer lost, in our Father's house. With this hope and prayer, I now bid you all a loving farewell.

The entire life of Dr. Bateman has been as pure as it has been earnest. He is a man to cling to in times of joy or sorrow. His intense religious feeling has been developed to a degree most beautiful to behold, and he is venerated as one of the last of the group of great Illinoisans which includes Abraham Lincoln, U. S. Grant, Stephen A. Douglas, Richard J. Oglesby, David Davis and Stephen T. Logan. It is universally conceded, that Dr. Bateman, though one of the last, is by no means one of the least. He was the firm friend and faithful adviser of our martyr president, and inexhaustible are his recollections of that great man, who in many emergencies sought Dr. Bateman's faithful friendship and advice. For many months their offices opened into each other, and their daily intercourse only tended to make their mutual regard and friendship stronger and more enduring. The memory of Abraham Lincoln is one of the special delights of Dr. Bateman's life; but which of these two men was the higher honored by this intimacy is very difficult to determine.

The Doctor is now (1895) in his seventy-third year; but as the seasons come and go he verily grows younger. He has never missed but one day of college work on account of ill-health during the twenty years of his connection with the institution. He may daily be seen wending his way toward the college when the chapel bell calls to morning devotion at nine o'clock. He is an exceedingly hard worker and generally works far into the night, as though his zenith were yet to be reached. His life has had a guiding mind wise enough to know the right and strong enough to do it. May his rugged, vigorous manhood continue for many years, as a valuable example to younger men.

The Grand Old Man of Knox is still active in instructing the students of the college, where he is professor of mental and moral philosophy and æsthetics.

At the presidential inauguration of the successor to Dr. Bateman, Professor Finley, in his inaugural address, said: "Eighteen years ago he who now resigns, with the affection of thousands, with the laurels of achievement and the universal respect, the labors of the office he then entered upon with hope, said to his associates: 'I believe the dawn is not far distant. I think I see the flush of a new day already deepening in the East.' His vision was not an illusion. Today I stand at his side, in a brighter light,—a light which is to him God's benediction; to me God's promise."

Dr. Bateman has been married twice. The first time, August 13, 1850, he wedded Miss Sarah Dayton, and by this marriage there were three children, namely: Newton, the eldest, who died in infancy. The next child was Clifford Rush, who died February 6, 1883. He was a promising young man, a graduate of Amherst College, and later also of Columbia College Law School, and he pursued studies in Berlin, Heidelberg and Paris. On his return to America a professorship in the chair of administrative law and government was created for him in Columbia College, which he filled brilliantly until his death. The third child, Sarah Dayton, became the wife of Rev. Wiley K. Wright, of Traverse City, Michigan. Mrs. Bateman died in 1857, and in October, 1859, Mr. Bateman married Miss Annie N. Tyler, of Massachusetts, and by this marriage there were two children,

A. J. Hopkins

viz.: Annie Tyler, the wife of Rev. John Y. Ewart, of Pittsburg, Crawford county, Kansas; and Elizabeth Newell, the wife of Rev. David H. Geissinger, pastor of the First Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Bateman is a member of the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar, and in politics he was originally a Henry Clay Whig, and since the formation of the Republican party he has been a member of that great organization.

ALBERT J. HOPKINS,

AURORA.

A HISTORY of Illinois during the last decade would be incomplete without a sketch of the life and work of Hon. Albert J. Hopkins, at present (1895) and for ten years past a member of Congress from his native State. At the bar he has been a brilliant advocate; in the halls of legislation a wise and prudent counsellor and able debater; on the rostrum an impressive orator; and in every field a controller of the minds of men. Fitted by native courage and intellectual ability to direct affairs and to assume responsibility, he has steadily won his way to a position among the leaders in thought and action in Illinois.

In his youth he received the sturdy discipline and lived the free open life of the farm; and the result has been that a naturally strong individuality has developed into a degree of self-reliance rare even in the ablest men. He was born on his father's farm, near Cortland, De Kalb county, Illinois, August 15, 1846. His parents, Cyrus B. and Fannie (Larkin) Hopkins, were natives of New York, and were among the pioneer settlers of northern Illinois, having established their home in DeKalb county about 1838. The conditions of life in Illinois during the boyhood of their son Albert have been so often described that it is unnecessary to refer to them in detail now. The life of young Hopkins was the life of the average farmer boy. In the summer he worked in the corn-field and in the potato "patch," milked the cows and did the chores about the house and the barn; and in the winter, rosy-cheeked and full of youthful vitality, he was duly made acquainted with the three R's, the foundation of the country school-house education in those days. Though endowed to an unusual degree with animal spirits and love of boyish sports, he was assiduous in his studies, eager to learn, always ambitious to "get on." At the age of seventeen he induced his parents to allow him to attend the public schools at Sycamore, the county seat of DeKalb county, and there he was so diligent in his studies that at the end of the year he was sufficiently advanced to enter the preparatory department of Hillsdale College, at Hillsdale, Michigan. The next year he began the regular collegiate course at that institution, at which he graduated as a member of the class of 1870.

Long before his graduation his mind had turned toward the law as his vocation in life and it is interesting to note that even at this early day so firmly had his choice been made that tempting offers of immediate employment in an honorable and lucrative position failed to swerve him from the course he had marked out for himself. Shortly after his graduation at Hillsdale College he received a most flattering offer to take charge of an academy in Maine. The proffered position would have made his future assured, and it was a strong temptation for the young student to step from the class-room into a well-salaried, dignified and honorable sphere of work. But his aims were too well settled, his purpose too firmly fixed to be diverted even by such an offer. He preferred the sacrifice of temporal advancement rather than give up or even postpone his entrance upon his chosen work, and his subsequent career has fully justified that decision.

Coming to Aurora in 1870 he entered the law office of C. J. Metzner as a student. Mr. Metzner proved an able preceptor, being recognized at that time as one of the leading attorneys of Kane county; and such was the diligence, zeal and natural aptitude of young Hopkins that in 1871 he was admitted to the bar.

Then indeed began the work for which all the previous years of study had been preparation. At that time the Kane county bar numbered among its members some of the ablest lawyers in the State; and with them, as one of them expressed it, a lawsuit was a fight; sham reputations and empty pretense were of no avail in those fierce struggles. There, indeed, the fittest survived, and only the very fit did survive. The young lawyer found it a hard school, for an enterprising youngster often had to bear what a weakling would have been spared or an older man would have evaded. But it afforded good training; and as Hopkins measured strength with the best, his mind was developed, his intellectual powers were quickened and strengthened, and he acquired a readiness in action, a fertility of resource, and a courage under stress that could have been gained in no other school.

He took to politics as a matter of course, and was early a prominent figure in the local conventions of the Republican party. In 1872 he received the Republican nomination for State's attorney of Kane county, and was elected by one of those big majorities which it is the habit of old Kane to roll up for worthy Republican candidates. His term covered a period of four years, and the same untiring zeal and unflagging industry that characterized him as a student and a lawyer distinguished his course as a public prosecutor. No criminal escaped through fault or negligence on his part. At the end of his term he declined a renomination, and thenceforth devoted himself to building up what in after years became perhaps the largest law business in northern Illinois outside of Chicago. As a lawyer he has had the success that might naturally be looked for where close application and immense power for work are united to mental strength and quickness, an extraordinary memory, and an unappeasable appetite for the activities of the profession. He has never been a man of much leisure, and it is fortunate for him that he can make business itself a source of enjoyment. Absolute fidelity to the interests of his clients has ever been his rule and guide.

Mr. Hopkins' career in politics beyond Kane county began soon after he left the office of State's attorney. In 1878 he became a member of the Republican State committee, and in 1884 he was nominated by the Republican State convention as a presidential elector, and as such he helped to cast the electoral vote of Illinois for James G. Blaine and John A. Logan. In 1882 ardent friends brought him forward as a candidate for Congress, and he failed by only a narrow margin to secure the Republican nomination. Hon. Reuben Ellwood, who carried off the prize in that year, was renominated in 1884, but died during the summer of 1885, and a special election was called to fill the vacancy. The Republican nomination went to Mr. Hopkins, without effort on his part, and he was elected by a majority that was prodigious for an off year, and phenomenal for a special election. He served the unexpired term by making a thorough study of the duties of his new position. He determined at the outset of his Congressional career to be in fact as well as in name the representative of the people of his district. Whatever he could do for them, whether collectively or individually, he did with all his might.

At every successive election since 1885 he has been returned to Congress by majorities always large, and sometimes enormous. The Democratic tidal waves of 1890 and 1892 left him untouched and the Republican tidal wave of 1894 simply carried him back to Congress by a larger majority than ever.

In the house of representatives he at first served on the committees on election and militia. In the Fifty-first Congress, the only one where the Republicans have had a majority since his Congressional service began, Speaker Reed placed him on the committees on post-offices and post roads, civil service, and merchant marine and fisheries. In the Fifty-second Congress, Speaker Crisp placed him on the ways and means and civil service committees. It is unnecessary to say here that the ways and means committee is the most important committee of the House. A position upon that committee is more sought after and carries with it greater influence than the chairmanship of almost any other committee, that on appropriations being perhaps the only exception. It is worthy of note that Mr. Hopkins is the only Republican Congressman from Illinois who has had a position on the committee on ways and means for more than a generation.

In his Congressional career Mr. Hopkins has

Calvin DeWolf

shown himself to be a man of broad mental grasp. He has a comprehensive understanding of the leading questions that divide parties, and on whose decision hang the destinies of the Republic. He is a logical and convincing speaker. His public utterances have the ring of truth. His service on the ways and means committee has made him especially familiar with the tariff policy of the country, and his discussions of that question have a peculiar value in consequence of that fact. That he is destined for still greater honors is shown by the favor with which the mention of his name in connection with a seat in the United States senate and the governorship of the State of Illinois has been received by the Republican press all over the State.

Throughout his professional career, Mr. Hopkins has been frequently called upon for political addresses in State and national campaigns, and he has thus come to be considered one of the most eloquent and forcible speakers in the State. It was but consistent recognition of his position and reputation in this respect that he should have been selected to respond to the toast, "Republican Illinois," at the annual banquet of the Marquette Club, given at the Grand Pacific Hotel on October 9, 1894. This speech, abounding in eloquent passages on the political history of the State and its dedication to freedom, was warmly commended by the press of Chicago and of the State generally, and was a notable effort on an occasion distinguished for brilliant oratory.

This brief sketch may fitly close with a reference to another phase of Mr. Hopkins' character. A man of spotless integrity in all his social and business relations, he has carried and maintained the same high standard of morality in all his official relations. Political power to him is not a thing to be sought for its own sake; it is simply a means to an end,—that end being good government, the greatest good to the greatest number. While making no canting professions of superiority to his fellows, his life expresses his belief that a good official is all the better for being a good man.

Mr. Hopkins was married on the 9th of September, 1873, to Miss Emma Stolp, daughter of James B. Stolp, one of the early settlers of Aurora. Two strains of good old pioneer stock were thus joined in a union which has been fruitful of happiness, of mutual help and companionship far beyond even the usual happy marriage. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins: Fannie M.; James S.; Albert J., Jr.; and Mark. In his home life Mr. Hopkins finds his chief and most abiding source of enjoyment. In the pleasures that have their root in family affection he spends the hours spared from official and professional duties, and in the home circle he obtains the needed rest and relaxation from the stress and strain of public life.

CALVIN DE WOLF,

CHICAGO.

THERE are few men whose lives are crowned with the honor and respect which is universally accorded Calvin De Wolf; but through more than half a century's connection with Chicago's history his has been an unblemished character. With him success in life has been reached by his sterling qualities of mind and a heart true to every manly principle; he has never deviated from what his judgment would indicate to be right and honorable between his fellow men and himself; he has never swerved from the path of duty, and now after a long and eventful career he can look back over the past with pride and enjoy the remaining years of his earthly pilgrimage with a consciousness of having gained for himself by his honorable, straightforward career the confidence and respect of the entire community in which he lives. We read of the lives of the heroes of the past, and they not only prove of historical interest but serve to inspire and encourage us; yet we need not go to former ages for examples that are worthy of emulation. The men of to-day who have won distinction and honor, equal in exemplary traits of character, those who have passed away, and the life record of Calvin De Wolf may well prove of great benefit if he will but heed the obvious lessons which it contains.

A native of Pennsylvania, he was born in Braintrim, Luzerne county, February 18, 1815, and traces his ancestry back to French refugees that were driven from their home on account of their religious views. They fled to Holland, where they might worship according to the dictates of their consciences, and in the early days of New England history became identified with the Colonies. His grandfather was born in Pomfret, Connecticut, which was also the place of birth of his father, Giles M. DeWolf. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Anna Spaulding, was born in Cavendish, Vermont, and was a lineal descendant of Edward Spaulding, who lived at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, in 1633. Mr. and Mrs. De Wolf were the parents of thirteen children, and soon after the birth of Calvin, their eldest son, who survived childhood, they removed to Cavendish, Vermont, where they spent about five years. Returning again to Braintrim, their residence continued there for four years, when they went to Pike, Bradford county, Pennsylvania.

The father was a well educated man, and under his direction Mr. De Wolf of this review acquired his education in the common English branches of learning and in mathematics, while in Latin he was instructed by a private tutor. Farm work afforded him physical training, and from early life he was familiar with the various duties that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, as well as with the arduous task of clearing a wooded tract. He could not hope to inherit wealth or to receive financial aid in starting out upon his business career. He must depend upon his own efforts and resources, and so, leaving home when he had attained his majority, he engaged in teaching. He afterward received a short course in the Grand River Institute of Manual Labor, at Austinburg, Ashtabula county, Ohio, and then sought upon the broad prairies of the West a better field of labor.

Chicago was his destination, and he paid his way to this place by assisting a trader who was bringing a cargo of fruit to sell in the new town. The name Chicago is to-day synonymous with leadership in all the various lines of commercial activity. In that year it was a little village upon a wet prairie. It was the year of its incorporation, and other towns in the State far exceeded it in popularity and promise. Mr. De Wolf arrived on the 31st of October, 1837, without capital save a young man's bright hope of the future and a determination to succeed that has carried him forward over difficulties and obstacles which would have utterly discouraged most other men. His business experience was limited to school-teaching and farming, and he could obtain employment at neither in this city. He accordingly started across the prairie in search of employment and made his way on foot to Hadley, Will county, Illinois, where he was given charge of a school for the winter term. In the spring of 1838 he was employed as a teacher in the schools of Chicago, and devoted his leisure hours to reading law, for he had formed a determination to enter the legal profession. He has never been content with mediocrity and therefore he thoroughly prepared himself for the new field of labor by earnest and systematic study. Under the direction of Giles Spring and Grant Goodrich, both distinguished lawyers of Chicago in an early day, he continued his studies, and, successfully passing an examination before the judges of the supreme court of the State, he was admitted to the bar in 1843 and entered upon a successful practice, which has grown in importance continuously up to the present time.

In the meantime Mr. De Wolf was becoming known throughout this section of the State as the champion of the cause of freedom. A quarter of a century before the question of slavery brought on the Civil war, he advocated the abolition movement and fearlessly defended his principles, although the expression of such sentiment brought down upon him harsh condemnation and threats. The North then was not an undivided section, for here slavery had its champions as strong as those of the South. In 1838 Mr. De Wolf took part in a historic little meeting which was held at the corner of Clark and Lake streets in the Saloon Building, for the purpose of declaring against the mob and deploring the murder of Lovejoy at Alton. This was Chicago's first abolition meeting. A guard had to be placed on watch to give warning if the mob should discover the place where they were convened. On the 16th of January, 1840, the Chicago Anti-slavery Society was formed, and Mr.

De Wolf was made its secretary. He subsequently became one of the founders of the Western Citizen, a paper published in the interest of abolition, and was treasurer of the committee that raised the funds for this purpose. Z. Eastman assumed editorial charge of the publication, which became a recognized power in the anti-slavery movement. That its influence was permanent and lasting was shown by the increase of the Free-soil party, whose Chicago's vote in 1844 was only two hundred and nine, while in 1848 it was fifteen hundred and forty-three.

Untiringly did Mr. De Wolf continue his labors on the side of right, justice and freedom. Many a fugitive slave escaping to Canada has received assistance from him, and not until after the Emancipation Proclamation had stricken the shackles from three millions bondsmen did he discontinue his efforts in behalf of the oppressed race. In 1860 he was indicted with others for assisting on her way to Canada a young negro woman who had escaped from her master in Nebraska. He gave bond in the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, but was never brought to trial, and the case was dismissed by President Lincoln's attorney-general in 1861.

Through all these years, from the time of his admission to the bar, Mr. De Wolf was engaged in the prosecution of his chosen profession and was brought into contact with some of the brightest legal minds of the West, including Thomas Hoyne, J. Young Scammon, Norman B. Judd, afterward appointed minister to Prussia by President Lincoln, John D. Caton, who became eminent as a judge of the Illinois supreme court, and Edward G. Ryan, afterward on the supreme bench of Iowa. He has a fine legal mind, analytical, of keen perceptions and broad comprehensive powers. The earnest purpose of the man has ever shown through his legal work, giving force to his arguments and carrying weight with judge and jury. In 1854 he was elected justice of the peace and served in that position for twenty-five consecutive years, during a period when it was most lucrative. Within that time he heard and disposed of more than ninety thousand cases, a number at that time unprecedented in judicial records.

As a member of the city council he has advocated many measures that have proved of great benefit to Chicago. He served as alderman from 1856 until 1858, and was chairman of the committee that revised the city ordinances and really devised the system of government now existing; he was again elected in 1868; and he has also served on the board of supervisors of Cook county for two terms. He has had many young men in his office as law students, and among those who have since become prominent at the bar is Harvey B. Hurd, who is represented on another page of this volume. From the time of the first acquaintance the warmest friendship has existed between them, and no one could speak in higher terms of another than Mr. Hurd does of his former preceptor. Mr. De Wolf has always been especially interested in young men and has done much to aid them in starting in life. In his own business career he has not only won success as a lawyer but has also made extensive investments which have yielded to him a handsome income that is the merit of reward of honorable toil and sound business judgment.

A man of domestic tastes, Mr. De Wolf has ever found his greatest happiness in his home. In 1841 he was united in marriage with Miss Frances Kimball, and they became the parents of five children, of whom three are now living. One daughter went South to teach the negro children and died at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, in 1878. The keynote of his character is contained in the word helpfulness. His life has been devoted to his family, his friends, to young men who start out in life dependent upon their own efforts and to the support of those principles which he believed to be right. His unswerving purpose, his unquestioned fidelity, his unfaltering honesty and his unchanging will have commanded the highest respect of all. He has been a leader in the cause of liberty, of freedom and of progress, and his hearty co-operation has ever been given to that which tends to elevate mankind.

D. A. K. STEELE, M. D.,

CHICAGO.

DANIEL ATKINSON KING STEELE was born in Eden, Delaware county, Ohio, March 29, 1852, and comes of sturdy ancestry of the Emerald Isle. His father, Rev. Daniel Steele, was born in Cookstown, county Tyrone, Ireland, in the ancient country seat known as Steele's Rock, where his ancestors had lived for over a hundred years. He was a minister of the Presbyterian faith and for some years did missionary work in his native land. He wedded Mary Leatham Anderson, and with his young wife sought a home beyond the Atlantic, locating in the town where the birth of the Doctor occurred. In 1854 he removed with his family to a farm near Pinckneyville, Perry county, Illinois, and Daniel began his education in the old log schoolhouse on Grand Cote Prairie. His physical training was not neglected, for he aided in the labors of the home farm and in the open air attained a vigor and developed a strong constitution which has proved of inestimable benefit to him in later years. He became a student in an academy at Oakdale at the age of fifteen, and on the removal of the family to Rantoul he embarked on a successful career as a teacher.

Wishing to prepare himself for a life work he determined to enter the medical fraternity and began studying under the direction of Dr. D. P. McClure, of Rantoul, at the same time acting as clerk in a drug store. In 1870 he came to Chicago and entered upon a three-years course at the Chicago Medical College, at which he was graduated in 1873. During his senior year he was preceptor of anatomy in the college and on the completion of the course he was made demonstrator of anatomy at the Chicago School of Anatomy. Especially interested in the study of surgery and desiring to make himself very proficient in that branch of science, he took a competitive examination for the position of *interne* in the Cook County Hospital, and won, as the result, the position of house surgeon, serving thus for two years. Dr. Steele now entered upon general practice and also served as clinical assistant to the celebrated Dr. Moses Gunn, of Rush Medical College. With the interests of medical education he has since been prominently identified. In 1875 he was made attending surgeon at the South Side Free Dispensary and in 1876 lecturer on surgery at the Chicago Medical College, with which he continued until 1882. His abilities now found an increased field of usefulness, for with several other prominent physicians he was instrumental in founding the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons, which was soon recognized as a most valuable addition to the medical institutions of the city. Therein he acted as professor of orthopædic surgery until 1886, when he was called to the chair of principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery to succeed Dr. Nicholas Senn, who had resigned. He was younger by ten years than those who had formerly been called to fill the chair, but his abilities were equal to his duties. In 1893, upon the death of Dr. Charles Warrington Earle, he was unanimously elected to the presidency thus left vacant, and is now at the head of a medical institution which has few equals in the country.

Dr. Steele was one of the originators of the Chicago Biological Society, since become the Pathological Society, and is a charter member of the Chicago Medical Club, a very select organization designed for social as well as professional purposes. He was the first president of the Chicago Medico-Legal Society, and in 1887 and again in 1890 was made president of the medical board of the Cook County Hospital, where for eight years he was attending surgeon. In 1886 he became president of the Chicago Medical Society, and in the State and National Medical Associations stands in the foremost ranks. His position may be shown by the fact that in 1888 he was sent by the American Medical Association as a delegate to the British Medical Association, at its annual convention then held in Glasgow, Scotland. While abroad he visited the leading medical institutions of France, Germany, England and Switzerland and made many important investigations, gaining a knowledge which he afterward crystallized and embodied in

John Kranz

a paper entitled "A Chicago Physician's Impressions and Observations of European Surgery." He formed the acquaintance of such eminent members of the profession as Lister, McCormick and Heath, of London; Martin, of Berlin; and McEwan, of Glasgow; and, recognizing the ability of their American colleague they took pains to show and describe to him any differences in practice and theory between the two continents. This visit afterward led to a correspondence on etiquette between Dr. Steele and a well-known physician of England, which attracted much attention at home and abroad. He also combined pleasure and business and viewed many places of historical interest and visited the noted art galleries of Vienna, Rome, Florence and Munich.

Whatever tends to promote the interests of his profession and place before man the key to the mystery of that complex problem which we call life at once attracts the interest and co-operation of Dr. Steele, and this led to his connection with what is now one of the most notable institutions of the city,—the Public Medical Library of Chicago,—of which he was one of the founders. As a writer Dr. Steele is known throughout the country,—yea, his reputation extends beyond the confines of the United States and his contributions to medical literature are profound and most valuable.

In 1876 Dr. Steele was united in marriage with Miss Alice L. Tomlinson, daughter of Sheldon Tomlinson, Esq., an old and prominent citizen of Champaign county, Illinois. She is a lady of superior intellectual attainments, is deeply interested in her husband's work, and over the home she presides with a grace and ease of the most accomplished hostess, thus making her residence a favorite resort with her many friends.

The Doctor's political connections make him a supporter of the men and measures of the Republican party, and in his religious views he is a Presbyterian. We cannot better end this review of his life than by quoting the words spoken of him by one of his colleagues, a foremost physician of Chicago, who said:

"Dr. Steele is an extremely busy and successful practitioner, constantly overburdened by demands for his services, both professionally and socially. He is a man of the highest and purest character, an industrious and ambitious student, and a gifted teacher of surgery. Genial in disposition, unobtrusive and unassuming, he is patient under adverse criticism, and in his expressions concerning brother practitioners is friendly and indulgent."

JOHN KRANZ,

CHICAGO.

AMONG those who have come from foreign lands to become prominent in business circles of Chicago is John Kranz, the well-known confectioner. His success in all his undertakings has been so marked that his methods are of interest to the commercial world. He has based his business principles and actions upon strict adherence to the rules which govern industry, economy and strict, unswerving integrity. His enterprise and progressive spirit have made him a typical Chicagoan in every sense of the word and he well deserves mention in her history. What he is to-day he has made himself, for he began in the world with nothing but his own energy and willing hands to aid him. By constant exertion, associated with good judgment, he has raised himself to the prominent position which he now holds, having the friendship of many and the respect of all who know him.

Mr. Kranz was born in Germany, in 1841, and is an only son of Michael and Margurette (Nuegel) Kranz. His father was also an only son. Our subject, however, had three sisters, of whom one is now living, a resident of London, England. John Kranz attended the public schools near his home and secured an excellent education, for the schools of that locality are among the best in the world. In 1860, when but nineteen years of age, he left the Fatherland for the United States, hoping to benefit his financial condition thereby. The hope of acquiring a fortune here has been amply fulfilled.

and his life demonstrates what can be accomplished by industry and talent in the land unhampered by caste or class.

Arriving at Philadelphia, Mr. Kranz apprenticed himself to a confectioner in order to learn the trade. He was in a new country where the manners and customs of the people were very different from those of his own country, and he often longed for the "Little German home across the sea." However, he was brave and determined and faithfully pursued his work, remaining with his first employer for eight years, during which time he mastered the business in every detail. Through careful industry and frugal living, he succeeded in saving a sum of money, with which he decided to engage in business for himself. He sought the West with its almost limitless opportunities and rightly believed that Chicago would prove a good opening for his undertakings.

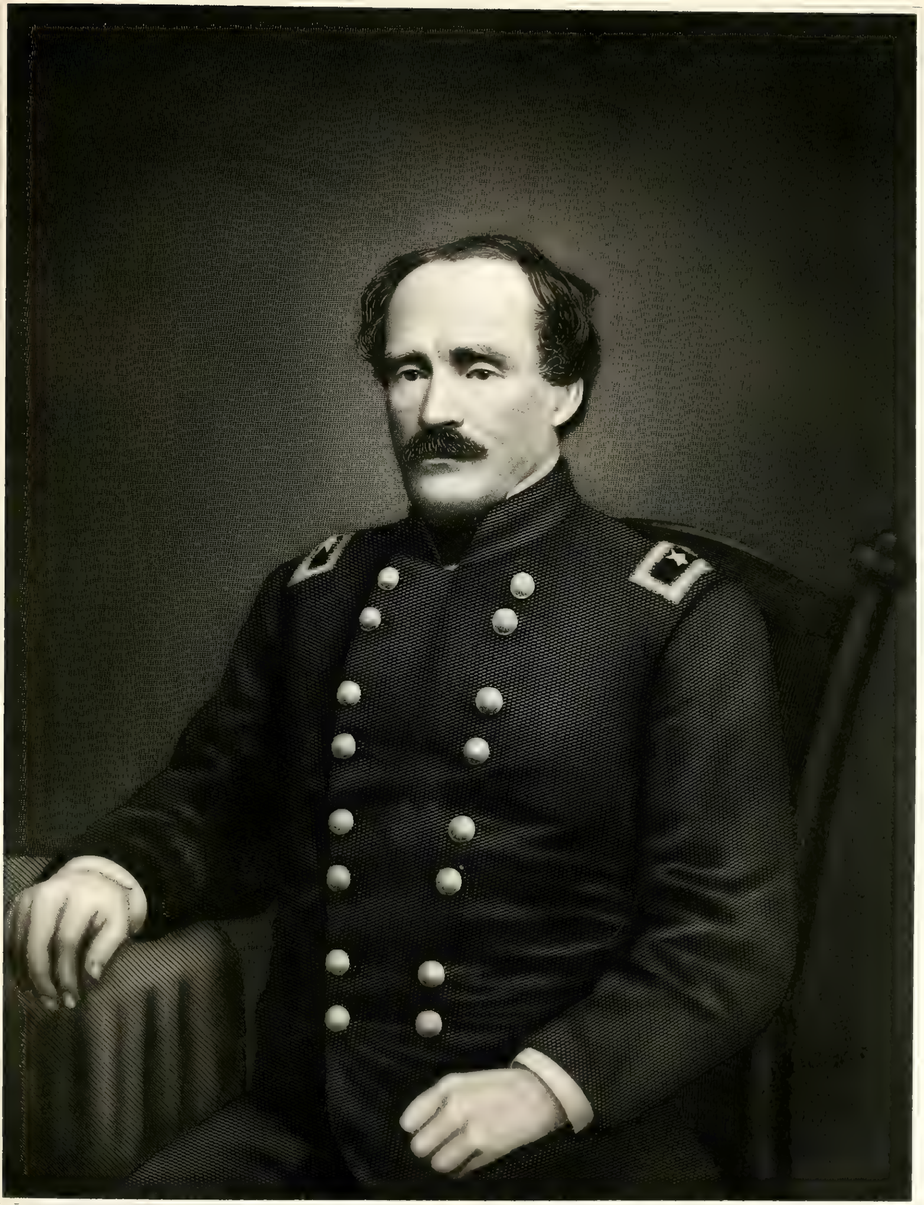
Mr. Kranz dates his arrival in this city from 1868. Here he was offered a good situation with a confectionery firm and accepted it, being in the employ of others for a year. He then embarked in business for himself, beginning operations on a small scale. Prosperity attended his efforts from the start and at the end of two years his quarters on Madison street were too small to accommodate his rapidly increasing business, and he removed to 115 Blue Island avenue. His confectionery was made of the best material and put up with taste and neatness. This soon gained him an enviable reputation and a popularity that caused such an increase in his business as to compel him to add yearly to the number of his employees. For two years he remained on Blue Island avenue, and then removed to his present commodious establishment at 78 and 80 State street. After renting his store for a few years he purchased the building, and in addition owns a large wholesale house on Randolph street, just around the corner from the retail establishment. His trade has assumed such extensive proportions that he now employs a large force of men and women to carry on the business. The Kranz ice cream and confectionery parlors equal if not surpass any in the city. The interior of the building is most beautifully and tastefully adorned, and is in the highest degree artistic. Mr. Kranz ships his goods into nearly every State of the Union, and his out-of-town trade is immense, while from the Chicago public he receives a most liberal patronage, the superior quality of his confections winning him the handsome trade that has made him one of the most substantial citizens of northeastern Illinois.

In 1869 Mr. Kranz was united in marriage with Miss Flora Bunte, and they now have five daughters, intelligent and interesting young ladies who add life and light to their parents' home. It is a favorite resort with young people, and Mrs. Kranz and her daughters take great delight in entertaining their many friends.

ABNER C. HARDING,

MONMOUTH.

ABNER C. HARDING was born at East Hampton, Connecticut, on the 10th of February, 1807, having removed with his parents to the State of New York in 1815. He received his educational discipline in the public schools of Herkimer county, New York, and graduated at Hamilton College, same State; and when still a youth became an operative in a wool-carding manufactory. At the age of fifteen years he had so far advanced in his studies as to be able to qualify for a schoolteacher, in which line of occupation he was successful. In 1821 he enlisted as a midshipman in the United States Navy, but was rejected on account of his stature not being up to the requirements of that branch of the nation's service. For a number of years he devoted himself to various lines of business, in connection with his work as a teacher. He was engaged in peddling tinware and later conducted operations quite successfully as a stage driver. In 1826-7 he devoted himself to the reading of law, having determined to make that profession



his vocation in life. His removal to Pennsylvania occurred in 1828. He read law with Mr. Ruger, and the same year he secured admission to the bar of that State. January 30, 1829, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Rebecca L. Beyers, who died in 1833, leaving two children: George F. and Mary R.

Mr. Harding soon gained prestige in his profession and recognition as a man of high ability. He was elected to the constitutional convention of Pennsylvania in 1835. Within this year was consummated his second marriage, the lady of his choice being Miss Susan Ickes, a native of Bloomfield, Perry county, Pennsylvania, and the daughter of Dr. Jonas Ickes, a man of much prominence and influence in the Keystone State, where he passed nearly his entire life. The Ickes family had its original American representatives among a colony of about three thousand persons who came to Pennsylvania about the beginning of the seventeenth century, from the upper portion of the kingdom of Saxony, under the control of Frederick the Great, this emigration having been made under the guidance of William Penn. The emigration of this family was on account of the persecutions which they had endured at the hands of the Roman Catholics. The colony came from Eisleben, near where Luther was born. There being a constant war between the Catholics and Protestants in that locality, Penn came there to secure farmers who would aid in his scheme of American colonization, and the people, tired and disheartened by the unequal struggle, were glad to come with him. There was a family of Coblents in the colony, and the father of this family was called the baron of the city of Coblentz, M. Ickes having married one of his daughters. Frederick the Great confiscated the property of Coblents, and thereupon he came to America and took up his abode in Albany, New York, where some of his descendants still live. Later he removed to Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where he assumed the name of Copeland. The baron lived to attain the patriarchal age of one hundred and twelve years. The Ickes family comprised four sons and three daughters, the colony having been located in Montgomery county, northwest of Perkiomen creek, the township being named Limerick. Mr. Ickes located one thousand acres of land, and gave to each of his four sons two hundred and fifty acres. The old family homestead, which was erected in 1717, was still standing in 1880. Michael Ickes, the father of Nicholas Ickes, received the northeast corner as his portion, and in the house which he there erected were born to him four children, one of whom was the father of the wife of the subject of this review.

In June, 1838, Mr. Harding came to Monmouth, Illinois, for the purpose of prosecuting the practice of law here, and he became a prominent politician in the Whig party, wielding a wide influence. He continued in the practice of his profession in 1847-8-9, and within this time became interested in railroading, and built that portion of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad extending between Peoria and Burlington. In 1848 he was a delegate to the constitutional convention, and was a member of the State senate in 1848-49-50. He again became active in railroad extensions in 1851, and by reason of the failure of his eyesight he abandoned the practice of law. From 1852 until 1860 he traveled for the benefit of his health. In 1851 he had formed a partnership with Chauncy Harding and Judge Ivory Quinby, and built what is known as the Peoria & Oquawka railroad. Having procured the charter, the original route was changed somewhat, and the line was built from Burlington to Knoxville, and continued from the latter point by Kelly, Moss & Company, who were unable to complete the work. General Harding purchased their contract and completed the line in 1856.

In 1862 our subject enlisted as a member of the Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of which he was made Colonel, being mustered into service in August of the year mentioned. In March, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General of volunteers, serving with rare distinction and honor. In 1864 he became the Republican candidate as representative of his district in Congress, serving in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, and being re-elected in 1866. In the Thirty-ninth Congress he served as a member of the important committee on manufacturing and militia, and in the Fortieth on the committees of Indian prisoners, claims and militia. In his own name he secured the charter to build the railroad bridge over the Mississippi river in Burlington, Iowa. This charter proved to be a very valuable property, and he sold the same to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company, who erected the bridge.

In 1869 the health of General Harding became seriously impaired and in May, 1871,he went to Europe in the hope of securing relief. He returned to his home in the following August and here remained in invalidism until death summoned him into eternal rest, at nine o'clock on the evening of July 19, 1874. His life had been one of exceptional activity and usefulness and had been characterized by the most unswerving integrity and honor. He began life as a poor boy and his financial valuation at death represented more than a million dollars. This great fortune he had accumulated by judicious investments in real estate, and throughout his entire career there had been no action on his part that could have called forth adverse criticism. As a real-estate and title lawyer there were none who could excel him, while as a pleader his distinction was equally marked. He was concerned in some of the most celebrated cases which shed luster on the jurisprudence of Illinois, and his efforts in behalf of Warren county transcended in importance and results those of any other man who has ever lived. High on the scroll of the honored and illustrious men of the State will be inscribed for all time to come the name of General Abner Clark Harding, the subject of this altogether too brief memoir.

ADOLF KRAUS,

CHICAGO.

ADOLF KRAUS was born in Bohemia in 1850. He acquired his early education in the common schools and was graduated at the "Real Schule," which corresponds to the high schools of this country. At the age of fifteen he sailed for the new world, landing in New York. He was young to start out in life for himself in this manner, but he had to earn his own living, and like many of his countrymen believed that he might have better advantages beyond the Atlantic.

For a year after his arrival he worked in the factories of New York city and then secured a position as a salesman in a mercantile establishment, traveling over the country to a considerable extent while thus engaged. In the meantime he took up the study of law, reading books in the evening.

Mr. Kraus came to Chicago in 1871, and continued the study of law until 1874, when he spent two years abroad in Europe. It was an excellent preparation for his future business, as there is nothing that so broadens one's mind and stores it with general information, for which one would seek in vain in books, as travel.

On again coming to the United States in 1876, Mr. Kraus was admitted to the bar by the supreme court at Ottawa, Illinois, in 1877. He has always engaged in practice in Chicago. The year following his establishment in business as a member of the bar of Cook county, he formed a partnership with Mr. Wm. S. Brackett, under the firm name of Kraus & Brackett, from 1878 until 1881, when the junior member of the firm left the city and was succeeded by Mr. Levy Mayer. In 1884 Judge Stein also became a member of the firm and the business was carried on under the style of Kraus, Mayer & Stein until the election of the last named to the bench, when Judge Moran entered the firm. Among those occupying a foremost place at the bar of Chicago is the firm of Moran, Kraus & Mayer, which is now doing a large business, enjoying a most extensive clientage.

During his first two years of practice Mr. Kraus defended five murder cases, and each time the man was acquitted. He has since refused all criminal cases. He has gained for himself a leading place among corporation lawyers, and the firm of which he is a member has been connected with every litigation of importance that has come up for settlement in this city within the last decade.

In his political views Mr. Kraus is a stalwart Democrat, and served as a member of the Chicago school board from 1881 until 1887. During the last two years of his service he was president of the board, and his administration of affairs won him the commendation of all concerned. In 1893, on the request of Mayor Carter Harrison, he accepted the position of corporation counsel, with the provision that he could resign as soon as the business was well organized and in working order. When this was completed he resigned, in November, 1893, wishing to devote his entire attention to his private practice. He has been prominently identified with public affairs since his arrival here, and is deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the city. At one time he was the owner of the Chicago Times and greatly advanced the standard of that paper, which he edited until selling out to James Scott. He is connected with several social organizations, being a member of the Iroquois Club, the Chicago Athletic Club, the Lakeside Club, the Chicago Clubs. Although of foreign birth he is now a typical American, whose energy and enterprise are in accordance with the dominant spirit of Chicago, and to his industry and perseverance he owes his success.

In 1877 Mr. Kraus was united in marriage with Miss Matilda Hirsh, of Chicago, whose father was a chemist of prominence. They have four children, namely: Paula, Albert, Harry and Milton. Their beautiful home is located at No. 4315 Drexel boulevard, where evidences of a refined and cultured taste abound and where they have an excellent library, including many hundreds of volumes. The firm of which he is a member has the largest private law library in the city.

DR. ROBINSON TRIPP,

CHICAGO.

FOR more than sixty years this gentleman has been a resident of Chicago. He has been identified with the growth of the city since it was in its infancy, when the now populous districts were waste prairies or swamp lands, and the most far-sighted could not have dreamed, much less realized, that the hamlet was within a comparatively few years to become the second city of America, the commercial center of the country and the wonder and admiration of the world, worthy to be ranked with the celebrated "Seven Wonders." The Doctor is not only one of the oldest in years of continuous residence here, but is to-day the oldest in years of its honored inhabitants, the snows of ninety winters having fallen upon his head. He is nearly the end of life's pilgrimage, yet retains an active and commendable interest in the affairs of the present and is indeed a valued and honored citizen of the "Western Metropolis."

Dr. Tripp was born in Rutland county, Vermont, on the 6th of April, 1805, and is the seventh in order of birth in a family of eight children, whose parents were William and Hannah (Bennett) Tripp. On the paternal side his ancestry came from Wales, while his mother's ancestry were Rhode Island people. The father, who was a tanner and currier, settled in Vermont in 1797. His death occurred in March, 1815, and on the 10th of April of the same year his wife passed away, at the age of seventy-one. Thus, at the early age of ten years, the Doctor was left an orphan and thrown upon his own resources. He went to live with the father of Hon. Levi P. Morton, the present governor of New York, then a resident of Shoreham, Vermont, and continued with that gentleman for about four years. During that time he attended the public schools, which was about the only educational privileges he received. At the age of fourteen he secured employment at the tanner's trade and to that work and farming devoted his energies during the succeeding two years, his employer owning a tannery and thirty acres of land, which he aided in cultivating. After that gentleman's death, Dr. Tripp worked elsewhere as a farm hand until eighteen years of age, when he went to Syracuse, New York, and for three months engaged in loading wood on canalboats and hauling salt for shipment in the same way. He had been industrious and frugal, and had saved some of his earnings, which his brother, who was his guardian, advised him to invest in a boatload of wood. He did this and then began making salt at his brother's works. Affairs were working smoothly, but after two weeks he was taken ill, and fifteen days later it was thought that life was extinct; but he rallied; yet for more than six weeks lay ill with typhoid fever. For five years afterward he was sick each spring. Subsequently he followed the carpenter's trade for a time and was always busy, leading an industrious and useful life.

Dr. Tripp was married March 25, 1830, to Miss Margaret D. Bronson, who was born in Amsterdam, New York, November 11, 1808, and died August 14, 1894, at the age of eighty-five. For sixty-three years they traveled life's journey together, their mutual love and confidence increasing with the passing of time, sharing with each other the joys and sorrows, the adversity and prosperity which checker all earthly careers.

Ten days after their marriage Dr. Tripp was taken sick, and feeling that a change of climate would prove beneficial the young couple sailed on a canalboat—the Rock Mountain—to Buffalo, where they boarded the schooner Atlanta bound for Chicago. They started on the 4th of June, 1834, and reached their destination on the 1st of July, taking rooms at the Mansion House, conducted by Messrs. Graves & Haddock, just opposite the site of the Tremont House, on Lake street. In his new home the Doctor began work at his trade of carpentering, and built the first board sidewalk in the city. He was told at the time that Chicago then had six hundred inhabitants and would be quite a town some day! How this prediction has been fulfilled many realized in the summer of 1893, as they passed through the streets of America's second city and gazed on the triumph of Chicago genius and enterprise,—the World's Columbian Exposition.

In 1836 Dr. Tripp embarked in merchandising at 132 Lake street, two doors west of Clark street, where he leased fifty feet of ground. Upon half of this he built a store and then rented the other half for what the entire property cost him. For two years he carried on business there, with excellent success, after which he resumed work at his trade, which he continued for five years. During this time he studied medicine in the office of Dr. David F. Smith, the honored founder and president of Hahnemann Medical College, and when not able to work looked after the books and accounts of his preceptor. When the law was passed requiring all physicians who had not practiced for ten years to pass an examination, he secured papers of recommendation signed by Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Orrington Lunt, Judge Goodrich and Lewis Nowlan, and was told that his were the best recommendations handed in.

In 1849 he became interested in patent braces introduced by Dr. Banning, and is still connected with the line of business, carrying in stock the finest makes of braces manufactured. As old age crept upon him he felt the need of some one to aid him in his work, and four years since admitted to partnership his grandnephew, Dr. William A. Fuller, who has become an expert in fitting braces. He is a refined, educated gentleman, who closely applies himself to his business, and operations are now carried on under the firm name of Tripp & Fuller.

Dr. Tripp and wife were active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and contributed liberally to its support. The Doctor united with the church more than seventy years ago and for many years has been recording steward of the Clark Street Church! His long Christian life, full of good deeds and kindly acts, is well worthy of emulation. He is charitable, benevolent and kindhearted, and is an advocate of temperance principles, never using spirituous liquor as a beverage. He has always been a deep student of the Bible, and since 1864 has read it through no less than eighty times, reading often fifty or sixty chapters on a Sunday. In early life he supported the Democracy, but on the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks, supported John C. Fremont for the presidency and has since been a stalwart advocate of the party principles. In 1842 he was elected city collector of Chicago.

On the 6th of April, 1895, Dr. Tripp celebrated his ninetieth birthday at his residence, 2030 Indiana avenue, and the same day there were baptized his great-great-grandnephew and niece, Dr. Bolton officiating. He had married their parents

John Fr. Stafford

August 20, 1887, namely, A. J. Denistry and Margaret, *nee* Fuller.

In all the relations of life Dr. Tripp has been honorable and upright, and speaking of his career a Christian friend said of him, "It is like a clear, limpid stream wherein you can see the form and color of the pebbles at the bottom and through whose meandering course no sediment appears."

JOHN FRANCIS STAFFORD,

CHICAGO.

AS the progress or prosperity of a nation is the result of the aggregate endeavor of its individual citizens, so the history of a nation is the record of the aggregate achievements of its people. Biography thus becomes the very foundation upon which must rest all general history of mankind. The importance of making permanent record of the life work of men who are worthy such distinction cannot be overestimated.

The mere acquisition of wealth is, in itself, a fact scarcely deserving mention by the historian. It is in the distribution of wealth that its power for good or evil lies. Money is power, and the individual who has the faculty and ability to garner wealth, and who applies his acquisitions to the betterment of mankind, is a public benefactor whose memory should be preserved and honored.

Again, to the individual whom nature has endowed with a keen perception of that which is beautiful, noble and grand, and who by all means in his power seeks to cultivate and inspire in others such appreciation,—to such a man or woman the world owes a debt which it can never discharge.

The evolution of the human race from barbarism to the present advanced civilization has been slow, and the man who in his day and generation has helped elevate the tastes of those with whom he comes in contact, does a work the results of which will be cumulative in generations to come. We are led to the above train of reflections by contemplating the life-work of one of the old citizens of Chicago, now and for many years retired from active pursuits, but who has left his impress not only on his contemporaries but also through them on later generations.

The story of Captain John F. Stafford's life is not thrilling or romantic. In fact, to the superficial reader or observer, it is quite as prosaic and commonplace as that of the average successful Chicagoan. He began the battle of life when but a lad, without friends, influence or capital, and after some vicissitudes conquered adverse fate and acquired a comfortable fortune. Then, not caring for wealth beyond his needs, retired from the cares of business, and has spent much of his time in later years in travel. He was always noted among his acquaintances for shrewd business judgment, strong common sense, sterling integrity, unyielding preseverance in pursuance of a plan or purpose, a genial bonhomie and warm-heartedness which won and retained friendship. For these and other good qualities he was credited; but there was another side to his character which, less understood by the multitude, was infinitely more rare than any or all the traits above enumerated, and of this we shall speak later.

The life of Captain Stafford may be briefly summarized as follows:

He was born in Dublin, Ireland, August 12, 1820. His parents were John and Sarah (Mellon) Stafford. His ancestors were prominent Irish patriots, and more than one of them were martyrs to the cause of liberty. Captain Stafford's father was a provision merchant in Dublin and was also engaged in packing bacon and hams for the English market.

In 1828 the elder Stafford emigrated with his family to America. Landing at Quebec, they took passage on what was known as a Durham boat to Port Hope, Canada West,—now the province of Ontario,—and here he purchased a farm sixteen miles back in the country from Port Hope. On this farm was a saw and grist mill and a carding-mill. The following winter was very severe and Mr. Stafford on one occasion, having gone to the village to purchase supplies, was frozen to death on the return trip home. This left the mother with two small children, a stranger in a strange land. She sold the farm and moved to Rochester, New York, where better facilities were offered for rearing and educating her children. When the younger son, Owen A., was thirteen years of age, he was apprenticed to a famous printer, Henry O'Reilly, to learn the printers' trade. He afterward became prominent in the newspaper world, was for many years associated with Redfield, the celebrated publisher, and later on purchased a fruit-farm in California, where he now resides, on one of the most beautiful estates in that wonderful country.

John F. had the choice offered him by his mother of three professions,—the ministry, law or medicine. He chose the latter and took up the study of medicine in the office of Drs. Elwood and Tobey, of Rochester, and proved so apt a pupil that after the first month he was intrusted with the compounding of all the medicines used in the practice of his preceptors, it being the custom in those days for all physicians to compound and furnish the medicines they prescribed. In about a year Mr. Stafford's mother died suddenly of cholera, which was then epidemic, and the young lad then being adrift in the world without guardian or counselor, and free to follow the bent of his own inclinations, determined to give up the study of medicine and gratify a long cherished desire of becoming a sailor. His first embarkation was as cabin and general utility boy on a small schooner, The "Brown" of Port Hope, plying between ports on Lake Ontario. The following winter the vessel lay up at Ogdensburg, New York, and young Stafford here formed the acquaintance of a carpenter residing at Brockville, Ontario, and was induced to go with him as an apprentice to learn carpentering. His experience in this line soon proved unsatisfactory, as instead of the carpenter instructing him in the mysteries of the craft the carpenter's wife kept the lad busy most of the time caring for her baby. Not relishing this employment, young Stafford ran away and returned to his former home at Rochester. Here, upon his arrival, he learned that his brother had gone to Buffalo and obtained employment in the office of the Commercial and Journal of that city. Thither he repaired and secured employment as a "printer's devil" in the same office. When navigation opened the following spring he again sought the lakes, and this year (1837) he made his first visit to Chicago, on board the ship Julia Palmer, one of the first two full rigged ships that ever sailed the lakes. He continued on this vessel, and working in the printing office winters, till the spring of 1841, when he purchased of Thomas Foster the Buffalo Coffee and Spice Mills and conducted the preparation of coffee and spices till 1848, doing a profitable business.

In the fall of 1847 he purchased the brig Uncle Sam, loaded her with lumber at Saginaw, and started her for Buffalo. On the first trip a storm was encountered and the vessel wrecked. The following winter the machinery of the steamer City of Buffalo was transferred by the owners to a larger vessel, and Captain Stafford purchased the hull of this vessel, and with rigging which had been recovered from the Uncle Sam fitted her out as a bark, and again embarked in the lumber trade. This vessel met with the same fate as his former one, and was wrecked on the Manitou islands on her first voyage. After this second misfortune he sold his Spice and Coffee Mills, and with the money thus obtained and from the insurance on his vessel he proceeded to discharge all the indebtedness he had incurred in fitting out the vessel. This done, he had but a few hundred dollars left. With the small capital he had, however, he went to Memphis, Tennessee, purchased a flatboat, loaded it with corn, went down the river to Natchez and Grand Gulf, where he disposed of boat and cargo. He spent a few days in New Orleans and then came up the river to Cairo with the intention of buying another load of corn to ship down the river. Not being successful in this, he took passage on a boat for New Orleans. On this trip he formed the acquaintance of a passenger who had aboard the boat a large shipment of chickens and turkeys bound for the New Orleans market. About this time the news reached them that cholera was raging in New Orleans. This so frightened the poultry speculator that he sold his cargo of poultry to Captain Stafford at a nominal figure, and the Captain, braving the dangers of the dread disease, succeeded in disposing of his poultry after reaching the Crescent City, at an enormous profit. This venture gave him a working capital and proved the nucleus around which he afterward gathered a handsome fortune.

Returning to Buffalo he purchased the brig Boston, and, himself in command, engaged in freighting on the lakes. After a successful season he sold the vessel, and the following spring, 1852, opened a ship chandlery and grocery store at 148 South Water street, Chicago. Having an extensive acquaintance among the masters of vessels sailing the lakes, he immediately secured a large and lucrative trade. As his mercantile business prospered he began investing his surplus funds in lake craft, and at one time owned a fleet of ten vessels. He also built a tug mainly for his own use, naming it the Fanny Stafford.

He purchased a half interest in the then celebrated Sands Brewery, famous for the manufacture of cream ale. It was known as the best constructed and best equipped brewery then in the world; and its product was of such high grade that they supplied the United States Government with one hundred barrels of ale daily for use in hospitals.

Captain Stafford opened about this time a wholesale liquor store, and placed his head bookkeeper, Bennett Peters, in charge, also giving Peters' name as the principal, making the style of the firm Bennett Peters & Company. In this he was also successful and did the largest business in that line in Chicago. Subsequent events, however, proved that the implicit confidence reposed by Captain Stafford in Peters' honesty was not altogether justified.

In 1869 Captain Stafford, having acquired a competence and being one of those rare philosophers who wisely reason that they have no use for what they do not need, concluded to give up money-getting and devote the remainder of his life to pursuits more congenial. He accordingly disposed of his various interests, and, as subsequent events proved, at a very fortunate time, as the disastrous fire of 1871 swept away everything except the real estate where his various interests had been located. In this same conflagration the Captain lost, however, his home located at Monroe street and Michigan avenue, and also a dwelling which he owned at 280 Ohio street. In addition to this property he also owned at this time thirty lots located at Clybourn avenue and North avenue, and also fifty-three acres on which Edgewater now stands.

After the fire Captain Stafford was prominent in the work of the Relief and Aid Committee, and contributed liberally of his own means to assist the unfortunate sufferers.

The seemingly interminable litigation and contest between the Illinois Central Railroad Company and the city of Chicago regarding the former's rights and privileges on the lake front constitute an important feature of Chicago's history during the past quarter of a century, and the efforts of Captain Stafford to secure and maintain the rights of the people of Chicago as against the encroachments of the great railway monopoly have been important and successful.

In 1869 the legislature of the State of Illinois granted to the Illinois Central Railroad Company the use of the lake shore a long way south of the Chicago river. The company afterward, in the exercise of its riparian rights, usurped the right of ownership over the adjacent portions of the lake and filled a portion of the harbor, subjecting so much of the lake as it chose to its own purposes. At the time of the passing of the statutes providing for the conveyance of an easement to the company it was held to be illegal by some of our best lawyers, and a meeting of merchants, capitalists and others was immediately called and convened at the Tremont House to take measures to resist the encroachments of the railroad company. As a result of this meeting, J. Young Scammon, Thomas Hoyne and John F. Stafford were appointed a committee to take proper steps to restrain the company from exercising riparian rights on the lake front. In pursuance thereof an injunction was obtained from the United States court, Judge Drummond presiding, which was sustained; but the railroad company carried the case up through the various courts until it finally reached the supreme court of the United States, and there, twenty-four years after its institution, the case was decided adversely to the railroad company. It is conservatively estimated that over one hundred millions dollars' worth of property was thus saved to the people of Chicago. While the suit was in the various courts, first Thomas Hoyne and later on J. Young Scammon died, and Captain

Stafford was the only one of the original committee left to see the end of this famous suit.

Captain Stafford has always been an earnest adherent to the principles of the Republican party, but though often solicited has invariably refused to accept office, if we may except one occasion, when, at the earnest solicitation of Mayor Heath, he consented to accept the position of coal-oil inspector in Chicago with the distinct understanding that as soon as he could get the affairs of the office properly straightened out and in good working order he should be allowed to resign. Much crookedness had prevailed during the previous administration in the conduct of this office. It took Captain Stafford seven months to get the affairs of the office in proper shape. As soon as this was done he, in accordance with his free declared design, resigned the position.

We come now to consider one phase of Captain Stafford's character and career which has been of inestimable value not only to the people of Chicago but also the entire West. Captain Stafford inherited from his father a deep feeling for and keen appreciation of art, and, notwithstanding the busy life he led for so many years, always found time to cultivate and gratify this taste. The contemplation and study of art was his pastime and pleasure, and its pursuit brought him into intimate relation and acquaintanceship with all of the most prominent artists of America. Wherever he was, and with whomsoever he might come in contact, he lost no opportunity to instill in others something of the keen appreciation and love for the beautiful which was so important a feature of his own character. He assisted young and struggling artists, and older ones, too, for that matter,—both by a cheering and friendly word, and, when it was needed, by more substantial aid. He helped them sell their pictures, organized, promoted and fostered exhibitions of paintings and sculpture, and in every possible way sought to cultivate among the people of this thriving young city a feeling for art; and it is no exaggeration to say that to John F. Stafford more than to any other man belongs the credit of having made Chicago one of the greatest art centers of America and the world.

After the Chicago fire the artists of New York city came nobly to the relief of their brethren in Chicago, contributing a fund of over eight thousand dollars to be used for the relief of the artists of this city, and unanimously appointed Captain Stafford as the custodian and disburser of this fund, without bond, thus evidencing the great trust they reposed not only in his honesty but also in his good judgment as well.

In one of the early years of the Chicago Exposition, the directors planned to have an exhibition of art exclusively American, and proposed that Captain Stafford be appointed a committee of one to go East and visit the artists and art centers and select and secure the necessary paintings for the exhibit. He protested against assuming this responsibility, but they insisted so strongly that his knowledge of art and artists rendered him better capable of this important trust than any other man they could select. Reluctantly accepting the commission, he at once went East, and called together fourteen of our principal American artists, at a dinner given in William Beard's studio. When the company were assembled, he made a speech stating that he was there in the interest of Chicago and art, and with the purpose and desire of securing as full a representation as possible of the best works of our leading American painters, living and dead. He succeeded in interesting them, and they there and then drew up a paper, all signing it, each agreeing to furnish two or more pictures and use their influence in securing others; and thus was gathered together for this great exhibition what has been pronounced the greatest collection of American art ever gathered together and exhibited.

Captain Stafford was one of the promoters, organizers and most earnest supporters of the Chicago Academy of Design. He was one of the committee appointed to go before Congress with an argument and petition to try to secure Dearborn Park for library and other purposes, and while they failed in their mission at that time the strong argument presented doubtless had much to do with securing the coveted piece of land for a similar purpose later on.

In January, 1854, Captain Stafford married Elizabeth, daughter of Michener Cadwallader of Buffalo, New York. She died eight years later, leaving two children, Juniata and Minne.

Since his retirement from business, the Captain has spent much time in travel, spending his summers at the various northern resorts, and the winters as far south sometimes as Cuba and Mexico. In 1888 he visited Ireland, the land of his birth, after an absence of sixty-two years. He was accompanied on this trip by his daughter Minne and spent six months in travel through Great Britain and southern Europe.

In religion Captain Stafford is an Episcopalian, and was for many years a vestryman of Trinity Church.

When we are young and strong with pulsing life
That makes us eager for some conquering strife,
Oh, then how surely fame and fortune glow!
And, clearly from within ourselves, a voice calls, Go!

It is well when the closing years of a man's life may be quietly and happily spent, free from the difficult task of adjusting himself to new business conditions, so radically changed from those of his early years of keen perception and ready adaptability. It is well when the gentle, kindly side of life can have its own undisturbed sway, rounding out with its beauty and grace the salient points that make the success of the early active years.

When youth is gone, and we have given our best,
But find life's slowing pulse means waning zest,
Oh, then, the voice of long ago seems dumb,
And, softly, from without ourselves, a voice calls, Come!

JUNIATA.

NICHOLAS H. RIDGELY,

SPRINGFIELD.

THE honored subject of this memoir was the son of Greenbury and Rachel (Ryan) Ridgely, and was born in Baltimore, Maryland, April 27, 1800. He was descended in a direct line from Colonel Henry Ridgely, "Major of the Troop," who arrived in Maryland in the year 1658. The Ridgelys have been a numerous family in Maryland, having existed there since early Colonial times, and they have been prominently connected with the political, the business, and, in a marked manner, with the social life of the State.

The subject of our sketch was twice married. His first wife was Jane Olivia Vincent, daughter of Samuel Vincent, also a Marylander. She died in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1833. His second wife was Jane Maria Huntington, daughter of Jonathan Huntington, formerly of Boston, but afterward of St. Louis, where the marriage took place in 1835.

Mr. Ridgely removed from Baltimore to St. Louis in 1829. Soon after his arrival at that place he was appointed to a responsible position in the branch of the old United States Bank, of which Nicholas Biddle was president. While in the employ of that bank, in May, 1835, the State Bank of Illinois was organized, and he was elected cashier. This caused his removal to Springfield, where he resided continuously until his death, which took place January 31, 1888.

The State Bank of Illinois failed in 1841. Mr. Ridgely was appointed one of the trustees to wind up its affairs and when that was accomplished he became a private banker. Afterward he organized Clark's Exchange Bank under the general banking laws of the State, and became its president. That bank went into voluntary liquidation after a few years, when Mr. Ridgely resumed the business of banking on his own account. He afterward admitted his sons, Charles and William, to partnership with him, under the style of N. H. Ridgely & Company. This firm gave way to the Ridgely National Bank in 1866, which bank still exists.

From the time of his arrival in Springfield Mr. Ridgely was occupied with schemes for the improvement of the town. This was before the days of the free schools, and so he organized the Springfield Academy, and built an excellent brick schoolhouse, at which many of the older boys reared in Springfield received at least the rudiments of their education. Being a man of taste he built a substantial stone building for the State Bank, which was classical in design and correct in detail; so that it remained a credit to the city until it was demolished, to give way to structures occupying less ground. He was especially fond also of music and flowers. The old residents will testify to the many rare musical treats which he provided for them, and to the enjoyment which his beautifully kept garden and grounds constantly afforded citizens and strangers alike. The impetus which he gave to the cultivation of flowers is still felt in the city of his residence.

In 1848 Mr. Ridgely and his associate, Colonel Thomas Mather, bought at public auction from the State that part of the old Northern Cross railroad lying between Springfield and the Illinois river. This road had been built and operated by the State, but when the collapse of the "Internal Improvement System" came its operation was discontinued, and it fell into a very bad condition. After its purchase by Mr. Ridgely and Colonel Mather it was at once rebuilt, and in 1849 it was reopened to Naples, on the Illinois river. For a considerable time this was the only outlet which the people of this section had to the markets of the world. Later, the road became a part of the Wabash system, which it still continues to be. In politics Mr. Ridgely was a Whig. He was a great admirer of Henry Clay and a firm believer in the "American System." He was never, however, active in politics, and was never a candidate for office. Upon the death of the Whig party he gave his adhesion to the Democrats, with whom he continued to affiliate up to the time of his death,

Mr. Ridgely was by nature a student. In his youth he had familiarized himself with everything that was best, both in prose and poetry—the work of English and American authors. This reading he always kept up, so that he was an accomplished "Belles Lettres" scholar. He delighted also in the achievements of science, and kept pace to the last with the progress of invention. He was also a close student of political economy and the science of finance. This, coupled with his long experience as a banker, gave his opinions great weight upon such subjects, and made him always a most interesting and instructive talker. Mr. Ridgely was a great believer in the future of the city of Chicago and the State of Illinois, and it was to the judicious investment of money in Chicago and in wild lands throughout the State that he was mainly indebted for the foundation of the fortune which he acquired and left. It would transcend the limits of this article to attempt to enumerate the various undertakings in which Mr. Ridgely was engaged during his long residence in Springfield. He was in almost everything that promoted the growth of the place and made it what it is, and at his death his family had nothing to look back upon except with pride. His life had been open to his fellow citizens and no suspicion of any doubtful practice had ever attached to it. It had been clean in every way, and his influence had always been for what was honest, for everything that was elevating to the public taste, for everything that conserved the interests of the city, for everything that was sound in finance, for everything that was true and everything that was right. He left a large family, every one of whom holds his memory in most respectful and affectionate veneration. He was a sort of financial landmark, known throughout the State and especially through all central Illinois. His life was an important part of the history of Springfield.

HUGH WARNOCK,

ROCK ISLAND.

HUGH WARNOCK was born in county Down, Ireland, March 3, 1825, and is the son of William and Janet (Byers) Warnock, the former being a farmer of that locality.

His boyhood was spent in his native place and at Newtownards, Ireland. He attended school and afterward learned the trade of soap and candle making, serving an apprenticeship of five years and a half. After learning his trade he remained with his employer, James Davidson, for three or four years, and then emigrated to America, locating at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he was employed by Robert Craig & Company, soap manufacturers. Three years later, in 1853, he removed to Rock Island, where he had friends, and engaged in the business of manufacturing soap with James Kelly, the firm being Warnock & Kelly. The business was conducted successfully

D. Volintine

for five or six years, at the expiration of which period Mr. Kelly retired to go to farming, and was succeeded by Mr. Robert Ralston. Since that time the firm of Warnock & Ralston has been one of the leading manufactories in Rock Island. Mr. Warnock does not now take an active part in the business, his son, J. D. Warnock, having for some time attended to the duties formerly so ably performed by him.

Mr. Warnock votes the Republican ticket, but beyond this his interest in politics ceases. He has served with much credit as alderman of the city of Rock Island. In religious faith he is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. Since his arrival in America he has made two trips to his old home in Ireland, and enjoyed himself "hugely" while revisiting the scenes of his youth.

Mr. Warnock was married July 13, 1849, to Miss Martha Davidson, the daughter of his employer, James Davidson, and by her has one son, James Davidson.

Mrs. Warnock died January 30, 1890. Mr. Warnock has been a hard worker, and has earned his success and the rest from arduous toil that he now enjoys. Close attention to business in his early life and upright conduct have been rewarded with a competency, as well as the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

DANIEL VOLINTINE,

AURORA.

THE Volintine family of America is unquestionably one of the earliest of which there is any record in history. Its antiquity in old-world history is likewise unquestioned, as the name occurs as early as 140 A. D., when Volentinus (Volintine in English), the eloquent and learned founder of one of the most complete and ingenious of all the Gnostic systems, was born at Alexandria. During the time from 364 to 425 the three emperors named Volintinian ruled Rome, and Pope Engenius was succeeded by Pope Volintine in 827 A. D. The many variations of the name like Valintyn, Volentine, Vollintine, Voluntin, Vollunton and even Fallington are corruptions of the original Volentine, caused either by ignorance, carelessness in spelling or desire for distinction from contemporaries of the Volentine families, for various personal reasons.

The Volintines in Europe, while not numerous, have been exceedingly prominent, and many of them of world-wide reputation in all branches of science and literature even to the present day. The name of Volentine is by no means common in this country, though it is represented in almost every State in the Union. All by this name, however, appear to be direct descendants of three distinct progenitors of the Volentine family, none of these being brothers, as has so often been stated, nor even near relatives, while it is doubtless true that if the lineage was traced back far enough their common origin would be found to meet in three old families of northern Europe.

The family from which our subject sprang came directly from Richard Volentine, who settled at Hempstead, Long Island, in 1644. He was a young man when the first division of land among the sixty-six proprietors of the town took place, in 1647. He was of English origin and doubtless a lineal descendant of Richard Volentine, of the parish of Eccles, in Lancastershire, the undoubted ancestor of the New England progenitor of the Volentine family, a John Volintine, who came to Boston in 1675.

Of the first American Volintine but little is known, for the public and private records of those days were imperfectly kept. He must have married soon after immigrating, if not before, for in 1685 he had four sons who were freeholders. In a tax paid that year, Widow Richard Volintine is assessed on forty acres of land; Obadiah, forty-four; William, forty; Ephraim, forty; and Richard, Jr., seventy-one acres. Perhaps Richard Volintine, Sr., had more than these sons, for in February, 1679, Jonah Volintine petitioned the governor for a grant of one hundred acres of land. In 1679 Richard Volintine, Jr., "one of the Hempstead rioters," asked to be exempted from punishment "on account of his youth and ignorance."

The names of the four or five sons of Richard

Volintine remain to the present time family names in the lineage of our subject, and all of them occur very frequently in all the historical records in existence. The English origin is sufficiently attested by the occurrence of July 7, 1674, when the marshal of the town of Hempstead, Richard Volintyn by name, is complained of before the ("Dutch") governor general and council of New Netherlands, for refusing to put in execution a judgment against one Jeremy Wood, and "for uttering these seditious words: 'Is it in the name of the king of England? for I will do nothing in the name of the prince or of the States of Holland,'" etc. True to his English origin the marshal found the Dutch government a yoke too burdensome to bear, and rebelled. In the stirring events of that period the Volintines appear to have taken an active part. In 1702 Richard Volintine, Jr., was one of the grand jury raised especially to indict Samuel Brown, an itinerant Quaker preacher who came to that region; but instead of doing so the jury indorsed the paper "Ignoramus," and returned to the judge, utterly refusing to have anything to do with such work; and many of Richard's posterity afterward became "Friends," and some remain such to this day

There is no continuous genealogical record of this family; but it is certain that nearly all of the Long Island Volintines, except those of Brooklyn (and even many of that city also), have descended from John Volintine The family name soon extended to Oyster Bay, Jamaica and Flushing until finally it was common in every town in Queens county.

At an election for deputies held in Jamaica November 7, 1775, the names of Richard, Jacob, William, Obadiah, Robert and Jonas were among the voters. Some of the Volintines, like their original ancestors, were quite loyal to the British crown, as Caleb, Jacob, Jonah, Philip, Obadiah, Robert, Thomas and William did not acknowledge allegiance to the American government till October, 1776, though afterward they appear to have been extremely patriotic, and Philip became captain of a company in the Revolutionary army, in which company Richard served. Philip was detailed, with his company, to march into Captain Seaman's district to apprehend seventy defaulters. Though in favor of liberty for themselves, they, like many others in that day and since, seem to have disregarded the right of the blacks to personal liberty. Thus June 2, 1791, Obadiah Volintine, of Oyster Bay, offers "£5 reward for the return of his remarkable black negro man, Bob, aged 22. He had on a brown coat and green linings, yellow vest and old boots. He had gray hairs on his neck."

Thomas Volintine, a grandchild of the original Richard Volintine, married Elizabeth Hewlett and lived on a part of his father's farm, which was supposed to have contained a thousand acres of land, located near West Hill, in the town of Oyster Bay. They had ten children, among whom was Absalom, the second son. Absalom married Susan Bumstead and they had eleven children. Their youngest child was Richard, of North Hempstead, Long Island. His son, Joseph, was born at that place January 6, 1750, and seems to have left home when he arrived at manhood, for, in 1775, he is found in Poughkeepsie, where he then enlisted in Captain Swartwout's company in the Revolutionary war. He appears either to have served but a year or obtained a furlough, for he was married July 11, 1776, after which he lived for a short time in Chatham, Columbia county, New York, and finally settled permanently in the town of Jackson, Washington county, New York. Here was born to him Elias S. Volintine, on January 10, 1779, who married Mary Church, settling at Salem, Washington county, where our subject first saw light on July 30, 1813. The commonwealth of Illinois possesses a rich heritage in her adopted sons, and no State in the Union has a brighter record of remarkable success achieved by its citizens. Her advancement is the aggregate results of the individual efforts of her children, and she stands pre-eminent in the sisterhood of States, matchless in her industry, commerce, manufacture and agriculture, not because of any particular natural advantages peculiar to her, but simply because of the ability, integrity and wonderful efforts of her people.

Among the many men who have done much for the material advancement of northern Illinois, Mr. Volintine was prominent, for his labors were largely directed toward securing for all with whom he dealt important and lasting benefits.

His educational advantages were secured in his home town, and were no different from those obtained by any young man of his class, except such education as he received through being connected with his father in the conduct of a lumber business. His great ambition to succeed, however, defeated him in his effort, as he overtaxed his strength, frequently laboring eighteen hours a day. This resulted in an extended attack of typhoid fever, which so much impaired his constitution that fear was entertained that he would be unable to endure hard work again. At the suggestion of his father he entered mercantile life in the town of Shushan, Washington county, New York, which he successfully prosecuted for twenty years, dealing in general merchandise, wool, pork and other farm produce, building up a large business and earning a lasting reputation for himself as a thorough business man, a high-minded and public-spirited citizen, and a consistent and zealous Christian. While the town in which he conducted his enterprise was small, "D. Volintine's Store" became known to everybody within a radius of thirty miles. Affable, witty, friendly, and especially true to his word, he rapidly gained friends, and the adherence to his motto of "low prices and quick returns" secured him his great financial success.

While yet in Shushan he again overtaxed his strength, and his health so rapidly failed that he was obliged to close his business and seek a different climate, during which the West and the South were visited with a view toward a change. The West was finally decided upon, and in 1854 he removed to Aurora, Illinois, where he engaged in similar enterprises, on a much larger scale. When he located in Illinois there was but a very limited market for the products of the farms, and he immediately made an effort toward securing a better one. He soon obtained the trade of all the farmers for sixty miles around Aurora, who preferred to deal with him instead of Chicago merchants, which speaks volumes for his business enterprise. His wool business extended far into Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the volume of his transactions was one of the greatest in the entire West. He quickly saw the necessity for railroad connection with the East, and was in 1865 one of the incorporators of the Illinois & Fox River Railroad Company, authorized by an act of the legislature. Subsequent railroad facilities made the building of this road unnecessary. The railroads in those days were prone to charge all that the traffic would bear, but Mr. Volintine's business, however, was of such a character that this policy on the part of the railroads would mean early ruin to him. Therefore he devised plans to defeat the roads and succeeded by putting into service large double-team wagons to carry his freight to Joliet, where railroad competition could be secured. The railroad officials soon saw the folly of their policy, and immediately Aurora secured as cheap rates as was consistent with good service.

The extent of Mr. Volintine's business rapidly increased, his shipments going principally to New York and Boston, amounting annually to five hundred thousand pounds of wool, two hundred carloads of pork, one hundred thousand dollars' worth of butter, forty thousand dollars' worth of poultry, in addition to eggs and other products in proportion. During the latter years of Mr. Volintine's business career his territory extended further West until he purchased wool in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, and was at the time of his death the oldest as well as the leading wool merchant in the West. His reputation for honesty, which did not lean upon the weak support of business being business, but upon the memorial brotherhood of man, was the samé among the farmers, from whom he purchased his supplies, as it was among the merchant princes of the East. His word was not only as good as his bond, but it was law and as inflexible as time. He did not carry his church into his business, for they were one and the same. He did not have one kind of conduct for his daily life and one for his Sabbath, but his private and public efforts were alike. The ability for making money, clean money, was his to a wonderful degree, and he used his accumulations as liberally and inoffensively as he made them. He was, in 1871, one of the founders of the Second National Bank, and served as its president, but his many and varied business enterprises justified him in resigning; he then accepted the vice-presidency, and also was a director, until the time of his death. His banking experience did not begin with the Second National Bank, as he was one of the founders and the principal member of the private banking house of Volintine, Williams & Boyd, established in 1868. He was also one of the founders of the Aurora Silver Plate Manufacturing Company, which has met with universal success, and was its president during the most profitable period of its existence. He was during his entire business life among the foremost business men wherever he happened to be engaged in business. His retail business in Aurora covered over sixteen years, during which he was connected with the firms of Volintine & Hurd, Volintine & Stockwell and Volintine, Lawrence & Company. In 1870 he retired from the mercantile business and gave his entire attention to the wool trade.

In politics he was a thorough Democrat, but never desired public office. In 1875 he was induced to accept the nomination for mayor of Aurora, and was elected. He gave the city a thorough business administration, but absolutely refused re-election. His religious connections were Baptist, and of the most cordial and enjoyable kind. He was a member of the First Baptist Church of Aurora, and his contributions to it and to the University of Chicago were generous, though in a high degree unostentatious.

He was married on March 17, 1841, to Miss Sarah J. Ruste, a daughter of Samuel Ruste, Esq., and Harriet (Fairchild) Ruste, of Cambridge, New York. Their living children are Hattie A., the widow of William S. Bininger, of Milwaukee; and William J. Volintine, who married Miss May Anderson, both residents of Aurora.

Though Mr. Volintine's health had suffered considerable on account of his exceeding activity, he nevertheless passed the Psalmist's span of time by several years, possessing his mental and physical power unimpaired until his last illness, which overtook him a few days before his death, which occurred Thursday, February 9, 1888. The immediate cause of death was pneumonia.

Mr. Volintine possessed deep convictions and was most just and generous, a true friend whose friendship did not consist of words alone. His will-power was remarkable. While his health had steadily deteriorated for several years previous to his death, and his once robust form had become emaciated, he would at times straighten himself to his full height and assure his friends that he was as strong as ever. The esteem in which Mr. Volintine was held is best illustrated by the following resolution and memorial, presented the bereaved family soon after his death:

"Whereas, In the mysterious dispensation of an all-wise Providence death has removed our esteemed and cherished friend and brother, Daniel Volintine, late of Aurora, Illinois, a former member of this church, and while we bow with submission of the divine will, we desire to add our testimony to his high character as a citizen and a Christian man, which made his name one to be respected and venerated by all; and—

"Whereas, In fraternal appreciation of his former relations with this church, and the interest manifested by him in its spiritual and temporal welfare, ever ready with a generous heart and liberal hand to aid in its spiritual advancement and material prosperity; therefore—

"Resolved, That in his death the church has been bereft of an earnest, able and useful worker, the city of his adoption an upright and active citizen and his family a loving husband and a kind father.

"Resolved, That we loved and respected him in life and revere his name and memory in our hearts, as we commemorate them with a sorrowing tribute of speech, and can say that our loss is his eternal gain, but he rests from his labors and his works do follow him. Life's tide sets in toward the heavenly shore. On its blessed wave we trust he has reached the highlands and has been welcomed to the green fields beyond. The fruition is his, the promise is ours.

"Resolved, That to his bereaved family we tender our Christian and heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of deep affliction and sorrow, assuring them that their loss is our loss, and we can only turn them for comfort and consolation to 'Him who doeth all things well.'

"Resolved, That the Clerk of the Church be directed to transmit a copy of this preamble and resolutions to the family of the deceased, and to the Washington County Post and Aurora Beacon for publication, and that the same be engrossed on the records of this Church" (Baptist Church of Shushan, New York).

(A true copy.) "D. V. T. QUA, *Church Clerk.*"

"IN MEMORIAM.

"Whereas, God in his inscrutable Providence has seen best to take from our midst by death our beloved brother and friend, Daniel Volintine; therefore

"Resolved, That while we humbly bow in submission to the divine will of our heavenly father, we can but feel that the cause of Christ as well as the church has hereby sustained a great loss.

"Resolved, That we tenderly remember him as a self-denying modest Christian brother, as was manifested in his church as well as in his private life, wherein he exemplified the nobility and genuineness of a true Christian character.

"Any extended eulogy from us of his life and character would be needless; neither would we offend his characteristic humility by enlarging upon the same; but we may be permitted to, nay, we must, magnify the grace of God in him which was seen and felt by all who knew him.

"Resolved, That it is with devout thankfulness to God that we can call to our memories so many delightful associations. He is not lost, but gone before; and the memory of his devoted life will be his best and most enduring monument.

"Resolved, That the sympathies of the church are hereby cordially extended to the bereaved family, and we most earnestly commend them to the kind care of Him that doeth all things well and tempers the storm to the shorn lambs of his flock.

"Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be spread upon the records of the church, and that a copy thereof be sent to the bereaved family.

"Adopted by the First Baptist Church of Aurora, Illinois, February 12, A. D. 1888.

"LYMAN BALDWIN, *Clerk.*"

Following is the memorial of respect adopted by the board of directors of the Second National Bank of Aurora, to the late vice-president and director, Hon. Daniel Volintine:

"The directors of the Second National Bank of Aurora, at the banking office, February 11, 1888, each with sorrow and a deep sense of personal loss, record the death of Hon. Daniel Volintine, a director of this Bank from its organization until his death, February 9, 1888.

"It is our desire to add our testimony here to the honorable record he has made during the many years that he has been associated with this bank and its directors, whether in the capacity of president, vice-president or director. He was sound in judgment, keen and discriminating on all subjects, a prudent, safe adviser.

"In his personal friendship, and with his associate directors, he was ever genial and cordial.

"To his wife and family we extend our heartfelt sympathy and direct that this testimony be spread on the records of this bank, and a copy of the same sent to the family.

F. B. RICE,
BENJAMIN GEORGE, } Committee."
FRANK L. YOUNG,

"IN MEMORIAM.

"Whereas, We have heard with mingled feelings of sorrow and regret of the death of the Hon. Daniel Volintine, ex-mayor of the city of Aurora, therefore be it

"Resolved, That in his death we are called upon to mourn the loss of one of our most prominent, influential and worthy citizens.

"Resolved, As a token of sincere regret and deep sympathy with his family, and with the people of this community in their sad bereavement, that these resolutions be spread upon our records as a mark of respect and esteem for the memory of the deceased, and that a copy thereof be sent to his family.

"Adopted by the City Council of the city of Aurora, February 25, A. D. 1888.

GEORGE MEREDITH, Mayor.
J. M. KENNEDY, City Clerk."

The funeral, which was private in character, was the largest and most notable ever held in Aurora. People within a radius of fifty miles came to pay their last tribute to his memory and all evinced a deep sorrow over the loss of a loved and faithful friend.

There are in every community men who without any particular effort on their part leave an impress upon the community which can never be effaced. Mr. Volintine was one of these. Whatever he did for his own financial benefit would be certain to confer permanent and valuable results upon the entire community. No man did more for his city than he, and no man took less credit for his acts than he. With his own hand he shaped his destiny. While his was a beneficent existence for many years, it seems to the vision of man that he died before his time. He was a perfect type of a noble American citizen, and manliness, patriotism, sincerity and friendship are instructively associated with his name. The common testimony of him is that he was a man of remarkable sagacity, a quality in the human mind that we can scarcely overestimate in business and many relations in life; a man who saw much sooner than he spoke; a man who was careful, prudent and honest; a man therefore favored not by chance but by the due exercise of his own good qualities. His honesty was the root of honor, which is one and the same thing, something sweeter, nobler and more far-reaching than square dealing. He possessed in a marked degree, unselfishness, an eagerness and willingness to see that all men had opportunities and a desire to favor all.

NICHOLAS G. IGLEHART,

CHICAGO.

NICHOLAS G. IGLEHART is a son of Nicholas P. and Frances Mary (Gano) Iglehart, and was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 28th of February, 1841. When he was a lad of ten years the parents removed to Chicago, in which city and in Evanston he has since resided. On the paternal side he is a direct descendant of John Iglehart, who emigrated from Germany to America about the year 1735; and on the maternal side traces his ancestry back to Francis Gerneaux, a Huguenot, who came to the New World about 1666. The line of ancestry is as follows: Nicholas G. Iglehart is the son of Nicholas P. Iglehart, who was born July 29, 1811, and was married July 18, 1837, to Miss Frances Mary Gano, of Cincinnati, Ohio, daughter of Lieutenant Aaron G. Gano, one of the earliest graduates of West Point Academy, having completed the prescribed course of study and training in that institution in the year 1818. He was a lieutenant in the Third Artillery, United States army. The paternal grandfather of the gentleman whose name begins this review, William Iglehart, was born in Howard county, Maryland, October 3, 1778, and died on the 10th of October, 1831. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was married to Miss Jane Smith, of Maryland. John Iglehart, the father of William, was a farmer who lived in Prince George county, Maryland, and married Mary De Noon.

The maternal ancestry of Nicholas G. Iglehart is traced back through Lieutenant Aaron G. Gano, before mentioned, who was a son of Major General John S. Gano. The latter was born July 14, 1766, and was the son of the Rev. John Gano, who was born in New Jersey, July 23, 1727, and served in the French and Indian wars and in the Colonial wars. He resigned his commission as an officer in the former in 1760, and the following year removed to New York city, where he was engaged in the work of the ministry until the beginning of the struggle for independence. He then entered the army as chaplain of the Nineteenth Continental Infantry and discharged the duties of that position and as chaplain of the Fifth New York Infantry, commencing November 21, 1776. On the 17th of August, 1778, he was made brigade chaplain, continuing his labors until May, 1780, in what was known as General Clinton's brigade. He continued with the Continental Army until the close of the Revolution and then removed to Kentucky, where he again engaged in ministerial labors until his death in 1804. Rev. John Gano was a son of Daniel Gano and Sarah Britton, and the former was a son of Stephen Gano and Ann Walton, while Stephen's father was Francis Gerneaux, a native of Guernsey, a town on the Island of Jersey in the English Channel. The last named was a Huguenot and a man of considerable wealth, who during the edict of Nantes chartered a vessel for himself and crossed the Atlantic to America about the year 1666, settling in the town of New Rochelle, New York.

Nicholas G. Iglehart, whose name introduces this review, acquired his preparatory education in Niles, Michigan, after which he entered the Wisconsin State University at Madison, pursuing his studies in that institution for four years, and is to-day a member of the Alumni Association of Wisconsin.

On leaving the university, Mr. Iglehart joined his father in the real-estate business and continued operations in that line until 1879, when he accepted a position in the freight department of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. There his superior business ability won him promotion, and by steady advances he attained to prominent position in railroad circles. He was appointed secretary of the classification committee of the western roads, and for four years prepared and issued all the classification and rate sheets used by the committee. He was appointed commissioner of the Chicago Freight Bureau in September, 1887, and has proven a most efficient and popular officer. To him is due the credit of having placed Chicago on an equality with outside points in regard to freight rates to the towns of southern Illinois.

John F. Eberhart

His success in this particular has done more within the last twelve months than any other cause or any other half dozen causes to extend Chicago's trade and enrich its merchants.

This is not the first time by any means that he has rendered similar service and service equally beneficial. A few years ago Chicago's packing trade was threatened with extinction on account of the Western roads making cheaper rates on packing house products than on live hogs from the Missouri river to this city. The consequence was that the packing trade of the country was being transferred to Western points. Commissioner Iglehart carried the matter to the Inter-State Commerce Commission and secured an order from that body prohibiting for all time the making of any higher rates on live hogs than on the manufactured pork product. The first year after that decision was rendered the trade at the stock-yards increased by over $9,000,000. Mr. Iglehart is now working industriously to break down the Chinese wall which the Southern roads have built up against Chicago trade by their rate discriminations. He has already secured an order from the Inter-State Commerce Commission on that matter, but the roads refuse to obey this, and the case is now in the courts. There can be no doubt, however, of the final decision in this matter; Chicago has right and justice on her side and must win.

As well as being a successful man of affairs, Mr. Iglehart is a very popular society man. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason, a life member of Oriental Consistory, a Knight Templar, a member of the Mystic Shrine, a Veteran Odd Fellow and Veteran Mason. He is also one of the Sons of the American Revolution, treasurer and director of the Country Club, of Evanston, a director of the Evanston Club, and a member of the Evanston Boat Club.

Mr. Iglehart was united in marriage June 7, 1865, to Miss Ella Gano, daughter of Colonel Charles L. Gano, of Butler county, Ohio. Mr. Iglehart is a genial and polished gentleman, a man of ripe scholarship and broad general information, and is highly esteemed in railroad circles notwithstanding his keenness in opposing discriminating rates made by the officials. Socially he is held in the warmest regard by many friends who delight in doing him honor. Merit and ability have gained him the responsible position which he to-day occupies, and his influence is a power in commercial circles that is broadly felt.

JOHN F. EBERHART,

CHICAGO.

EDUCATOR, lecturer, editor, real-estate dealer, benefactor and the "father of the Cook county public schools," is John F. Eberhart. Probably to no man in the State do the schools of Illinois owe more than to him; and their development and promotion to their present advanced position has resulted largely from the impetus which he gave to the work in the two decades that followed 1850. On the lecture platform he inspired and enthused his audience to greater efforts; through the columns of his paper he encouraged and aided; in business he has furnished an example of honorable, straightforward dealing; and this, in brief, is the record of a long, useful and honored life on which falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

Mr. Eberhart was born on the 21st of January, 1829, in Hickory township, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Abraham and Esther (Amend) Eberhart. His father was one of the early settlers of Mercer county, locating there in 1821, and was the builder of the first sawmill in the country. John Eberhart spent the first eight years of his life on his father's farm in his native county, and then the family removed to Big Bend in Venango county. During the summer he aided in the labors of the farm and in the winter attended district schools until sixteen years of age, when he began teaching, thus entering upon a work to which he has devoted many of the best years of his life. His first school, at the mouth of Oil Creek, where Oil City now stands, he taught for $8.50 a month and "boarded around" among his pupils. In the succeeding summer he took lessons in writing, drawing and pen-and-ink flourishing, and as soon as his course was finished he began teaching those branches.

Being desirous, however, of obtaining a better education, he spent two terms in Cottage Hill Academy in Ellsworth, Ohio, and then, in the spring of 1849, entered Alleghany College, graduating there July 2, 1853. He met the expenses of the course by teaching in the spring and fall and working in the harvest fields during the summer; and so he obtained physical training while providing the means for mental training. The laudable ambition which prompted him to secure an education, even though he had to provide the means himself, has colored his entire career, and has been an impetus for progressive work through life.

On the 1st of September, 1853, Mr. Eberhart became principal of Albright Seminary in Berlin, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, the first educational institution founded in Pennsylvania by the Evangelical Association. It was then his intention to make teaching his life work, and to fit himself he studied zealously night and day; but under the strain his health gave way and he was forced to abandon his long cherished plans.

On the 15th of April, 1855, he arrived in Chicago, and soon afterward went to Dixon, Illinois. His physician had given him little hope of recovery, but he thought perhaps a change of climate might prove beneficial; and so it did. In Dixon he became editor and publisher of the Dixon Transcript; but during the winter of 1855-6 he disposed of it and began delivering courses of scientific lectures before various institutions of learning. These soon became very popular and drew large audiences. His zeal in his younger days to serve the world as an educator was such that when sickness unfitted him for work in the school-room as a teacher he turned his efforts into the broader channels of teaching the teachers through his educational publications and the lecture platform. On the completion of his lecture tour he spent a year in traveling as the representative of two New York publishing houses,—Ivison & Phinney and A. S. Barnes & Company. His next work was the establishment of the Northwestern Home and School Journal, of Chicago, which he purchased and edited for three years, and also conducted many teachers' institutes and delivered many lectures on educational topics in Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois. He thoroughly enjoyed this work, as it gave him, besides a valuable experience, a much larger acquaintance with men engaged in educational work, and assisted him materially in forming and perfecting his views on educational topics.

In the autumn of 1859 Mr. Eberhart was elected school commissioner of Cook county, which at that time was only a business and commission office, new to the people, little understood, and its labors but little appreciated by the people of the county. Through his efforts and the assistance of Hon. Newton Bateman, State Superintendent of public instruction, the office was changed to that of county superintendent of schools; and for the succeeding ten years he performed the duties of that office and won the gratitude of a people who appreciated the value of education and its importance to a community; for he greatly advanced the standard of the schools, secured better teachers and introduced more advanced lines of work. Finding a scarcity of qualified teachers he determined to secure a preparatory school for teachers, and though he met with long and strong opposition, he at length carried his point; and, the county board of supervisors having made the necessary appropriation, the Cook County Normal School was opened, in Blue Island, in September, 1867. On the opening of the school, under the able management of D. S. Wentworth, there were thirty-two pupils, and from the first they made marked progress, and the success of the enterprise was assured. Mr. Eberhart has always taken great pride in the Normal School, which owes its existence to his zeal and labors. The school has been removed to Normal Park and has a large enrollment. His work along educational lines did not stop even here, for he did much in the way of organizing teachers' institutes, establishing district-school libraries, introducing the union graded system of schools into many of the towns and cities of the State, and securing needed amendments to the school laws. He was one of the organizers of the Illinois State Teachers' Association, assisted in founding the State Normal University at Bloomington, and to his special efforts may be attributed the passage, by the State legislature, of the act authorizing counties to establish normal schools. He was the prime mover in the formation of the State Association of County Superintendents, and was its first president. He was also an early member of the American Institute of Instruction, and one of the first life members of the National Teachers' Association. As president of the Cook County Board of Education he was the means of introducing the kindergarten system into the Cook County Normal School, and also aided in establishing the "free kindergarten" schools in the city. At various times he has declined important professorships, believing his health not suited for that line of work.

After twenty years' connection with educational work, Mr. Eberhart began dealing in real estate, and judicious investments and the rise in Chicago realty has made him a wealthy man. His first purchase, made in 1860, comprised one and a quarter acres of land on Larrabee street near Fullerton avenue, where the Lincoln school now stands, for which he paid $1,600, and which he sold in two years for $6,500. He has owned altogether nearly 2,000 acres in Chicago, his real-estate transactions being extensive and varied.

Mr. Eberhart was married on Christmas evening of 1864, to Miss Matilda Charity Miller, daughter of the late Joseph C. Miller, of Chicago, who came to this country from Toronto, Canada, when she was a year old. She is a lady of refinement and intelligence, who worthily assists her husband in his charitable work. They have four children living.

In politics Mr. Eberhart was early an Abolitionist, and on the organization of the Republican party, formed to prevent the further extension of slavery, he joined its ranks. While a despiser of political intrigue and underhanded measures, he takes a deep interest in clean politics, and is a stalwart supporter of everything that is calculated to benefit the city, State or nation. He was reared a Methodist, but is now a leading member of the People's Church, whose pastor, Rev. H. W. Thomas, was formerly his pupil, and was by him first induced to take work in this city. Very naturally they are close personal friends. Mr. Eberhart is a man of broad sympathy, kindliness and benevolence, easily touched by any account of sorrow or distress, and doing what he can to lighten the woes and burdens of humanity and dissipate ignorance and misery.

He has traveled extensively, and there are few spots in North America, either inhabited or wild, that he has not visited. In nature he finds a source of inspiration and pleasure, and with him it is but a step "from nature up to nature's God."

CHALMERS M. SHERFY,

CHAMPAIGN.

ONE of the pioneers of Champaign still living and in active business, who has been prominently identified with the growth and development of the city, is Chalmers M. Sherfy.

Mr. Sherfy is a native of Maryland, having been born at Hagerstown, that State, January 1, 1831. His paternal ancestors were Pennsylvania Germans, belonging to the sect known as Dunkards. His paternal grandfather owned part of the land on which was fought the famous battle of Gettysburg, and much of the land about Big and Little Round-top had been in his family for generations. On the maternal side Mr. Sherfy is of Scotch-Irish lineage.

In 1835 he came with his parents to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and in 1838 they removed to Perrysville, Indiana. Here most of his boyhood was passed. His facilities for obtaining an education were very limited; in fact, he may be truly said to be self-educated. All his life he has been a reader and student, and is well informed on almost any subject that may be brought up.

When but fourteen years of age he started out in the world to fight the battle of life. He went to Terre Haute, Indiana, and learned the printer's trade. In 1852 he came to Urbana, Illinois, and took charge of a stock of goods, and a year later opened a general store on his own account. On the 1st of July, 1854, he met with an accident which came near costing him his life, and from the effects of which he never fully recovered; while lifting a heavy barrel he overexerted himself and produced spinal hemorrhage. His condition was so serious that he returned to the home of his parents, where he remained some months.

Soon after his return to Urbana in 1855 he was elected county assessor, and treasurer, and served the county in this double capacity two years. In 1856 the Grand Prairie Bank located at Urbana decided to open a branch bank at Champaign, and Mr. Sherfy was made cashier of this institution. In 1858 the Cattle Bank of Champaign was organized, and he became its cashier and continued in that position till 1861, when the bank closed. The following year, 1862, the private banking firm of D. Gardner & Company was established, and Mr. Sherfy became a partner and cashier of the bank, and so continued until 1879.

On August 1, 1879, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. G. C. Willis, he engaged in the real estate and loan business, under the firm name of Willis & Sherfy. This continued until 1890, when he purchased the interest of Mr. Willis, and has since conducted the business alone.

Before he met with the accident before alluded to Mr. Sherfy was a man of great strength and physical vigor, his injury resulted in partial paralysis, rendering locomotion difficult, and yet notwithstanding he has been thus heavily handicapped he has been most energetic and enterprising.

It was largely through his efforts that the money was raised which procured the location here of the Urbana and Champaign Institute, which has since developed into the University of Illinois. When the bill was passed under which the University of Illinois was established he was active in securing money and lands, valued in all at six hundred thousand dollars, which secured the location of that institution at its present place.

He was a charter member of Vesper Lodge, No. 33, the first lodge of the I. O. O. F. established in Champaign, in 1855, and has since held every office within the gift of the lodge.

Politically his first vote was cast for Franklin Pierce, but since then he has always voted the Republican ticket.

In October, 1869, he married Miss Eunice M. Beach, of Champaign, who died in October, 1873, leaving one child, a daughter, Miss Fanny Belle Sherfy, now a young lady residing with her father.

When Mr. Sherfy first came to Champaign there were but four houses in the place. He has seen it grow and aided in its development into the present beautiful little city of 10,000 population.

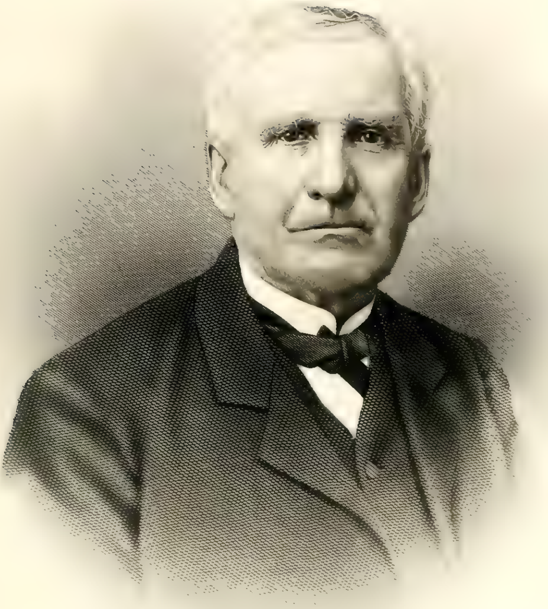
He is of a bright, cheerful disposition, genial and courteous, and has the good will and esteem of the entire community. He is now the oldest citizen of the city in point of residence, and bids fair for many years yet of active business life.

JOSEPH G. STOLP,

AURORA.

THE gentleman here named is a native of New York State, born in Marcellus, Onondaga county, August 16, 1812, the son of George and Katharine Stolp, *nee* Stahl, both being of German extraction.

John Jost Stolp, the grandfather of our subject, came to New York in 1752, with his children,—Peter and Kathrine. The son was twelve years of age at the time, and his father immediately went up the Hudson river and settled in Montgomery county, where he lived with his family until 1795. Peter, having meanwhile married Kathrine Crysler, had a family of eight children,—seven sons and one daughter,—and in 1795 moved up the Mohawk river and stopped at Johnstown, Fulton county, New York. Here they lived until 1808, when all the children, who had scattered throughout the neighborhood, were gathered together by their father and they all moved West, settling at Marcellus, above



Joseph. G. Stolp

mentioned. Joseph Stahl, the maternal grandfather of our subject, came likewise with his parents to America from Germany, also settling up the Hudson river, and in 1798 removed to Caughnawaga, New York, where Kathrine Stahl was married to George Stolp, the son of Peter. The journey to Marcellus, which is near Syracuse, from the Hudson river in those days was a prodigious undertaking. The canal had not yet been constructed, and, with scarcely any roads to guide the travelers, the entire distance was made by team.

Joseph was born on his father's farm, where he grew to manhood, receiving but a very limited degree of educational instruction previous to his seventeenth year, at which time he was bound out for a period of five years to learn the trade of manufacturing woolen goods, under the training of B. N. Parsons, of Marcellus; and during his apprenticeship he was to receive no pay whatsoever, but was to have the benefit of three months' schooling each year. On the day he was twenty-one years of age he accepted employment in a large woolen mill which was to last for a period of ten months, at a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars, one-half to be paid in cash and the balance in woolen cloth, as money was exceedingly scarce. When he had completed his contract at this mill he went to Skaneateles, eight miles distant, where, from the fall of 1835 to May 10, 1837, he worked in the wool business, at higher wages. Saving his money economically, he then purchased some machinery with the intention of coming West to engage in business for himself. His brother John had come West two years previous and secured a water power location at Aurora. His uncle, Frederick Stolp, had by agreement taken up a claim to the land on the island which has since been known as Stolp island; and when it came into the market in 1842, Joseph G. Stolp received a title to it from the United States Government.

The Stolp family became numerous in Marcellus; and, as none of them ever received more than one baptismal name, and as the name Joseph was one of common occurrence in the family, our subject, in addition to his name of Joseph, took the name of George, after his father, and has since been known as Joseph G. Stolp.

In the spring of 1837 he left his native State with the machinery he had purchased and the little money he had saved and set his face Westward, his objective point being Aurora, and he came by way of the Erie canal and the lakes to Chicago, thence on foot, as there was no other way for him then to reach this place. He arrived here June 12, 1837, after a journey of twenty-two days. He immediately began the erection of a building on the north end of his island, in which was placed his wool-carding and cloth-dressing machinery, which was completed in the autumn of 1837, and here he began and continued his business until 1849, with success. Several heavy losses from flood and ice finally compelled him to begin, in 1847, the construction of a mill race to the center of the island, which was completed at a cost of $10,000. He erected the mill a few rods west of the present court house and new Government building, and occupied it continuously until 1887, when he retired from the wool manufacturing business and leased his property for other purposes. During the time he operated his mills he conducted an extensive business, employing from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five hands. While nearly all the buildings on the island belong to him or his children, he however, has done a great deal to enhance the value of Stolp island, either by direct donation or by making the consideration for which he sold his land so small that improvements were a matter of course. It is without question the most important part of Aurora; and the character of its improvements is such as to insure the permanency and future great increase in value.

Mr. Stolp has donated more important property for public use than any other man in Aurora. The city obtained a charter in 1857, in which it was provided that the city hall should in time be built on the island between the two rivers on the ground donated by Mr. Stolp.

Previous to 1877 there was organized in Aurora a soldier's monument association, which finally decided to erect a memorial hall, the corner stone of which was laid July 4, of that year. The building is octagonal in form and constructed of stone in the style of workmanship known as rock-faced ashlar. The building was erected east of the city hall, on ground donated by Mr. Stolp.

In 1870, when the Young Men's Christian Association decided to erect a building for their own special use, they concluded that the island was the central ground upon which they could erect it. By going to Mr. Stolp for assistance in their purpose, he immediately donated the necessary ground, and the association now owns a fine building, free of debt.

This island has always been a sort of "neutral" or "compromise" ground upon which East and West Aurora could meet and settle their differences. Even the United States Government seemed to recognize this fact when, in 1891, it placed on this island the Federal building, to cost $100,000.

While part of the island is improved with exceedingly valuable and important buildings, Mr. Stolp has with great foresight and shrewdness refused to part with such portions of the island as were not in the way of actual need and improvement, and to-day still owns a large portion, which is constantly increasing in value. For a great many years Mr. Stolp has been one of the most enterprising men of Aurora. He owns and has owned a large amount of property in both East and West Aurora, and is one of the heaviest tax-payers in the city. He was one of the promoters of, and the largest stockholder in, the Aurora Silver Plate Works, one of the most successful manufacturing concerns in Aurora, and has been its president for a great number of years. The First National Bank is also indebted to him for its existence, as he was one of its original stockholders and for several years one of its directors.

June 6, 1839, is the date of Mr. Stolp's marriage to Temperance Dustin, a daughter of Ebenezer Dustin, of Plattsburg, New York. She died in June, 1855, lamented by five children, namely: Allen W., who died January, 1893; Myron G., a prominent business man of Aurora; Elnora O., now the wife of Samuel B. Sherer; Cleora A., the wife of James Murray, of Evanston, Illinois; and Caroline T., the wife of J. F. Johnson, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Stolp was afterward married, in the winter of 1858, to Isabella Miller, who died February 19, 1883, leaving no children.

While Mr. Stolp has passed his four-score years he is still actively engaged in attending to his affairs. He is hale and hearty, with his mental and physical powers unimpaired. Being of a literary turn of mind, he is now constantly devoting a part of each day to the writing of his early experiences when starting in life in the "New West," and he is also recording on history's pages many of the events of later days.

Occasionally on his birthday, he gathers together all the older citizens in his spacious residence, to talk over old times and to refresh each other's memories. When leaving, each visitor signs his name and age in books kept by Mr. Stolp for that purpose, thus preserving an indelible evidence of their existence. Each year sees more and more empty chairs at Mr. Stolp's gatherings.

From the day he trudged afoot from Chicago to Aurora, now nearly sixty years ago, he has seen the State of Illinois become the most important part of the great West. Temperate in all things, he has wonderfully advanced temperance in others, and has never allowed liquor to be sold on ground belonging to him, nor has he ever sold any ground upon which liquors were to be sold.

In his political principles he has ever been a Republican, and has always raised his voice for the good men in all parties. For himself he could have had any office within the gift of the citizens of Aurora, but has always preferred to help his friends rather than to accept office for himself. His pure life is undoubtedly the cause of his healthy longevity. Though not a member of any church, he has for many years been a constant attendant at the Congregational church, and has been a liberal contributor to its material needs. Of a charming nature and disposition, he is always endeavoring to help some one or something; and he can be looked upon as everybody's patron, to whom particularily the young men and those in distress can freely apply with reasonable certainty of instant assistance if their cause be worthy. Being a man of considerable wealth, Mr. Stolp is able to indulge in those charities which are of practical benefit to the recipient. No man is better known in northern Illinois than Joseph G. Stolp, and no man has done more for the individual prosperity of the citizens than he, and his life will always be a most important example of what is possible for the young man to accomplish if he but possess those characteristics which go so far to make perfect manhood, honesty, honor, integrity, courage and economy.

Mr. Stolp has lived during the days of all the presidents of the United States, with the exception of Washington, who died before the birth of Mr. Stolp. He has had the novel experience, at one time in his life, of looking around to find none of his early associates alive, many of whom lived to an old age. In his fourscore years he has lived to see the nation grow from six millions to sixty-five millions of people, to see slavery abolished and the Republic tried by the greatest civil war that history records, and emerge from it strong and more firmly rooted in the hearts of the people than ever before.

NICHOLAS R. GRAHAM,

CHICAGO.

THE late Judge Graham was a representative of that rare element in modern life, which, although an invaluable part of it, yet rests upon a basis of something ideal and philosophical. In the worldly sense he certainly made his mark, serving most creditably in his native State of New York as one of the youngest judges of the country, and being recognized both in that commonwealth and the home of his adoption as an astute lawyer, politician and statesman. Whenever he came in contact with men of note, not only was he valued as an equal of practical strength and resources, but also as one whose integrity was beyond question. Judge Graham was not only practical, drawing to himself the strongest minds of his profession, but was imbued with the best scientific and philosophical thought of the day, being often a co-worker with those whose entire lives were thus absorbed.

Born in Homer, Cortland county, New York, in 1818, the Judge was educated at the academy of his native town and subsequently took up the study of law in the office of Edward Quinn, a famous barrister and one time friend of the celebrated Irish patriot, O'Connor. He had as a fellow-student Francis Kernan, who subsequently arose to prominence as United States senator. In 1843 Mr. Graham was admitted to the bar in Chemung county, New York, and was soon after elected district judge, being then but thirty-five years of age, and the youngest incumbent of that position on the Hudson river. During the Civil war he raised a regiment and was otherwise of invaluable service to his country. Judge Graham, in fact, was a war Democrat of the most enthusiastic stamp and his standing even at that early day may be inferred from the fact that he was the intimate and trusted supporter of Governor Horatio Seymour, Senator Kernan and others of like type. It is also worthy of note that his political wisdom was treasured by such rising lights as David B. Hill.

Judge Graham did not come West until during the war—1862. He was especially prominent in the Greeley campaign of 1872. As a member of the State committee which directed the canvass he was associated with Cyrus H. McCormick, John M. Palmer, James R. Doolittle and others of the national organization who had been residents of the West during most of their manhood, but who nevertheless heartily welcomed so stalwart a supporter to their cause as he. For a short time after coming to Chicago Judge Graham was associated in the practice of his profession with Jacob Newman, whom he first met as a law student in the office of ex-Senator Doolittle. Subsequently he was a member of the Illinois legislature, being earnest in his support of the World's Fair appropriation and the drainage bill, both of which measures are proving to be so far-reaching in their influence for good upon the future of Chicago.

As stated, however, Judge Graham had another side to his character than that which brought him into prominence as a politician, a legislator, a judge, a lawyer and a broad-minded statesman.

In Chicago the profoundly philosophical tendency of his mind, as well as the humanity of his nature, was illustrated by his friendship with such men as Dr. Thomas and the late Professor Swing. Associated with them he founded the first philosophical society of this city, acting upon the occasion of its organization as president pro tem. But although to the last Judge Graham was abreast of the best thought of the day, during several of the last years of his life he was obliged to withdraw himself from society on account of the steadily advancing paralysis of the throat which made conversation an impossibility. Although he received all relief that the best medical skill could devise, combined with the devoted attentions of wife and daughter, the disease finally brought his useful life to an end on the 9th of July, 1895.

The funeral took place at the residence of Mrs. John H. Snitzler, his only daughter, and in accordance with a request of the deceased his close friend, James R. Doolittle, made a few simple, manly and expressive remarks in memory of one whom he had learned to admire and love. This tribute cannot be brought to a more appropriate close than by repeating some of the words there uttered:

"My friends," said Judge Doolittle, "the request of the deceased, coming to me through his wife and daughter, that I should make a few remarks at his funeral, comes to me as a command which I could not refuse to obey if I would, and I would not if I could; for he was my friend, a friend of many years,—a personal, professional and political friend. Let me say, in a very few words, that a great and good man has left us. He was not only an able lawyer and a jurist, but a most profound and philosophical thinker, quite abreast, if not in advance, of most men; and while my public career during the administrations of Buchanan, Lincoln and Johnson brought me in contact with many men that the world call great, such as generals in the army, statesmen, senators and presidents, yet I do not go too far when I say that Judge Graham would be regarded as a great man among the greatest. I repeat, therefore, a great man has left us; but as the highest tribute to his memory let me say that he was not only a great man, but perfectly sincere, upright and honest. He always meant what he said and said what he meant. He was by nature endowed with the greatest of all human faculties, integrity, which wealth could not purchase, power could not intimidate, or dying men bequeath, and which is stamped upon those natures, whether born in a palace or a manger, the impress of God's nobility, for 'an honest man is the noblest work of God.' He was indeed a true man, a kind and generous husband and father, loving and beloved."

JACOB L. LOOSE,

CHICAGO.

JACOB L. LOOSE, the well-known president of the American Biscuit & Manufacturing Company, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1850, and is a son of Isaac and Eliza (Scholl) Loose, both of German lineage, the mother being a daughter of a German Reformed minister of Pennsylvania, in whose veins flowed the blood of the Huguenot and Hollander. The father carried on farming and stock-raising with success, and in the '40s made extensive investments in real estate, buying wild land in Illinois and Iowa. Upon one tract in Sangamon county, Illinois, he located in 1860, taking with him his family, including Jacob, then a lad of ten summers.

The spirit of the West, whether inherent or acquired after his arrival in the Mississippi valley, was early manifest in the gentleman whose name introduces this review. He was the youngest in a family of eight children and in the schools near his Western home began his education, but as the educational facilities of Illinois were then inferior to those of the East he was sent back to Pennsylvania, in 1862, to be educated under the supervision of his sister, Mrs. Lizzie M. Brown, of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, wife of a German Reformed minister. This was the time of the Civil war and the Southern army had made its way into Northern territory. In consequence, studies were often interrupted, and in 1863 he re-

J. L. Loose

turned to Illinois and completed his education in the high school of Decatur.

Mr. Loose at once entered upon his business career. Unaided, financially, he started out for himself, securing a clerkship in a dry-goods house in Decatur; but after a short time, at the age of twenty, he went to Kansas and became a salesman in the dry-goods house owned by two of his brothers, the firm being known as D. A. Loose & Company. He soon acquired an interest in the business, which by that time was conducted under the name of D. A. & J. L. Loose. It was at that time, early in the '70s, that the financial depression was beginning to be felt, a depression that ended in the panic of 1873, yet the Loose firm managed affairs so wisely and well that when others were failing they were prospering. They were located in the town of Chetopa, and the condition of the place had to be taken into consideration as well as the times. Chetopa was a typical border settlement formed of all classes of people,—the cool, conservative business man of the East, the desperado of the West, the cowboy of the plains, the adventurer, scout and speculator. It was in this community that Mr. Loose studied human nature and gained a knowledge of men and affairs that has been of incalculable benefit to him in his career. He studied people and their motives, and judged of men with a keenness that looked beyond external appearance to the real character of the individual. In this motley community the firm of Loose Brothers carried on a constantly increasing business, conducting their concern on a strictly cash basis.

When monetary values were uncertain, when house after house of supposed financial stability went down in the general crash, they watched indications, and, with a managerial ability seldom equaled, controlled their affairs until their business became too extensive for the town in which they were located. In 1877 they established a branch house in Joplin, Missouri, which was at that time becoming known as an important mining center and was a good field for mercantile operations. Two years later the brothers dissolved partnership, the elder becoming sole proprietor of the new and thriving enterprise while Jacob L. became the owner of the older house in Kansas.

But at this time the confines of Chetopa were too narrow for the volume of trade which came to the Loose mercantile house, and Jacob L. turned his energies into another channel. He opened a lumber yard, and in addition invested considerable capital in farming land, thus becoming interested in agriculture and stock-raising. He did much to improve the grades of stock, and was especially interested in the importation of Norman horses. For long ages the farmer was considered, socially, on a scale below the professional man, but Mr. Loose is one of those broad-minded men who have been largely instrumental in removing the old prejudice, considering the supervision of the cultivation of the soil not beneath the notice of a man able to control the most extensive corporations. From early youth Mr. Loose possessed a laudable ambition, tempered with a safe conservatism, and his investments of capital, when others were waiting the turn of affairs, undoubtedly led to much of his success. He had the wisdom to invest judiciously, yet realized the truth of the old proverb, "Nothing venture, nothing have." Thus he laid the foundation of his reputation for successful and honorable business conduct.

In the autumn of 1882 a broader field of usefulness and labor was sought and obtained in Kansas City, Missouri, where, in connection with his brother, J. S. Loose, he bought a controlling interest in the Corle Cracker & Confectionery Company, and in the spring of 1883 he removed to the place of his new enterprise after having closed his various interests in Kansas, a task which was successfully accomplished within ninety days. Experience had never made him familiar with the new undertaking, but he had learned to investigate and study thoroughly any thing with which he became connected, and the leading features were soon known to him, and only a short period elapsed until he had mastered all the details necessary for the successful management of such a concern. The company was soon at the head of its line of trade along the Missouri river, but Mr. Loose possesses a spirit which contents itself not with mediocrity, never resting until it has attained the highest position, and from the time of his connection with the cracker company it grew in importance. He is quick to see an opportunity and grasp an advantage, yet has never been known to infringe on the rights of others. In 1889 the name of the corporation was changed to Loose Brothers Manufacturing Company and a large trade was enjoyed over a large tract of territory. His strong and aggressive business qualities led him, between the years 1884 and 1890, to attempt to increase the consumption of the company's commodities by the formation of several associations of bakers in the West. The result was highly gratifying, both as to increased products and improved quality. This advanced step and manifest improvement led Mr. Loose in 1890 to the determination to consolidate the interests of Western cracker bakers for purposes of mutual protection, mutual economy and mutual advantages. This was an accomplishment of much difficulty, owing to the divergent interests and views, but was carried to a successful issue. His efforts thus led to the formation of the American Biscuit & Manufacturing Company, May 15, 1890, with headquarters in Chicago, and he was made the first president of the company, to which position he has been continuously re-elected.

It is not difficult to conjecture what manner of man is Mr. Loose. In a republican country, where merit must win, we can tell much of his life. Wealth may secure a start but it cannot maintain one in a position where brains and executive ability are required. Mr. Loose did not have wealth to aid him in the beginning of his business career. His reliance has been placed in the more substantial qualities of perseverance, untiring enterprise, resolute purpose and commendable zeal, and withal his actions have been guided by an honesty of purpose that none have questioned. He is a true type of Western progress and enterprise, the embodiment of the spirit which has produced the phenomenal growth of Chicago. His intellectual energy, professional integrity, prudent business methods and reliable sagacity have all combined to make one of the ablest business men of the great West.

The public career of such a man is often quite well known while that of his private life is an unread page. There is and should be a degree of what might be termed secrecy attending the sacredness of home relations, yet it is often pleasant to learn that the man who controls such extensive business interests as Mr. Loose finds time for the pleasures and companionships of the home and fireside. He was married in 1878 to Miss Ella Clark, daughter of Jones Clark, of Carthage, Missouri, and the great-great-granddaughter of Abram Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Two children were born to them, but both have been called to the home beyond this life. Mr. Loose is a member of some of the best clubs in Kansas City and Chicago, and his genial disposition makes him a social favorite. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, holds membership in the Presbyterian Church, and in his political connection is a Republican. Yet in the prime of life, he probably has before him a career of usefulness that will equal the marvelous development of the metropolis with which he is now identified, and his memory will be cherished for the maintenance of those industries which have advanced the material prosperity of the city and afforded to an army of workers the means of livelihood.

J. F. Glidden

JOSEPH F. GLIDDEN,

DE KALB.

"THERE is nothing extemporaneous," said one of Chicago's eminent divines: "everything results from some previous condition or labor." This truth is especially manifest in the life of the inventor. He may perfect in a few weeks or perhaps days an invention, but it is the outgrowth of years of thought, study and experiment. Mr. Glidden, as the inventor of the barb wire, may be numbered among the truly great men of this country. True greatness is found in the spirit of the man, and those who know Joseph Farwell Glidden recognize his fidelity to principle, his faithfulness to all that is honorable in public or private life, his broad sympathy and warm-hearted hospitality. More than half a century ago he came to De Kalb county and identified himself with its agricultural interests.

Mr. Glidden was born in Charleston, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, January 18, 1813, and is a son of David and Polly (Hurd) Glidden, both of whom were natives of the Granite State and were there married. During his infancy they removed to Orleans county, New York, locating upon a farm in the town of Clarendon, where they resided until 1844, when they came to Illinois. Living in Ogle county for a short time they came to De Kalb county, spending the remaining years of their lives in the home of their son, Joseph F., who did all in his power to make their last years pleasant and to repay them in part for their care of him during his childhood and youth. In their family were six children, the others being Betsy, Eunice, Willard J., Abigail and Stephen H.

Joseph F. Glidden was reared upon the old home farm in the Empire State, acquiring a thorough and practical knowledge of its details through the summer months, while in the winter season he attended school. In addition to the branches usually taught in district schools he also studied algebra and the classics with the intention of pursuing a collegiate course, but finally abandoned that plan. He, however, was a student in Middlebury Academy, in Genesee county, and in the seminary at Lima, Livingston county, New York. He engaged in teaching school for some terms, but the more active life of the farm had for him great attractions, and he engaged in renting land, for in those days he had no money with which to purchase property. Land values were high in the Empire State and there seemed little hope of acquiring a farm of his own in that section of the country; but upon the broad prairies of the West, where the settlements were few and there was little demand for farms, he thought that he might obtain control of a tract that could be developed into good farming property. Government had not sold land when he came. The first land sale for the Chicago district was in 1843.

So in the fall of 1842 he proceeded to Detroit, with two threshing machines, of the primitive construction then in use, and spent thirty days on the wheat farms of Michigan, operating his threshers, with the assistance of his brother Willard and two other men. He subsequently shipped his machines to Chicago and came thence to De Kalb county, where he followed the same business for two years. In the winter after his arrival he purchased six hundred acres of land on section 22, De Kalb township, of his cousin, Russell Huntley; it is pleasantly located a mile west of the village, and this property he still owns, and his labors and enterprise have made it one of the finest farms in the State. Its boundaries have been extended until it now comprises more than eight hundred acres, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation, while all the buildings, machinery and other improvements of a model farm are found there. As his financial resources have increased he has judiciously invested his capital in other property, and is to-day the owner of more than fifteen hundred acres of valuable farming lands. He has always been interested in the raising of fine stock, and in connection with H. B. Sanborn is the owner of a cattle ranch in northwestern Texas, where they are herding about sixteen thousand head of cattle. They own two hundred and eighty sections of land, covering two hundred and eighty square miles of territory and requiring one hundred and fifty miles of fencing. This has now been turned over to Mrs. Bush, his daughter, who now owns one hundred thousand acres.

For many years the question of fencing material was one which agitated the minds of those engaged in agricultural pursuits upon the broad prairies where timber was obtainable only at high prices on account of its having to be shipped in. To obviate this difficulty was a problem to which various men gave their attention, and as early as 1867 barb wire had been invented, but it was imperfect, and further study and labor was required to make it a marketable commodity. Mr. Glidden was a practical agriculturist. His own broad acres required fencing, and occasioned his study of the subject. Careful thought, investigation and experiment resulted, in October, 1873, in his application for a patent, which was issued the next spring. He did not here end his labors, but continued the work of improvement and tested the utility of his invention by the use of his fencing upon his own farm. In those early days the process of manufacture was crude in the extreme. The barbs were cut by hand, and afterward the parts of an old coffee-mill were extemporized as a machine for coiling them about the wire. When a piece twenty or thirty feet long had been barbed, a smooth wire was placed beside it and one pair of ends fastened to a tree and the others attached to the axle of a grindstone, which by turning with a crank gave it the required twist.

Having secured his patents, Mr. Glidden entered into partnership with I. L. Ellwood, a hardware merchant of De Kalb, who had also given much time to the study of the fence problem. His biography and portrait appear elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Ellwood, being a practical man of affairs, was placed in charge of the business management, and operations were begun, under the firm name of Glidden & Ellwood. There is no doubt, however, that Mr. Glidden was the real inventor of the perfected barb wire now in use. He applied for his patent in 1873, his claim was acknowledged and he secured it. He sold his interest in 1876, but continued to draw his royalties until 1891. He has been the inventor of all the essential features of barb-wire machines now in use, and to him is due the great credit for bringing to the people of the West a cheap and serviceable substitute for the stone, rail or wooden fences once in use. As time passed the business grew and was removed from the farm to the village, where a small factory was established, and here the improvement was made of using horse power to do the twisting, the barbs being slipped on to one end of the wire and then placed the proper distance apart by hand. In 1875 the company built the first part of the old brick shop, put in a small steam engine which was made to do the twisting, and Mr Glidden and T. W. Vaughn obtained a patent for some devices for barbing and spooling that proved of efficient aid to the workmen.

In 1876 Mr. Glidden sold his interest in the business to the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company of Worcester, Massachusetts, and the effectiveness and usefulness of the new invention having been fully demonstrated the business increased with astounding rapidity. From his invention Mr. Glidden has made a fortune. He obtained a large royalty per year until 1891, but success has not changed the level-headed, unpretentious man of sound judgment. The life of Mr. Glidden has been a very busy and useful one. Though he has become a millionaire he has never laid aside business cares, and is to-day the proprietor of the Glidden House, of De Kalb. He owns the De Kalb Roller Mills, a fine flouring-mill in this city, and since its organization in 1883 has been vice-president of the De Kalb National Bank, an institution which is unsurpassed for financial soundness. His affairs have always been conducted on strict business principles, conducted with fairness to himself and those with whom he has business dealings. He is a man of excellent executive ability, quick to recognize and reward faithfulness on the part of employes, and he has the confidence and regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact. He has never entered the alluring field of speculation, but through the legitimate channels of business, and as the result of indefatigable industry and superior ability, has gained his marvelous success.

When De Kalb made an earnest effort to get the Normal School located within its limits Mr. Glidden at once donated for the institution sixty-four acres of his old homestead on Main street, entered from the Government as early as 1850, when Indians were still wearing trails through the original grass upon his land. This donation was made for the benefit of coming generations. At the suggestion of the poetic Jacob Haish, and in the presence of about one hundred and fifty citizens, Mr. Glidden broke the soil (preparatory to building) with a lead pencil, as this little utensil was considered emblematic of literature and education.

It is in the home that Mr. Glidden's true life shines out. He has ever been devoted to the interests of his family with an unselfishness that indicates his beneficent nature.

He was first married in Clarendon, New York, in 1837, the lady of his choice being Clarissa Foster. When he started westward he left his wife and two children in New York, but both of the latter died ere Mrs. Glidden came to Illinois. She died in Ogle county, in June, 1843, and a daughter born at that time died in early infancy. The children born of that marriage were named Virgil, Homer and Clarissa. In October, 1851, in Kane county, Illinois, Mr. Glidden married Lucinda Warne, daughter of Henry Warne, and they have one daughter, Elva Frances, who is now the wife of W. H. Bush, a merchant of Chicago.

The political support of Mr. Glidden has always been given to the Democracy, and he has the distinction of being the last Democratic official of the county, having been elected sheriff in 1852. He has always been prominent in public affairs, and no one has been more actively or commendably interested in the welfare and development of this section of the State. He is a man of enterprise, positive character, indomitable energy, strict integrity and liberal views, and has been fully identified with the growth and prosperity of the State of his adoption. He has persevered in the pursuit of a persistent purpose and gained a most satisfactory reward. He is a man of fine personal appearance, and his kindliness, sympathy and generosity beam forth in his eye and are substantially manifest in his actions. His life is exemplary in many respects and he has the esteem of his friends and the confidence of those who have had business relations with him.

JOHN F. NASH,

OTTAWA.

JOHN F. NASH was born in Williamsburg, Massachusetts, December 16, 1824, the son of Almerin and Mandana (Warner) Nash, and is a direct descendant of Thomas Nash, who came from England and settled in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1637; from him all the American Nashes have sprung.

John was educated in the public schools, and fitted for college at an academy in Granville, Putnam county, Illinois. He taught school in winter and worked on a farm during the summer until 1847, when he came to Ottawa and entered the law office of Judge T. Lyle Dickey, to study law, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1849. He went into the office of the circuit clerk of La Salle county and served as deputy till April, 1855, and from 1855 to 1860 was clerk and recorder of deeds for the county. In 1861 he was first assistant secretary of the Illinois State senate. In 1862 he commenced the practice of law and followed it in all the courts of La Salle county till 1865. At the general session of the Illinois legislature for 1865 he served as secretary of the senate.

In June, 1865, he abandoned the practice of law and assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Ottawa, becoming its first cashier, in which position he has remained for thirty years. He is looked upon as a sound financier, standing high in banking circles, and has made the First National Bank what it is to-day, one of the first banks of the State.

In politics Mr. Nash is a Republican, and has taken an active part in the politics of the town, county and State. He was a member of the board of education for the years 1875-6-7. He is a member of the Masonic order, and was grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Illinois in 1877. In religion he is an Episcopalian.

November 5, 1849, he married Miss Laura M. Pennell, of Vermont, and they have three children,—a son and two daughters,—all married and living in Ottawa.

Mr. Nash is one of Ottawa's solid men and has done a great deal for his adopted city and home. He is a most genial man to meet. He is a fine illustration of a self-made man, and his career should serve as a lesson to the young. He began his career under adverse circumstances, being compelled to make his own way and his success in life illustrates most forcibly the power of patient and persistent effort and self-reliance. He has so conducted all affairs, whether of private interests or of public trusts, as to merit the esteem of all classes of citizens; and no word of reproach is ever uttered against him. As a man and citizen he enjoys the added prosperity which comes to those genial spirits who have a hearty shake of the hand for all those with whom they come in contact from day to day, and who seem to throw around them in consequence so much of the sunshine of life.

BENJAMIN F. FELT,

GALENA.

BENJAMIN F. FELT was born at Plattsburg, New York, January 3, 1821, and passed his boyhood days in the limits of his native town, where he attended the common schools, until his father became paralyzed, which misfortune was followed within a year by the mother's death. He then worked the family farm until he was twenty-one years of age, after which he removed to Galena, Illinois, and entered the employ of his brother (who had moved West in 1837), as clerk, —a position he occupied for the ensuing four years, earning in this time one thousand and fifty dollars, seven hundred dollars of which he saved. His theory has been that any one receiving one dollar a day can save money if he spends but ninety cents of it,—and to the adoption of this theory in practical form may be ascribed Mr. Felt's later success.

In 1846, he was enabled with his savings to engage in the grocery business for himself, which he did, and continued therein for forty-five years, or until 1891,—with unvarying success. For the last thirty-five years of this period he occupied the same store continuously. In 1891 Mr. Felt retired from active business and devoted himself to caring for the various interests that he possessed, as the result of long years of industry.

Mr. Felt has been a stockholder of Galena's leading financial institution, The Merchants' National Bank, since its organization, thirty years ago, and a member of its board of directors since the death of his brother, whom he succeeded, in 1876. He was at one time interested in a bank in Iowa, but withdrew from that some time since. He is the owner of considerable real estate, though not to so great an extent as formerly, he having sold the major portion of such holdings. He has traveled quite extensively, visiting, among other places, the Pacific coast several times.

During all the years of his residence in Galena, Mr. Felt has been foremost in advancing that city's prosperity. Two years ago he formed the idea of founding a free public library for the benefit of his fellow citizens,—a project in which he was strongly encouraged by his daughter, Anna. He at first tried to interest other citizens, offering to be one of ten who should contribute the necessary funds: there was no one his equal in liberality and generosity, and he was compelled to abandon that mode of procedure. Mr. Felt, however, had decided that Galena was to have a public library, and he did just what might have been expected of a large-hearted, generous man, —offered to pay the entire expense himself. Having come to this conclusion he, in the fall of 1894, sent the following to the city council of Galena:

To the Honorable City Council of the City of Galena:—When a petition was presented by the leading taxpayers of the city of Galena to

B. F. Fell

the city council in May, 1892, asking that a public library and reading-room be established, in accordance with the Illinois statutes, the ground upon which the city council placed its refusal to establish such library was that the fund which could legally be raised by taxation in any one year would be wholly inadequate to establish a library suitable to the needs of the city. Believing that the fund which can be annually raised by taxation will be sufficient to maintain suitably a library if once established, as evidencing my desire that a library be established and maintained, I make the following offer to you:

Upon your establishing a public library and reading-room, in accordance with the provisions of the statutes of the State, I will donate to the board of directors for such public library and reading-room one thousand volumes; I will furnish the room or rooms where such library and reading-room is established with all the modern equipments; pay for the leading periodicals and newspapers for the reading-room for a term of two years; rent a suitable room on Main street and pay all the expenses of maintaining the same as a library and reading-room for the period of two years, upon the following terms and conditions:

The city of Galena shall annually levy a tax of two mills on the dollar on all the taxable property in said city, in accordance with the first section of an act authorizing cities to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading-rooms, the first levy of such tax to be made at the time of the annual tax levy next following the acceptance of this proposition. Among the by-laws, rules and regulations adopted by the board of directors of such library for the government of the library and reading-room there shall be the following:

The name shall be the Galena Public Library and Reading-Room.

No anarchistic, atheistic or immoral book shall be tolerated in the library.

Of the nine directors required by the Illinois law, four shall be women.

Very respectfully, B. F. Felt.

The council accepted the proposition and promised to maintain the library after two years, and the following nine trustees were appointed and confirmed: Mrs. R. H. McClellan, Mrs. John V. Hellman, Mrs. Charles Merrick, Miss Anna E. Felt, Rev. David Clark, James B. Brown, Dr. H. T. Godfrey, M. H. Bermingham, David Sheean.

Miss Felt will doubtless have a great deal to do with the management of the library, as she had about its establishment. She was born in Galena and graduated at Wells College in 1880. She was president of the Wells College Students' Association at the same time that Mrs. Grover Cleveland was the head of the eastern association. Miss Felt held the position six years and then resigned to go abroad. She traveled in Europe for some time, and on returning home was elected Western vice-president of the Wells College Alumni Association and secretary of the Illinois Christian Endeavor Union. She is a woman of broad culture and has done considerable literary work. Her love of books has not only made her labor for the library a pleasant task but has made her services of great value. She knew what she was about when she began the work of selecting the one thousand volumes her father donated, and her judgment has been approved by some of the most noted librarians of the country.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Felt has always been a liberal contributor to the best interests of the city of his home, and is one of her most popular citizens, yet he has never allowed his name to be used in connection with any public office,—although he could unquestionably be elected to any position within the gift of his townsmen. He has no desire for political preferment, his only interest in politics being that of a citizen desirous of good government: with this end in view he votes the Republican ticket.

On the 11th day of September, 1854, he was married to Miss Ann Elizabeth Platt, of Plattsburg. Three children of this union are now living, Z. C., a graduate of Princeton College, now of the brokerage firm of Baker & Felt, of Denver; Anna E., previously mentioned, and B. F., Jr., whose education was obtained at Beloit and Lake Forest, and who is now engaged in farming at Everly, Clay county, Iowa. Mrs. Felt is one of the best known ladies in western Illinois, and is prominently identified with the church and charity work of Galena, where her intelligence, refinement and accomplishments have always won for her loyal and devoted friends.

Mr. Felt's success is due to economy and prudence, and his career forcibly illustrates what may be accomplished by determination and energy, in a land where all avenues are open and exertion is untrammeled.

ARTHUR S. WRIGHT,

MOLINE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR WRIGHT is the eldest son of Calvin J. and Hannah N. (Moore) Wright, both members of old New England families whose ancestors came to America long before the Revolution, and members of both families served afterward in the Continental army.

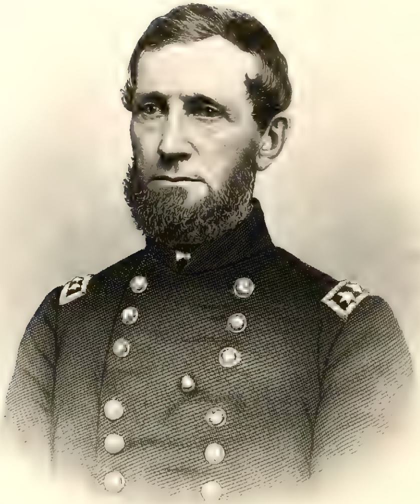
Calvin J. Wright was a cabinetmaker in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, in which place the subject of this sketch was born October 17, 1832. His early years were passed in that town, where he attended the local district school and academy, when not assisting his father in his shop. He also attended the Newbury Academy, but when he was seventeen years of age he began service as an apprentice in carpentry and joining, and followed this occupation for the subsequent four years. Being desirous of bettering himself he started for the West and arrived at Moline, May 10, 1856, where he obtained employment in John Deere's plow factory, but remained there only a short time. He then went to work in what is now the wood shop of the Moline Pump Company and made a hundred bureaus, after which he worked on a new schoolhouse and the residence of Hon. J. M. Gould. Soon after this work was completed he went by boat to St. Louis and thence in like manner to Omaha, the trip between the latter two cities occupying seventeen days. He reached Omaha April 7, 1857, and began working at his trade, also assisting the county surveyor, whose principal business at that time was the location of claims. He remained in Omaha until the panic of 1857, and then like every one else was left completely without funds.

In search of employment he drifted to Crawford county, Iowa, and at what is now the town of Denison secured employment in the erection of sixty buildings under process of construction by the Providence (Rhode Island) Western Land Company. A month later that company failed, and he was again penniless. Though disheartened he did not despair, and soon was able to obtain work from the county,—which was just being organized and had no court-house or bridges,—in building a number of bridges at various points.

Upon completing this work he took the contract for erecting the court-house, which he did successfully. The only means that the farmers had for cleaning their grain was to toss it into the air and let the wind blow through it. Therefore Mr. Wright built twenty-five fanning-mills, buying the screenery and castings in Indiana and shipping them by way of St. Louis and Council Bluffs, and then by team to Denison. These mills he sold very readily to the farmers, who sometimes came seventy-five miles for them.

In the fall of 1860 he returned to Moline, where he engaged in the manufacture of fanning-mills, in company with Mr. Ezra Smith, with whom he continued until January 1, 1863. From that time until 1865 Mr. Wright conducted the business alone, at which time he purchased the interest of H. E. Barber in a pump-finishing business, and with Mr. Barber's former partner, L. T. Harper, continued that line of manufacturing. The material had been coming from Erie, Pennsylvania, finished at Moline, and then peddled by team through the surrounding country. Upon Mr. Wright's advent into the concern, new machinery was purchased and used to manufacture the pumps entirely. Owing to the lack of water during the day sufficient to furnish power, they were compelled to operate their plant solely at night. The following fall a site was purchased in Moline proper, and a new partner, Walter Hillhouse, was taken into the firm, it now becoming Wright, Hillhouse & Company. Under this title the business was continued until 1872, when it was incorporated as the Moline Pump Company, with Mr. Wright as president of the corporation, and under this title it is still known. Its product consists of over two hundred kinds and sizes of iron and wood pumps, and finds a market in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin. In addition to all kinds of pumps, the company manufactures windmills, fire apparatus and builds water works. They are also extensive jobbers in iron pipe, well machinery, and all goods used for the supplying of water.

Arthur



James D Morgan

Mr. Wright is an old-time Democrat and a strong believer in free trade. He was a member of the board of trustees of Moline, prior to the municipal organization, and has served as a member of the board of supervisors. He has also been one of the board of the Moline Public Library, and for twenty years has been a member of the cemetery association. Socially he is a member of the Masonic order. He has traveled nearly all over the country, but almost entirely upon business.

Mr. Wright was married February 9, 1864, to Miss Harriet A. Brett, of Rockville, Connecticut. They have one child, a daughter, Eluvia E.; and lost one child, Edith W., in infancy.

JAMES D. MORGAN,

QUINCY.

GENERAL JAMES D. MORGAN was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 1, 1810, and is the son of James and Margaret (Patch) Morgan, the former being a native of Brimfield, Massachusetts, where he was born in 1780, and was by occupation a sea captain and a foreign trader in the East Indies. During the war of 1812 he held a captain's commission and was captured and imprisoned for a time by the Spanish authorities. The founders of the Morgan family in America were three brothers of that name who emigrated from Wales and settled respectively in Massachusetts, New York and Virginia. It is from the Massachusetts branch of the family that the subject of this sketch is a descendant. His mother's family was of English origin. She herself, however, was born in Dublin, Massachusetts, in 1782. Our subject passed his early youth in his native city of Boston, where he attended school for a very short time. His schooling ceased when he was nine years of age, and he went out to work by the day among strangers. At the age of sixteen he began to learn the trade of coopering, which he mastered and followed for several years. In the year 1826 he went to sea in the sailing vessel Beverly, which was burned on the 17th day of October in that year, when fifteen hundred miles from land. With others of the crew he took refuge in one of the small boats, and for fourteen days drifted helplessly on the water, suffering the agonies of hunger, their daily allowance consisting of one-half a gill of water and one and a half biscuits! At the end of that time they reached the coast of South America and thus escaped what would have been a most horrible death.

In 1834 the General removed with his family to Quincy, then a village of but a few hundred inhabitants, and here he soon afterward opened a cooper-shop in partnership with Edward Wells. This venture proved successful and was continued for five years, or until 1839, when he started a confectionery and bakery, which he conducted, however, but a short time, and then engaged in the grocery business. Afterward he became a member of the firm of C. M. Pomeroy & Company, pork packers, in which business he remained for twenty-five years, at the expiration of which period the partnership was dissolved and he retired from active business.

General Morgan has always had a strong liking for military matters, and as early as 1837 was connected with the Quincy Grays, a famous military organization of that day. In 1845 he was commander of a corps of fifty mounted riflemen, which served as military police in Hancock county during the Mormon war. In 1846 he participated in the Mexican war, and commanded a company of one hundred men, which afterward became Company A of the First Illinois Infantry, John J. Hardin being the colonel commanding, acting under orders of General John E. Wool. Companies A and E formed an independent battalion, which our subject commanded during his term of service. He was present at the battle of Buena Vista and took a prominent part in other conflicts. When the great Civil war broke out and the immortal Lincoln issued his call for troops, General Morgan was suffering from a broken leg; but his patriotism and ardor were unquenched, and as soon as he was able he entered the service of his country to defend the honor of that starry banner under whose folds he had before won distinction. In 1861 he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Tenth Illinois Infantry, and in August, 1862, was made brigadier-general. For gallant and meritorious conduct on the field of battle at Bentonville, North Carolina, he was promoted to be brevet major-general of volunteers,—an honor fittingly and worthily bestowed. He served under Generals Pope, Rosecrans, Thomas and Sherman, and participated in numerous battles, among them being those of Island No. 10, New Madrid, Corinth, and those of the Atlanta campaign, accompanying General Sherman on his ever memorable march to the sea. From the time he entered the service in April, 1861, till he was mustered out in August, 1865, he served continuously, and never during that time received a furlough. At the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina, General Morgan was in command of the Second Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and as such displayed such tact and skill as to show him to be the possessor of great ability as a commander. It is a matter of historical record that this division under General Morgan saved the left wing of Sherman's army.

General Morgan was honorably discharged from service at Louisville, Kentucky, at the close of the war, and returned to his home in Quincy, which he had not visited in four years. Here he has since resided, secure in a fame that is a lustrous page in his country's history, and held in esteem, veneration and affection by his fellow-citizens. Though not actively engaged in business for many years, General Morgan has been financially interested in many of Quincy's most prominent industries. For years he was a director, and part of the time vice-president, of the First National Bank, one of the sound financial institutions of the city. He has also been a director of the Whitney & Holmes Organ Company, and the Omaha & Kansas City Railroad Company; was one of the incorporators of the Quincy Gas Light & Coke Company and was for many years treasurer and subsequently president of the corporation; also a director in the Quincy Electric Light & Power Company and a stockholder in the Quincy Hotel Company, which owns the magnificent Hotel Newcomb. As vice-president of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland of Illinois he has been a prominent figure at the gatherings of the association, and as treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy—a position he has held since its organization—he has done much toward alleviating the poverty of many of the veterans of the war.

Politically the General is independent; has no desire for public office, but is content to do his duty as a private citizen and leave office-seeking for others.

General Morgan has been twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Jane Strachan, died in 1855, leaving two sons: William, who resides in Quincy, and James, of Everett, Massachusetts. On the 14th day of June, 1869, he was united to his present wife, formerly Miss Harriet Evans, a native of Massachusetts, and daughter of Captain Robert G. Evans.

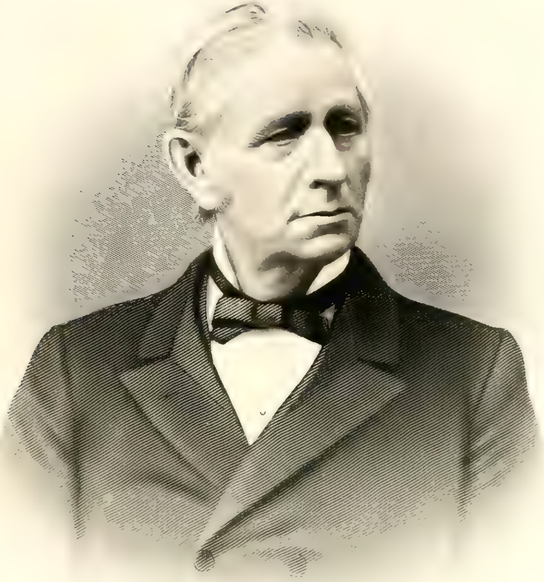
DEWITT C. DIMOCK,

MOLINE.

DEWITT CLINTON DIMOCK was born in Willington, Connecticut, October 1, 1820, and found his origin in a strong and hardy stock. His early days were uneventful, and were spent in his native State.

In 1840 he removed from his Eastern home to Geneseo, Illinois, and in 1843 came to Moline, where he followed his trade, that of wood-turning. He first became associated with a Mr. Sears, in the manufacture of bedsteads, and later formed a partnership with Gilbert Pitts, under the firm name of Dimock & Pitts.

In 1852 John M. Gould, who afterward married Mr. Dimock's sister, became his partner in the manufacture of woodenware, and thus was organized the now great lumber concern of Dimock, Gould & Company. A factory was erected on the island, which was operated with great profit until 1867, at which time, the government requiring the use of the ground they occupied, the firm was



D. C. Dimock

compelled to move to the main land. Here they put up more substantial buildings, including a sawmill, and continued on in their prosperous career. In 1875 fire destroyed the sawmill, but it was at once rebuilt, larger and more complete than ever.

When the business was incorporated, Mr. Dimock was chosen president of the new company, which office he held until 1884, when he declined to serve longer. Later he was elected treasurer, and continued as such until his death, which occurred May 23, 1886. In 1857 Mr. Dimock and Mr. Gould organized the banking house of Gould, Dimock & Company, which in 1863 became the First National Bank of Moline. Of this strong financial institution he was for many years a stockholder and director.

While making no ostentatious parade of his religious views, Mr. Dimock was a firm believer in the doctrines of Christianity as taught by the Congregational Church, of which he was one of the founders and most liberal contributors in Moline. He was a strong Republican, but never held a political office, nor allowed his name to be used in connection therewith.

On the 17th day of June, 1843, Mr. Dimock was united in marriage to Miss Maria H. Hubbard, daughter of Rufus Hubbard and a native of Bergen, New York. Of the two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Dimock, one daughter, Nellie, died in infancy; the other, Florence, grew to womanhood, and became the wife of Edward H. Sleight of Moline.

In the spring of 1886 Mr. Dimock was attacked with congestion of the nerves, which incapacitated him for business. Early in May other complications set in, which caused his illness to terminate fatally. His death was mourned far beyond his immediate family circle, for he was esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

JAMES E. LOW, D. D. S.,

CHICAGO.

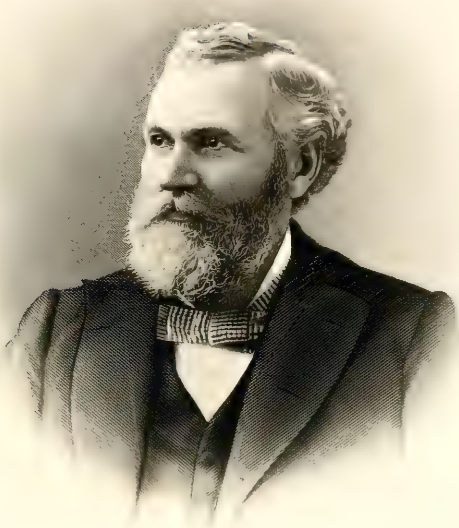
THIS is an age of progress, and America is the exponent of the spirit of the age. In the beginning of the present century our country was in its infancy, and history shows no parallel for its growth and achievements. No other country has made as great advancement in the lines of science and mechanical invention and the superiority of her inventions has been widely recognized,— acknowledged in that triumph of American art and genius, the World's Columbian Exposition, which only Chicago could have produced. In this steady growth and development which has characterized the age, the science of dentistry has kept pace with the general progress, and in that profession Dr. Low stands among the foremost. The progress which has been made in dentistry is largely due to him, and in future ages the world will recognize him as a benefactor of the race. The old lines of usage and prejudice he has broken down, and in broader fields of usefulness and practice he has led a large following.

Dr. Low was born in Otsego county, New York, in 1837, and is a son of Rinald and Susan (Haywood) Low. He was only six years old when his father died, and the family was then left in somewhat limited circumstances. This necessarily made his educational privileges meager and forced him early in life to earn his own livelihood and aid in support of the family. Thus he soon developed a self-reliance and force of character that has made him "a man among men." He overcame the obstacles in his path, steadily worked his way upward, and though his difficulties were numerous he entertained the ambition of securing an education which would fit him for a professional career. With this end in view he studied night and day, when not occupied with his farm labors, and thus laid the foundation for a thorough education along the line of the profession which he chose as his life work. Not content with a humble, obscure career, as a youth he was possessed of a laudable ambition which has led him onward and upward. From his meager earnings he at length saved a sufficient capital to enable him to pursue further his studies, in Cooperstown Seminary, in his native county. There he applied himself diligently to his work and soon mastered the branches to which he was giving his attention. In the meantime he had determined to take up the study of dentistry, and upon leaving the academy he commenced his professional studies, being connected with some of the leading dental institutions of the East for several years. As in everything else with which he has been connected he was not content with a superficial knowledge of the subject and through his entire career as a dentist he has also been a student.

Dr. Low dates his arrival in Chicago in 1865. He opened an office and his skill and ability soon won recognition in a large and lucrative practice, and also gained him the respect of his professional brethren who recognized in him a rival that would be formidable on account of the high excellence of his workmanship. In 1870 he became a member of the Illinois State Dental Society, and in 1873 joined the American Dental Society. He was also a member of the Chicago Dental Society, but withdrew from all of these on account of the differences of opinion regarding his invention, many dentists being too unprogressive to acknowledge the superiority of his excellent work. What has gained Dr. Low his great, well-merited and enviable notoriety and placed him in the lead of the dental fraternity are results of his untiring and unremitting study. In former years dentistry was largely the practice of extracting teeth, and this was often done in an almost barbarous manner. Dr. Low rebelled against such practices, believing something better could take the place of those cruel methods. If a set of teeth became decayed and troublesome they were extracted, and in their place was put a cumbersome set of false teeth. To the old system and its usages he was directly opposed, and for years gave his time and attention, his thought and labor, to provide a substitute for extracted teeth which would be more after nature's methods.

In the first place Dr. Low does not believe that a troublesome tooth is fit only for the forceps; on the contrary he thinks that every possible effort should be put forth to save and restore to a healthful condition this diseased organ. If this cannot be done and a tooth must be removed, he then believes in replacing it with an artificial one, but not to put this in on a cumbersome plate which occupies too much space in the mouth entirely and often affects the speech and taste. He gave to the subject his earnest attention, and as the result of long and earnest thought he invented a process, called the "no-plate method," by which artificial teeth are attached to the natural teeth or roots by immovable gold bands or crowns. This was certainly an innovation in the profession and attracted the attention of dentists throughout the country. Many soon recognized the merits of the invention, acknowledged its superiority over old methods and Dr. Low soon had a large following; yet much opposition was also aroused and blinded prejudice had to be overcome; but the unwavering perseverance and resolute purpose which have characterized his entire life overcame this, as well as other obstacles, and to-day the profession accedes his right to the prominence which his work has won for him. The Doctor is devoting a large share of his time to perfecting processes by which the teeth and the natural conditions of the mouth may be preserved. He believes that one's teeth were made to last while life lasts, and has long since supported the truth, which is now widely accepted, that the health of an individual depends largely upon the condition of the teeth. This truth he continually tries to impress upon the public, urging upon the people the care and preservation of this part of their anatomy, even though it should lessen his patronage. Yet there is no fear that Dr. Low will not always be a busy man as long as he cares to continue his work. His reputation is too well and too firmly established for him ever to find idle moments,—when his services are not required professionally. It is only when he compels himself to take rest and recreation that his office is not filled with patients.

Not long since there has been established in Chicago, by a company representing large capital, a school for the instruction of his methods, and there he spends considerable time,—the exponent of his advanced and progressive views. He has also given much time to the manufacture of dental appliances of his own invention and has given to the profession many valuable instruments and other appliances which simplify the work and lessen the pain to the patient. The increased demand for these by the public led him to manufacture on an extensive scale, and the finest ma-



T J Edow

chinery and equipment have been obtained for the purpose. In connection with the other work, the manufacture of porcelain teeth has also been added, this being the first and only manufactory of teeth in the West. The business has grown in volume and importance, and is now a leading industry of the city. This became a necessity to work out the more improved methods, as teeth manufactured by the old processes cannot be used.

The domestic relations of Dr. Low have been most pleasant. He was married in Milford, New York, to Roena Knapp, a lady of varied attainments and abilities, whose many charms have made her as popular in society as she is with her own intimate friends. Their children are Maud, born July 24, 1848, and Mabel, born September 20, 1861.

The Doctor has devoted himself to that which he loves,—his family and his profession. His pleasant, genial manner wins him friends wherever he goes, haughtiness and ostentation finding no part in his composition. His years rest lightly upon him and the fine physique which he developed in his earlier days has the vigor of a man many years his junior. He is a typical representative of the age in which he lives and of the city which is his home, and truly his life may be termed a success, for the principles for which he has lived he has seen adopted and honored,—a success which is above that of the millionaire.

WILLIAM R. MOORE,

MOLINE.

MR. MOORE was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1852, and is the second of the eight children of John and Catherine (Foy) Moore, the former for a number of years a merchant of Moline but now retired from active business. In 1857 our subject removed with his parents to Moline, in which city he attended the common schools, supplementing the instruction received there with a course at a commercial school in Davenport, Iowa, at which he graduated.

His first employment after finishing his education was as clerk in a grocery store in Moline, where he remained about two years; but, deciding to make the law his profession, he abandoned that situation and entered the law office of J. T. Browning as a student, in 1870. On the 13th of September, 1873, he was admitted to the bar, but did not leave Mr. Browning until a year later, when he formed a partnership with W. J. Entrikin, the firm name being Entrikin & Moore. This connection continued for the ensuing year and a half and was then dissolved, since which time Mr. Moore has practiced alone.

He is recognized as one of the most prominent lawyers of his city, and has been connected with many of the most important cases that have been before the local courts. In the spring of 1894 he was employed to assist the city attorney of Moline in an action against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Companies, which had been in the courts previously, and had always resulted in a victory for the railroads; with Mr. Moore in the case the result was different, and the railroad companies were defeated,—a significant fact of itself as an indication of his legal ability.

Following this, in April, 1895, after the election of Gustaf Swensson mayor, the city council created the office of corporation counsel, and Mr. Moore was appointed by the mayor to fill the office thus created for the first time; and his appointment was unanimously confirmed by the council. The legal department of the city now consists of the corporation counsel and the city attorney, the latter being elected by the people.

In political belief our subject was for many years a Republican and a great admirer of the lamented Blaine; but, becoming dissatisfied with that party's policy on the tariff question, he transferred his allegiance to the Democracy. While he was reading law he served as town clerk of Moline, and in January, 1884, was appointed city attorney by Mayor E. B. Knox, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of E. J. Dahms, which office he held for a year and a half. He was also elected in 1876 to the office of city attorney, and served ably and faithfully during the term for which he was chosen.

When any new enterprise is proposed which promises benefit to his city Mr. Moore is always on hand ready to help with his means and influence. In October, 1884, he organized the Moline Central Street Railway Company, and was secretary of the company until 1888, and after that its president until 1891. He was the principal mover in equipping the road with electricity, it being the second street railroad in the State to adopt that power. At the same time, not only was electricity added, but three times as much road as was previously built was added to the system. He also superintended the laying out and beautifying of Prospect Park, and was one of the original members of the famous Sylvan Boat Club, of which he was secretary and president for a number of years. For two years he was president of the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Association, and during his administration the association became free from debt for the first time in its history. When Rock Island and Moline decided to put a base-ball team into the field Mr. Moore was chosen as one of the trustees of the organization, and did much toward its support and advancement. He is also interested in silver mining in Colorado, being secretary of the Georgetown Tunnel and Mining Company of that State. In company with Messrs. E. H. Guyer, of Rock Island, and T. A. Murphy, of Davenport, Mr. Moore is interested in the Tri-City Electric Sprinkler Company, a corporation formed for the purpose of sprinkling the streets of the three cities. As may be inferred from the name, the sprinklers' motive power is electricity. Its operation has been attended with great success.

Socially he is a member of the Societies of Modern Woodmen and Knights of the Globe, though not an active member in either order.

THERON CUMINS

DIXON.

THERON CUMINS was born in Tunbridge, Orange county, Vermont, July 12, 1825, and was the youngest of the seven children of Joseph and Hannah (Converse) Cumins, both of whom also were natives of that State.

In 1840 the father of our subject removed to Ohio, making the journey by team and canal to Buffalo, and thence on Lake Erie to Fairport, Ohio, where he engaged in the mercantile business, which had been his vocation in the East. Later he removed to Illinois and made his home at Grand Detour, where he remained until his death, in 1851.

As a boy young Theron received but a meager education at the local district school and a neighboring academy. Since leaving these institutions, however, he has acquired a most thorough practical knowledge in the great school of experience.

At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in his father's store, and two years later, in 1842, made his first visit to Illinois, going to Chicago by the Great Lakes, and making the journey from that city to Grand Detour, then a small but promising village, by stage. Though poor in purse, he was rich in industry and ambition, and soon after his arrival obtained a clerical position in a general store. Here he remained three years, and at the expiration of that period returned East as far as Newark, Ohio, where he passed the subsequent four years. He then returned to Grand Detour and entered into partnership with his brother, Solon, and carried on a dry-goods business for a couple of years. Again he went to Ohio, where he became a railroad contractor, and as such built a portion of the line of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad, which is now a part of the great Pennsylvania system. In this he was successful and thus laid the foundation of his later success. When his contract was completed he returned to Grand Detour and formed a partnership with Major Leonard Andrus in the plow-manufacturing business, which had been founded by Major Andrus and John Deere, late of Mo-

J. Cummins

line. A disastrous fire a few years previous to this time had badly crippled the business and its affairs were not in a prosperous condition. Mr. Cumins had traveled and attended to the routine work of the office for a year, when one day in August, 1863, Major Andrus told him that his physician had said he must rest from active business and the attendant anxiety. He thereupon tendered Mr. Cumins an interest in the firm, which was accepted, and the latter entered upon the career in which he has been so successful. Major Andrus went East in search of health, and Mr. Cumins was in full charge of the business, into which he threw his entire energy, with a result that the prosperity of the establishment became an assured fact. He made every detail of the business his careful study and soon became thoroughly conversant with all the intricacies of their most minute phases.

In 1867 Major Andrus died, and until 1869 Mr. Cumins continued the business alone. Owing to inadequate shipping facilities at Grand Detour, Mr. Cumins had for a long time been desirous of moving the plant to Dixon, and had in his mind a most advantageous location selected in that city. In June of the last named year he took in as a partner Colonel Henry T. Noble, and the works were then removed to their present location, on the land that Mr. Cumins had so long had in view, and adjacent to the tracks of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Illinois Central Railroads. The firm then became known as T. Cumins & Company. In June, 1874, O. B. Dodge was admitted to the firm, which was changed to Cumins, Noble & Dodge. In June, 1879, it was incorporated as the Grand Detour Plow Company, and as such continues on its prosperous career. Ever since its incorporation Mr. Cumins has been its president. Of late years, however, he has retired from active participation in the management of the details of the business, though in an advisory capacity he keeps fully in touch with all the points of its workings.

As the works grew from year to year, new and modern machinery was added, electric lights put in, and the buildings kept up to the requirements of an increasing trade. In the busy season the plant is operated night and day, and furnishes employment to a large number of workmen. The output of the Grand Detour Plow Works is found in every Western State, and is well and favorably known abroad.

Mr. Cumins is interested in other business enterprises as well, and is a director and the vice president of the Dixon National Bank, one of the sound monetary institutions of the State.

During his active business life probably no man worked harder or longer than Mr. Cumins. Of late years, however, he has traveled extensively, and frequently in the summer season visits the Adirondacks, Lake George, and Atlantic resorts, or wanders back to old Vermont and renews acquaintance with the scenes of his boyhood days.

Mr. Cumins' success may be ascribed to close application and untiring industry, and all that he is and all that he has are the results of his own labors. His residence occupies a block of ground at the corner of North Galena avenue and Fellows street, where he has dwelt for eighteen years. It is truly an ideal spot, and one of the most beautiful of Dixon's handsome homes.

Mr. Cumins' family consists of his wife, who was formerly Miss Louise B. Gill, of Ohio, to whom he was married in 1884, and two daughters—children of a former marriage.

In respect to religion, Mr. Cumins attends the Episcopal church and is a contributor to its support.

WILLIAM MARSH,

QUINCY.

WILLIAM MARSH was born at Moravia, Cayuga county, New York, May 11, 1822, and was the eighth in order of birth of the nine children of Zimri and Creusa (Hubbard) Marsh, both members of old New England families. His paternal grandfather was of English ancestry, and his mother was the daughter of Major Caleb Hubbard, a minute-man of the Revolutionary war and a participant in the battle of Bunker Hill.

Our subject passed some time at a private school in Tompkins county, New York, and took a course at Groton Academy, and later attended Union College, at which institution he graduated in 1842. Having determined to make the law his profession, he entered the office of Judge Jewett, of Skeneateles, as a student, and later continued his studies in the office of ex-President Millard Fillmore, at Buffalo, and was admitted to practice at the bar of the State by the supreme court in July, 1845. The following year he entered upon the practice of his profession at Ithaca, where he remained until 1854, meeting with fair success, but not such as satisfied so ambitious a mind as his, and he therefore decided to go westward, where the opportunities for advancement were better than in the thickly-settled regions of the East. He accordingly removed to Quincy, Illinois, where he resumed the practice of his profession, associating with himself as a partner Mr. William H. Benneson. Three years later Judge Skinner was admitted to the firm, which then became known as Skinner, Benneson & Marsh, and rapidly rose to a position of eminence. In 1862 Mr. Benneson retired and the firm title became Skinner & Marsh, and under this name continued until Judge Skinner's death in 1877.

After the death of Judge Skinner Mr. Marsh formed a partnership with William McFadon, which continued until 1885, when our subject was elected circuit judge of the Sixth Judicial District, comprising the counties of Adams, Brown, Fulton, Hancock, Pike and Schuyler. For six years Judge Marsh served on the bench in a manner that won unqualified commendation, and then practically retired from active business until his death, which occurred April 14, 1894. In addition to his professional duties, Judge Marsh was identified with many of the prominent enterprises of Quincy. In 1870 he became interested in the Vandiver Corn Planter Company, of which he was chosen president in 1881, and was also interested in the Barlow Corn Planter Company, of which he was likewise president. He was also a stockholder in the First National Bank of Quincy, in the Quincy Gas Company, and in other corporations of lesser magnitude. In the prosperity of the city of his home he was an important factor and was ever active in the support of all measures to advance its prosperity.

In politics he was for years one of the ablest counselors and most courageous champions of the Democratic party, and was an efficient coadjutor of the best men of Illinois in perfecting the government of the State in all of its institutions and departments. He had prior to his election to the bench held but one elective office,—that of district attorney of Tompkins county, New York, in 1850.

Judge Marsh was married August 29, 1848, to Miss Cornelia M. Woods, daughter of Hon. J. L. Woods, of Lockport, New York. Three children born of this union are living: Mary M., the wife of Don A. Sweet; Cornelia W., now Mrs. C. A. Babcock; and Lawrence W., all of Quincy.

Henry Siegel

HENRY SIEGEL,

CHICAGO.

TO say of him whose name heads this sketch that he has risen unaided from comparative obscurity to rank among the millionaire merchant princes of the world, is a statement that seems trite to those familiar with his life, yet it is but just to say in a history that will descend to future generations that his business record has been one that any man would be proud to possess. Beginning at the very bottom round of the ladder he has advanced steadily step by step until he is now occupying a position of prominence and trust reached by very few men. Through his entire business career he has been looked upon as a model of integrity and honor, never making an engagement that he has not fulfilled and standing to-day an example of what determination and force, combined with the highest degree of business integrity can accomplish for a man of natural ability and strength of character. He is respected by the community at large and honored by his business associates. In the world of politics Stephen A. Douglas was called "The Little Giant," and that term might well be applied in the world of trade to the president of the firm of Siegel, Cooper & Company.

A native of Germany, Mr. Siegel was born in Eubigheim, on the 17th of March, 1852, and is therefore now in the very prime of life and destined to even greater prominence and success in business. His parents, Lazarus and Zerlina (Kock) Siegel, had a family of ten sons, Henry being the eighth in order of birth. His father was a farmer by occupation and served as burgomaster of the city in which he lived. He was honest, thrifty and industrious,—sterling qualities that his son Henry inherited from him. He died in 1890, his wife having passed away the year previous. The first of the family to come to America was B. Siegel, who crossed the Atlantic forty-five years ago, and all the other brothers had emigrated to the New World before Henry sought a home here. Some of the members of the family lived in Washington, District of Columbia, and took an active part as soldiers in the war of the Rebellion.

On the 12th of July, 1867, Henry Siegel landed in the United States. He began his education in the common schools of his native land, and possessing an observing eye and retentive memory he stored away in the recesses of his mind much valuable information and business experience that have made him the practical man of affairs which we to-day find him. On reaching this country he spent one week in New York city, and then went to Washington, where he found employment in the clothing store at a salary of three dollars and a half per week. He remained in that position four years, steadily winning promotion until he was receiving fifteen dollars per week. In no other country than America is merit so surely rewarded, and the faithfulness and industry of Mr. Siegel were recognized by his advancement from one position to another, with a corresponding increase in wages. During this time he also attended night school. He saw the need of an education and profited by the knowledge. His early years in America were, therefore, a period of almost continuous employment, either behind the counter or with his text-books, but the years of sowing have since yielded a rich harvest.

On leaving Washington Mr. Siegel went to Parkersburg, Pennsylvania, where he was employed in his brothers' store for two years, when the Siegel Brothers established a store in Lawrenceburg, Pennsylvania, Henry becoming one of the partners. Several years later they sold out and all came to Chicago in January, 1876, since which time the firm of Siegel Brothers has been prominently identified with the commercial interests of this city. They established the firm of Siegel, Hartsfeld & Company, manufacturers of ladies' cloaks, and were soon doing a flourishing business which has now assumed extensive proportions. Henry Siegel went upon the road as a traveling representative of this house for eight years, and its introduction to the merchants throughout the country was due in no small degree to his efforts. An enviable reputation was soon established and after four years Mr. Hartsfeld sold his interest to the other members of the firm, which is still doing business under the name of Siegel Brothers. Henry Siegel was ever watchful and alert and took advantage of the opportunity to notice the wants, defects and shortcomings of all the retail stores with which his business brought him in contact, and it was then that he resolved to improve upon them and to open a store that would be a wonder and a marvel,—for it was the dream and ambition of his life to be a retail merchant. After ten years he sold his interest in the manufacturing establishment and formed a friendship with Frank H. Cooper, a prominent merchant of Peoria, Illinois, which resulted in the formation of the firm of Siegel, Cooper & Company. The phenomenal success of the firm is well-known,—how they began operations at the corner of Adams and State streets on the 28th of May, 1887, and there continued, winning the good-will, confidence and golden opinons of the people, until August 2, 1890, when their house was destroyed by fire; how new quarters were at once secured and business opened on a larger scale at the corner of Adams street and Wabash avenue; and how they eventually opened the "big store," the most extensive store, not alone in Chicago, but in the world. The people of the metropolis point with pride to this vast concern as typical of the city's progress. It is a monument to the enterprise and indomitable energies of the proprietors,—the product of the fertile brain, the ready hand and superior directing powers of the owners. What Mr. Siegel has accomplished in the world of commerce cannot adequately be told in words. It is certainly not asserting too much to say of one who can direct and control a business of such magnitude, that he must possess, aside from mercantile foresight and sagacity, the happy faculty of reading and judging men, unusual powers of organization and executive ability,—in a word that he must be a master mind. And yet, if one shall seek in Mr. Siegel's career the causes that have led to his success, they will be found along the lines of well-tried and old-time maxims. Honesty and fair dealing, promptness, truthfulness, fidelity,—all these are strictly enforced and adhered to. Faithfulness on the part of employes is promoted by the knowledge that good service means advancement as opportunity opens and that neglect of duty will not be tolerated, and is further enhanced by the interest taken by the employer in the personal welfare of the deserving.

Gigantic and extensive as is the store in Chicago, the firm is now making preparations for a still larger one in New York, of which Mr. Siegel will take active charge. The building is already under way, and will be a fire-proof structure, 465 x 200 feet, seven stories in height, the cost being four million dollars. It is located on Sixth avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, and employment will there be given to three thousand individuals. A store in New York has been a pet scheme of Mr. Siegel's for years and the magnificence of the undertaking will bear testimony to his enterprise, ability and foresight. The policy which he has always followed and which has already made him one of the most potents factors in commerce assures prosperity to the new store, and the old Knickerbocker city will have represented in this establishment a progressive concern that brings the alert, wide-awake spirit of the West into the Eastern metropolis.

In 1885 Mr. Siegel married Miss Julia Rosenbaum, of Chicago, daughter of Samuel R. Rosenbaum. She died in December, 1886, leaving a daughter, Julia F. Mr. Siegel is liberal and unostentatious in his charities, giving freely to worthy objects. There is no detail of the vast business too small to be overlooked by him. He gives everything his personal attention. He is the life and master spirit of the vast concern, comprising sixty-five complete stores, separate and distinct in one. He is liberal, and above all he is just. He is dearly loved by all of his employes. His maxims are honesty, fair dealing, appreciation and truthfulness. He always appreciates faithfulness on the part of his employes, is quick to reward good service and to-day stands a prominent figure in the mercantile world,—an honest, upright, self-made man and an up-to-date merchant.

WILLIAM A. PINKERTON,

CHICAGO.

THE name which introduces this review is one which is familiar to the residents of all sections of the Union, if not, indeed, of the entire civilized world, and it is one which suggests to the honest man a feeling of confidence and security, and to the evil-doer it betokens a power which is feared as the instrument through which he is most likely to meet with apprehension and thereafter expiate for his malfeasance to the laws which are the stable foundation of the peace and prosperity of his fellow beings. There is a distinctive element of psychical interest attaching to the thought that a mere name can thus produce in two different beings such conflicting sentiments, and of this element the various members of this famous family of detectives have had cognizance, while they have invariably grown strong in their charity for weak human nature, whose crimes are more often results than anything else. To have traced through the intricate career of a subtle criminal, be he in high station or low, can not fail of having granted a deeper insight into the intrinsic essence of character, nor can it fail to inspire a wholesome pity for the wrongdoer, whose punishment is essential to the security and protection of the public as well as to protecting him from his own misguided tendencies. The life of an honest detective is not, as many think, such an one as will make its subject turn callous and unsympathetic, but on the contrary the development is more likely to be along the line of extraordinary sensitiveness and broadest charity.

William A. Pinkerton was born in Dundee, Kane county, Illinois, on the 7th of April, 1846, the son of Allan and Joan (Carfrae) Pinkerton of whose nine children he was second in order of birth. Allan Pinkerton was born in the historic old city of Glasgow, Scotland, where he grew to manhood, little thinking, as he labored industriously at his honest but prosaic trade, that in the New World he would in time gain recognition as one of the most capable detectives that time has brought forth. He married Joan Carfrae, a native of Edinborough, in 1842, and upon the very day which marked the nuptial ceremony they set sail for America, locating in Chicago in the year 1842. Mr. Pinkerton was a cooper by trade, and in this line was secured his first employment in Chicago, where he was retained as an artisan by the Lill Brewing Company. After working here for some time he removed with his family to Dundee, Kane county, where our subject and his brother, Robert A., the two famous detectives, were born. Here the father was appointed a deputy sheriff of Kane county, in which capacity he served for some time, after which he returned with his family to Chicago, where he was appointed to a similar preferment. When the police department was organized in the city he was made the first detective on the force, and was also selected as a Government postoffice inspector. In 1850, at the solicitation of the few railroads having termini in Chicago, he founded the great agency which bears his name, and this he conducted, with that success which has made his name known far and wide, until the time of his death, which occurred July 1, 1884.

During the late Civil war Allan Pinkerton was chief of the United States Secret Service, and in this connection his able efforts were a most potent influence toward insuring the success of the Union arms.

The immediate subject of this sketch, William A. Pinkerton, received his elementary education in the public schools of Chicago, and later supplemented the instruction thus acquired by a course in the University of Notre Dame, at South Bend, Indiana. As a young man still in his 'teens, he left home to enter the secret service of the Army of the Potomac, of which branch of the military his father was chief, as already noted. In this connection the young man served under Generals McClellan, Burnside, Hooker and Meade, and later under Major General Canby, commanding the Department of the Gulf, in which last connection our subject served until the close of the war.

Having thus lent effective aid in defending his country, Mr. Pinkerton received his discharge and again made preparations for usefulness in "the piping times of peace." In 1865 he entered the Bryant & Stratton Business College, where he pursued his studies for some time, after which he secured employment with his father's detective agency, where in a short time, through consecutive promotions, he was advanced to the position of superintendent of the Chicago office. Upon the death of his father, in 1884, he and his brother assumed control of the famous detective agency, our subject retaining the management of the Western division, and his brother, Robert A., assuming a similar executive office in the Eastern division. The latter division has supervision of the offices located in New York, Boston and Philadelphia; while the Western division maintains control over the offices at Chicago, Saint Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Portland and San Francisco.

The agency retains in its employ an aggregate corps of about one thousand men, and in addition to its operations in the United States, branches are maintained in Europe, and these are operated under the direction of the Eastern division. To enter into details concerning the work of the Pinkerton detective agency would practically include a recapitulation of a large proportion of the most celebrated cases in the annals of crime for many years past,—and this indulgence would scarcely be compatible in an article of this nature. However, it will not be malapropos to mention a few of the more important cases which have been ferreted out by the agency, and in the list we select the following as designating the success which the Pinkertons have had in bringing criminals to the bar of justice: The capturing of the thieves who defrauded the Bank of England, in 1873; the apprehension of the Farrington-Barton-Taylor gang of train robbers in Tennessee; the Kewanee bank robbers, of Illinois; the Tiskilwa bank robbers, Bureau county, Illinois; robbers of the Union National Bank, of Duluth, Minnesota; of the Merchants' National Bank, of Saint Paul; and the Bank of the Republic, Chicago; the Brockway and the Jack Bush gangs of forgers; the arrest and conviction of Schwartz and Watt for the murder and robbery of Nicols, the United States Express messenger on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad; arrest of the Palmer House jewelry robbers and also the Clifton House jewelry robbers, Chicago; and the arrest and conviction of Fritz Dhien, who made away with twenty thousand dollars' worth of jewelry at Dayton, Ohio.

The Pinkertons are police agents for the Jewelers' Protective Union (for the protection of their traveling salesmen), and the Jewelers' Security Alliance, whose object is to secure protection of located stocks of jewelry. These two associations comprise in their membership nearly every jeweler of any importance in the United States. The services of this agency are also retained by the American Bankers' Association, representing nearly every bank in the Union.

It is scarcely necessary to say that our subject is a man endowed with the strongest individuality, intrepid bravery when in the face of most desperate situations, and a phenomenal coolness and presence of mind under all circumstances. His record is such as clearly demonstrates these facts, and his career in its success shows that he has not only been endowed by nature with a vigorous mind and great physical courage, but that these attributes have been accentuated by the many thrilling experiences which have been his in treading the dark and devious paths where crime uplifts its sullen and desperate front. Master of himself in every particular, he has in his work only to gain the mastery of others, and such is his intimate knowledge of human nature and its vagaries, and such his results under given circumstances, that he is enabled to make many a desperate man play directly into his hands. That he is feared and hated by many in the criminal class is but a natural sequence, and several attempts upon his life have been made, without success. As a man among men Mr. Pinkerton holds the confidence and esteem of those with whom he comes in contact in either a business or social way, and his strongly individual face, with its keen and penetrating eyes, is recognized in many of the leading associations of Chicago business men. He is a member of the Chicago Athletic Club, the Washington Park Club, and at one time had charge of all race tracks in Chicago, selling and receiving all tickets and maintaining a lively interest in the affairs of each association represented. This incumbency he retained for many years, and does yet. He is largely interested in the detective work on all railroad systems, and has been employed to some extent by every railroad company in the Union. Politically he supports the Republican party and its policies, and fraternally he is prominently identified with the Knights of Pythias, of which order he became a member in 1870, being initiated in Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 6, of Chicago, and being later demitted to DeMolay Lodge, No. 13. He has passed all the degrees known to this order. He is much interested in higher lines of accomplishment which tend to educate and entertain the public, and is a contributor to that noble organization, the Chicago Art Institute. He is public-spirited, liberal and of social nature, is easily approachable and has a wide circle of friends in the Garden City. Domestic in his tastes, he is devoted to his home, and in the midst of the exacting cares of his business he there finds his greatest solace and happiness.

Of the ten children born to Allan Pinkerton and wife only three are now living: William A., subject of this sketch; Robert A., manager of the Eastern division of their great agency; and Joan, wife of William J. Chalmers, president of the Fraser & Chalmers Manufacturing Company, of Chicago.

On the 13th of December, 1866, Mr. Pinkerton was united in marriage to Miss Marguerite S. Ashling, daughter of a prominent citizen of Adrian, Michigan, and to them two children have been born: Isabella J., and Marguerite A., wife of William C. Pullman, of this city. Mrs. Pinkerton is a member of the Third Presbyterian Church, of whose able and renowned pastor, Dr. Withrow, our subject is a great admirer.

JOSHUA T. ATKINSON,

MOLINE.

JOSHUA T. ATKINSON, one of the prominent early settlers of northwestern Illinois, was born February 9, 1810, of New England Puritan ancestry, his parents being William and Anna (Little) Atkinson, of Newburyport, Massachusetts. He was one of a family of seven brothers and one sister, all of whom lived to middle or old age and were active and influential citizens of the various States, from Massachusetts to Oregon, in which they made their homes.

On account of his father's entire loss of property twice by fire, he was when about three years of age given to his grandfather, Colonel Josiah Little, of Newburyport, a man of large wealth and active in the business, political and military affairs of his State. The family was of the severe Puritan type, and here under such influences Joshua grew to manhood, gaining the strength of character that served him so well and made him so marked in after life. In his early 'teens he became the trusted manager of one of his grandfather's large farms. When seventeen his health failed, and, showing signs of consumption, he spent one summer on a trip on a fishing schooner to the Labrador coast. Returning much improved, he resumed his former place in his grandfather's family and in care of his business until he was twenty-one. His grandfather dying suddenly through an accident, and without a will, the property went to his children, and Joshua was thrown on his own resources with but little.

After two years of mercantile business in Boston and Lowell, rumors of the great new West reaching him, he decided to visit it, which he did in 1834, coming with letters of introduction to business men in Detroit. Failing to find business there, he walked to Chicago, and no satisfactory opening presenting itself there, he bought a horse and rode over much of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin. Deciding to cast his lot in the new country, he returned East to prepare for it. Among other things, he bought four freight wagons, with which he planned starting a freight line from Chicago to Ottawa, the head of navigation on the Illinois river. Returning West the next spring by New York, his brother Charles decided to accompany him, their route being by Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and by river to Alton, Illinois, where they bought horses and rode over much of Illinois and Indiana. On Charles' deciding also to make the West his home, he returned East for their wives, Joshua remaining to prepare for the winter at Prophetstown, Illinois. Here they all came and occupied part of a cabin with John W. Stakes and family. Notwithstanding their limited quarters, they passed a pleasant winter, the only drawback being now and then a short allowance of provisions, which would necessitate a journey to Fox river, or to Knox county or Rock Island. In one of these latter trips his brother had the misfortune to cripple his hand,, which led to his spending part of the winter with Dr. Baker near Rock Island, and finally locating at Cleveland, in that county. Repeated trips to Chicago and many inquiries were made for the freight wagons, but they could not be found. Finally he found they had come, and without his receiving any notice, after a little delay, they had been sold for freight to prominent early settlers in Chicago, who used them in their city business.

Thus, the freight line failing, he decided to turn his attention to farming. In the spring of 1836 he went to Round Grove, which, by the way, received its name from him and Mr. Stakes, with the intention of settling there, and, in accordance with one of the rules in vogue at that day, "jack-knifed" a claim. As soon as this was done he started to Henry or Rock Island county to get a team for breaking purposes, and on his return found that he had been ousted by Messrs. Pilgrim, Nance, Jones and others, who had broken patches all around the grove during his absence.

There was nothing to do but submit. He left there, and in company with J. W. Stakes made claims to a large amount of land on both sides of Rock creek, in what is now Union Grove and Mount Pleasant townships. After leaving Round Grove, he, that summer, broke the first seven or eight acres where Morrison now stands. As the claim, or rather claims, made by Messrs. Atkinson and Stakes covered considerable territory, a division was made in June, 1836, Mr. Atkinson taking the part on the west side of Rock creek, and Mr. Stakes the part on the east side. Mr. Atkinson commenced making improvements on his claim, located in what is now Union Grove township, in the summer and winter of 1835, and built the first cabin in the township, and from the fifth to the eighth in the county. In July, 1836, he moved his family to the claim and continued to reside there until his removal to Geneseo, Henry county, in 1875. He made the first prairie-breaking plow in the township, and perhaps in Whiteside county. He was assisted in the iron work by Mr. Hubbard, brother of Alexis Hubbard, of Lyndon, and in the woodwork by C. G. Woodruff, of the same place. The timber for the plow was cut in Union Grove, and considerable trouble occasioned in finding a tree of the right twist for the moldboard. The land-side bar of the plow was between four and five feet long, and the share between three and four feet, the plow turning a furrow from thirty-two to thirty-six inches! This unique implement of husbandry was constructed in 1836. Mr. Atkinson also brought the first reaper into the country. It was one of McCormick's first manufacture, and was bought in 1847 or 1848.

At the election held in the fall of 1836, the first one held in the county after its preliminary organization by the general assembly, Mr. Atkinson was elected justice of the peace, and James Heaton constable. Mr. Atkinson was ordered to take the returns of the election to Galena, Jo Daviess county, a trip which consumed about four days' time, at a cost of eight to ten dollars, for the customary fee of one dollar and fifty cents! He had to qualify as justice of the peace also at that place, Whiteside county being then yet attached to Jo Daviess county for judicial purposes.

Mr. Atkinson was always one of the first to assist in pushing forward any enterprise which looked to the development of the township and county of his adoption, and when the project of building a railroad through the county from Dixon to Fulton was started, he entered at once heartily into the work, and used all of his influence to obtain aid to construct it. He was elected one of the first directors of the company, which was then known as the Mississippi & Rock River Junction Railroad Company. The efforts of this company, strange to say, met with strong opposition from many along the proposed line, some urging one objection, and some another, while still others contented themselves with throwing ridicule upon it. One settler of influence said the road would not help to raise any more corn, pork or beef, and another that it would be time enough fifty years afterward to talk about building railroads. These objectors are now beneficiaries of the road to a large extent, and would gladly give their thousands rather than have it destroyed or have the track moved to a different location. Mr. Atkinson took a very prominent part in township and county affairs from the time he first became a resident of Whiteside, and being a man of more than ordinary ability and activity wielded a wide influence in shaping them for the best interests of the people. After the organization of the township under the township organization law, he represented Union Grove in the Board of Supervisors for seven successive terms, and has also held other township offices.

In 1874 he sold his farm and moved to Geneseo, Illinois, where he spent the remainder of his life. Here, as in his Whiteside home, he became interested in whatever was for the public welfare, and among other things was mainly influential in securing the location of the Geneseo Collegiate Institute,—an institution devoted to Christian education, which he always advocated and assisted, and which he believed was to be the saving factor in the solution of all the vexing questions crowding upon us, and the only hope of the permanence and endurance of our government.

He was married in 1831 to Miss Emeline Little, of Plymouth, New Hampshire, who was, like himself, of Puritan New England stock, and who was his efficient, faithful helper in the hardships of a pioneer's life and in founding Christian society and schools, and who died February 7, 1892. Their children have been: Anna E., James W., Sarah L., Josiah L. and George L. Of these Josiah L. died in Union Grove in 1849, and George L. died in Colorado in 1876; Anna E. married E. P. Keyes and lives in Newbury, Vermont; James W. married Miss Sarah M. Savage, daughter of the late W. J. Savage, of Morrison, and lives in Moline; Sarah L. resides in Geneseo, Henry county.

Mr. Atkinson died on May 28, 1894, as he had lived, an advocate and supporter of all that is good and useful in society and an exponent of the highest type of Christian patriotic citizenship.

CHARLES ATKINSON,

MOLINE.

HON. CHARLES ATKINSON, prominent as a founder of the original town of Moline, continued until his death, April 27, 1887, a conspicuous promoter not only of prosperity built upon that foundation but also of the whole region of which it is a center. His career was one peculiarly characteristic of those strong qualities of character which have given to the Mississippi valley its solid growth and sterling culture.

He was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, May 18, 1808. His parents, William and Nancy (Little) Atkinson, were of pure English ancestry, who settled in old Newbury prior to 1635. He was the second of eight children, seven sons and one daughter. The sister became the wife of Mr. G. D. Dickenson, and mother of Mrs. Charles H. Deere, of Moline. The six brothers all achieved unusual success; William as an officer of the Atlantic Mutual Marine Insurance Company of New York City; Joshua as a farmer and prominent citizen of Whiteside and Henry counties, Illinois; Joseph as a farmer and prominent citizen of Newbury, Vermont; Moses as a leading physician at Lawrence, Massachusetts; George as the superintendent of the American Home Missionary Society for Oregon and Washington Territory; and Josiah as a real-estate dealer in Portland, Oregon.

When Charles was but three years of age all his father's property was destroyed by the great Newburyport fire of 1811. As a result he received only the common school education of the winter months, his summers being spent in work on the farm. Already in boyhood there were evidences of the courage, tenacity and dauntless confidence in the winning qualities of hard, honest work which afterward distinguished his life.

At the age of sixteen he began life for himself as a clerk in a general store at Nashua, New Hampshire. In 1829, with his brother William, he opened a dry-goods and hatter's store in Nashua, but in the same year sold out, and removing to Lowell, Massachusetts, engaged in the business of real estate and hat manufacturing. On January 4, 1830, at Suncook, New Hampshire, he married Miss Ann Eliza Bates, born at Nashua, that State, May 20, 1809, the daughter of Stephen and Nancy (Thurston) Bates. To the rare qualities which were thus brought to his side, and which brightened during all the years of their childless home, is largely due not only the success of his own life but also the happiness of many others.

The real-estate venture at Lowell resulted, after two years, in the loss of all, so that in 1832, turning over the business to his brother William, he went to Newbury, Vermont, and there assumed the management of a hotel. Two years here showed a saving of one thousand dollars, which being invested in a patent right was sunk. In 1834 Mr. Atkinson began once more at the foot of the ladder as a clerk in the office of the Commercial Marine Insurance Company of New York city. Here, his health becoming impaired, he set out, in the spring of 1835, in company with his brother Joshua, by way of Pittsburg and the Ohio river, for St. Louis. Thence they journeyed by stage, horse and on foot northward through Illinois, carefully prospecting this sparsely settled country as far as Grundy county, near where the city of Morris is located, and here these brothers separated, Joshua remaining to further reconnoitre, and Charles journeying on alone to Chicago and thence to Detroit on horseback. In the fall of the same year he brought Mrs. Atkinson and his brother's wife west to Detroit and thence by wagon to Prophetstown, on Rock river, where they arrived October 8, 1835.

A week's survey of the new country and the difficulties they must encounter in a region still freely traversed by the Indians, decided them to make their new beginning in the then incipient city of Chicago. To secure supplies for food for their immediate wants Mr. Atkinson went with his brother to the little settlement of Rock Island. Returning, they were overtaken by one of the fierce prairie fires incident to that early day. In the effort to secure a retreat by setting a "backfire," a powder flask burst and so terribly burned and mutilated Mr. Atkinson's right hand as to deform it for life. It was two months or more before the wound was healed, and then there remained of his money but twelve dollars and fifty cents. Thus the Chicago plan was vetoed by necessity; and although such repeated misfortune, together with physical injury, would have disheartened most men, he braced up with determined purpose to succeed, and entered a claim of farm land in Henry county, upon which he soon constructed a log cabin.

Early in 1836 another small tract was purchased on credit, which was in part platted as the town of Cleveland. Upon this site he began in 1836 and finished in 1837 the first frame house in Henry county, the siding of which was split out of logs shaved down and pressed straight; all the studding, braces and rafters were also split and hewn. In this house and on his farm Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson lived seven years with varied experiences of abundance and scarcity.

Going sixteen miles to Rock Island for a pair of boots, but finding his credit insufficient and having no money, he returned home, worked till the amount was earned and again made the expedition, this time successful. It was thus, by indomitable perseverance in a hard struggle with reverses and hard times, that he gained in these years the victory, and here was developed the necessary economy on which hinged all his future success.

As a citizen of Henry county he was most energetic in the pushing of every good interest both secular, moral and religious. As early as July 4, 1837, the best people of the county fortified themselves against the arch enemy of homes, by a temperance celebration at his house. He was the county's first probate judge, in 1837-8, and was for five years justice of the peace. His property and life were openly threatened by the lawless band of horse thieves and counterfeiters then infesting the borders, who found in him however a fearless opponent.

In 1843 the great distance of the market for his produce, together with the low prices it afforded, induced him to find a new home on the ground now occupied by the city of Moline, but where was then only a mill and a half dozen houses, constituting the settlement of "Rock Island Mills." In company with D. B. Sears and others, Mr. Atkinson purchased a portion of the farm of Huntington Wells and laid out the town plat of Moline. To this he later added a first and subsequently a second addition. From that date until his death he was a commanding figure and a potent factor in all Moline's business, educational and religious welfare. In 1844 he joined with his wife and sixteen others in organizing the First Congregational Church of Moline, of which he was ever a leading member and supporter. To the erection of each of the church edifices, as well as to those of other denominations, he was a large contributor. In 1877 he erected and presented to his church a commodious parsonage, at a cost of two thousand and five hundred dollars. This is but one item of the many benevolences for religious and educational work at home and elsewhere, which have mounted up in the aggregate to many thousands of dollars.

From the first Mr. Atkinson was largely interested in real estate, both at home and in Henry county, where in 1857 he purchased a third interest in forty-four thousand acres of land. In 1846 he built the second sawmill, and afterward set in motion the first planing machine above St. Louis.

During several years of the war Mr. Atkinson was the town supervisor. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Moline, of which for ten or twelve years he was vice-president. Of the Deere & Mansur Corn-Planter Works, now one of the largest and most popular concerns of the city, as well as of the world-famous Deere Plow Works, he was formerly a part proprietor.

But that for which the community stands chiefly indebted to Mr. Atkinson is the remarkable executive ability, combined with an accurate, far-sighted knowledge of men and affairs, which constituted him a natural and eminent assistant in great enterprises. From his first arrival he recognized the strategic characteristics of Moline as the natural and certain center of vast industry. As one of the first trustees of the town, he then and ever after bent himself with tireless energy to the encouragement and personal assistance of what could aid substantial growth. Hardly a business of large proportions exists in the city to-day which, either in its conception or at some critical point of its progress, has not been strengthened, or tided over financial shallows, by his timely aid. Few, save those who are cognizant of the business history of a growing city, can estimate the value to every business of strong, resolute conservative men upon whom others may lean. Such a man Mr. Atkinson was, in many respects a general, wise to counsel and strong to lead.

Up to about 1851 the only passenger transit from Chicago to Rock Island was by stage to Albany, Illinois, and down the river road to Rock Island, or otherwise by canal to La Salle, and steamboat to St. Louis, and thence up the Mississippi to Rock Island. Mr. Atkinson, discerning the imperative need of a direct stage route between Rock Island and La Salle, applied for the establishment of such a route to Messrs. Frink & Walker, of Chicago, the great stage proprietors of the Northwest. Upon their refusal, he went direct to Columbus, Ohio, and made a similar proposition to the Ohio Stage Company, who at once assented and entered upon the preliminary arrangements. Messrs. Frink & Walker, learning of the decision, anticipated its execution by putting on a daily stage themselves from La Salle to Rock Island, which was continued until the completion of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad. Prior to the organization of the last named company, Mr. Atkinson, with others, had been actively engaged in the project of a railroad from La Salle to Rock Island, and for such a road a charter had been secured. Consultation as to this enterprise with Messrs. Sheffield and Farnham, of New Haven, Connecticut, who were then building the Michigan Southern road into Chicago, developed the thought of a road from Chicago to Rock Island, instead of from La Salle to Rock Island, which culminated in an examination of the route by these gentlemen. The result was so satisfactory that they made a definite proposition to build and equip the entire road from Chicago to Rock Island, provided the proper amendment could be obtained to the existing charter, and a local subscription of six hundred thousand dollars be secured to the stock on the through line. Mr. Atkinson was an indefatigable worker in securing the fulfilment of the conditions and so in the acquisition to this region of one of these grandest and modern civilizing and developing agencies, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

And here may be noted one of these items of history on which hung the whole future of Moline. Elected at the outset a director of the road, it was by his sagacious and timely action at the very nick of opportunity that a policy was averted, whose aim was to bring the road into Rock Island by way of Rock River valley, thus leaving Moline completely out "in the cold;" but they who plotted so deliberate a thrust at Moline's prosperity did not count on the keen alacrity with which the man to whom Moline's prosperity was dear would signally foil the attempt.

So again, when in 1861 the committee of the Tri-Cities of which he was an active an enthusiastic member, visited Washington to urge the locating of a general arsenal on Rock Island, they were met with spirited opposition, not only from the regions already equipped and coveting enlargement, but also from able statesmen like Zachariah Chandler, Timothy O. Howe, O. H. Browning and others, who persistently urged the claims of other points. When some of the committee were discouraged and seemed ready to give up the effort, the difficulties only served to strengthen Mr. Atkinson's faith and persistence. He proposed the immediate and careful preparation of a map, which would show at a glance the proof beyond dispute to every Congressman the immensely superior advantages of Rock Island over every other locality suggested for a national arsenal. Nerved by his courage, the plan was adopted, the map was completed, and with a memorial laid on the desk of each member of Congress. The result was a final decision for Rock Island, and the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars on July 11, 1862.

From the organization of the Moline Water Power Company Mr. Atkinson was its president and manager. He was chiefly instrumental in perfecting the contract by which, in 1867, the Government agreed, by virtue of the company's cession of its water-power interest, to develop and maintain the power at its own cost, and give the company the use in perpetuity of one-fourth of the whole, free from rent, repairs and expense of every kind. As is well known, the agreement between the water-power company and the United States was made at the earnest solicitation of high Government officials and sanctioned by Congress; yet the Government has utterly failed to carry out its agreement, and, in consequence, the value of the water power through the manufacturing interests of Moline has not been realized. It is difficult to believe that the Government of this great country will continue to ignore its solemn obligations and withhold the justice so clearly due to its loyal citizens. When such justice is done and the work completed Moline will possess, as a monument to the sagacity and unremitting toil of Mr. Atkinson, one of the first water powers in the world.

It is thus seen that, measured by a length of service and magnitude of advantages secured to the city of his founding the subject of our sketch stands pre-eminent. The best thoughts and efforts of his life are wrought into Moline's prosperity. He stood in his old age, when clothed with the honor of wealth and host of friends his life-work has won, just where he stood fifty years before, when, a poor young man beset with difficulties, for the best elements of Christian progress, for education, for temperance, for absolute justice, for the dignity of manual labor, for the bible, the church and the widest spread of the gospel. Such lives are well worth a study.

Though his early education was meager, yet he achieved for himself, by conflict with obstacles and continuous interest in every great question of the age, an education which the profoundest student might covet, and which the thoughtful lines of his face and the simplicity of his bearing at once revealed.

As one of the first trustees of Iowa College, and by assistance at many points, he showed his deep appreciation for the best educational facilities. The strong qualities which made him so useful in one locality would have insured his eminence anywhere. Though never a seeker for political honors, he exerted, by his wide acquaintance with the leaders of political and business life, an influence exceeding that of many whose names were familiar in public affairs.

Gail Borden

Thoroughly in sympathy with the sentiments which gave the Republican party being, he was ever its devoted supporter. Keen and clear-headed, always busy, always careful and conservative in financial matters, moving slowly but surely in every transaction, he had few superiors in the steady progress which invariably reaches the objective point.

On January 4, 1880, the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson was celebrated, at which two were present, Mrs. S. B. Head, sister of Mrs. Atkinson, and Miss Mary Bergin, of Concord, New Hampshire, who congratulated them on their marriage fifty years before. Mr. Atkinson left no children to inherit his success; but the story of his achievements, through many reverses and great obstacles, must inspire all young men who read it with a truer estimate of the value and sure rewards of character.

GAIL BORDEN,

ELGIN.

NONE of the famous men of America whose energy and genius have left an impress upon its rapidly developing civilization are more deserving the gratitude of mankind than Gail Borden, whose inventive genius brought to him a world-wide reputation and proved of material advantage to every civilized nation on the face of the globe. Expeditions have failed because of an inadequate supply of food with which to sustain the lives of those participating therein, and through all ages the question of preserving foods has been a momentous and much considered one. After deep research and study Mr. Borden solved this problem and by close research and investigation has given to the world articles of nourishment which can be taken into every region and to every clime.

Every important discovery is attended with more or less contest by claimants appropriating to themselves sole credit for its origin or perfection. The period immediately following the discovery and practical working of the vacuum principle as a means of condensing milk for preservation was no exception to the general rule, but it soon became established as an indisputable fact that the late Gail Borden was entitled to all the credit attached to this invention. The principal authority, the Encyclopædia Britannica so awards the credit. The United States granted him patents on the following dates: August 19, 1856; May 13, 1862; February 10, 1863; November 14, 1865; and April 17, 1866. Complete foreign patents were not taken out: consequently parties abroad early attempted to appropriate Gail Borden's invention. Accurate statistics upon this branch of the dairy business have never been compiled: therefore estimated figures are the only available ones. From a small beginning, in 1856 and 1857, it has grown to be one of the most important branches of dairy industry. As nearly as can be estimated the aggregate quantity of milk used during the past year (1894) by the condensing companies now located in the United States was four hundred and twenty-five million pounds. Tens of thousands of cows are required to produce this milk and thousands of persons are directly and indirectly interested in the feeding of cattle, care of milk, the process of manufacture and distribution of product,—the New York Condensed Milk Company doing by far the largest business of all condensing companies in the United States, while the Gail Borden Eagle brand, of its manufacture, is known favorably in all countries and is the leading brand used in the majority of them. It has stood the test of all climates. As an infant food it is without an equal and the hundreds of thousands of children successfully raised on it and equipped with good health for life's long battle constitute testimonials of merit which are available everywhere.

While Mr. Borden did not belong to the State of Illinois, he is nevertheless entitled to representation in this volume, for no man has done more for the advancement of this State than he. His career is one of the most remarkable for diversified endeavor of all ever recorded, and none of his efforts ever proved a failure. He was born in Norwich, New York, November 6, 1801, and was descended from New England ancestry. He was the eldest of seven children and at an early age assisted his father upon the farm, and, so far as practicable, profited by the limited educational privileges within his reach. In December, 1814, the father emigrated from New York to Covington, Kentucky, and Gail cultivated a field of corn where the city hall of that place now stands. In the spring of 1816 they removed to the Territory of Indiana, locating on the banks of the Ohio River, ten miles below Madison, where Mr. Borden resided until 1822. Finding his health impaired he then went to Mississippi, where he engaged in teaching school, and also filled the position of county surveyor and United States deputy surveyor. In 1829 he went to Texas, where he first engaged in farming and stock growing. In 1833 he was elected a delegate from Lavaca district to the convention in San Felipe to define the position of the colonies and to petition the Mexican government for separation from the State of Coahuila. He was also in charge of the official survey of the colony, compiling the topographical map of Texas, and had charge of the land office at San Felipe up to the time of the Mexican intervention. In 1835 with his brother, Thomas H., he established a newspaper called the Telegraph and Texas Land Register at San Felipe, which was later transferred to Houston, and was the first and only newspaper issued in Texas during the war for the independence of that colony. He had its chief management and directed his efforts toward resisting the establishment of the central government by Santa Anna. From this time on for some years Mr. Borden was prominently identified with the history of the Lone Star State, and was an important factor in its development and progress. Upon the esablishment of the Republic of Texas he was appointed by President Houston as the first collector of the port of Galveston. The city at that time (1837) had not been laid out, and the first surveys were made by Mr. Borden. His first dwelling there was a rough board structure located on the bay shore and erected by two carpenters in half a day, and his office was in a room in what was known as the Mexican custom house. From 1839 until 1857 he was agent of the Galveston City Company, a corporation owning several thousand acres of land on which the city is now built.

In the meantime Mr. Borden entered upon the work which probably was the most important effort of his life in regard to the benefit it has been to his fellow men. In 1849 his attention was drawn to the need of a more suitable supply of nourishment for emigrants and travelers crossing the plains, and after some experiments produced the Pemmican, which Dr. Kane carried with him on his Arctic expedition. The meat biscuit, which is the most suitable, economical and efficient form of portable concentrated food, was also invented by him. This article gained for him "the great council medal" at the London Fair in 1851, and he was elected an honorary member of the London Society of Arts. Meeting opposition from army contractors, he was unsuccessful in the manufacture of this food, and discontinued its production in 1853. In this undertaking he lost his entire property, and he then removed to the North, where he turned his attention to the study of a method for preserving milk. The result of his investigation and labors is known in the condensed milk so widely used today. He applied for a patent for "producing concentrated sweet milk by evaporation of same." He gave the question much study and at length took out seventy-five per cent. of the water, and with the milk added a sufficient quantity of pure granulated sugar to preserve it. He knew nothing of the germ theory but resolved that the product which he manufactured should be utterly free from all injurious effects. He was aware that numerous attempts had been made to preserve and solidify milk as well as to find acceptable substitutes for it, and he knew also, or believed, that all had proved failures, greater or less; certainly he found no products which made a near approach to such excellence as he believed to be attainable. Recognition of the merits of his invention, however, came slowly and it was not until 1856 that he could secure a patent, and subsequently the New York Condensed Milk Company was formed. During the war condensed milk was extensively used by the army and navy, and the sale of this product has continually increased until it is now used by every civilized country on the face of the globe. Pecuniary as well as manufacturing success in due time crowned his labors. Many, however, were the discouragements and disappointments which he had met. It was three years after he first applied for a patent that it was granted him. He claimed that the method of evaporation through means of a certain vacuum was the important point in his discovery, but this was not conceded by the patent officers until it was firmly established by scientific men. Even when a patent was secured it was some time before the business was established on a firm financial basis.

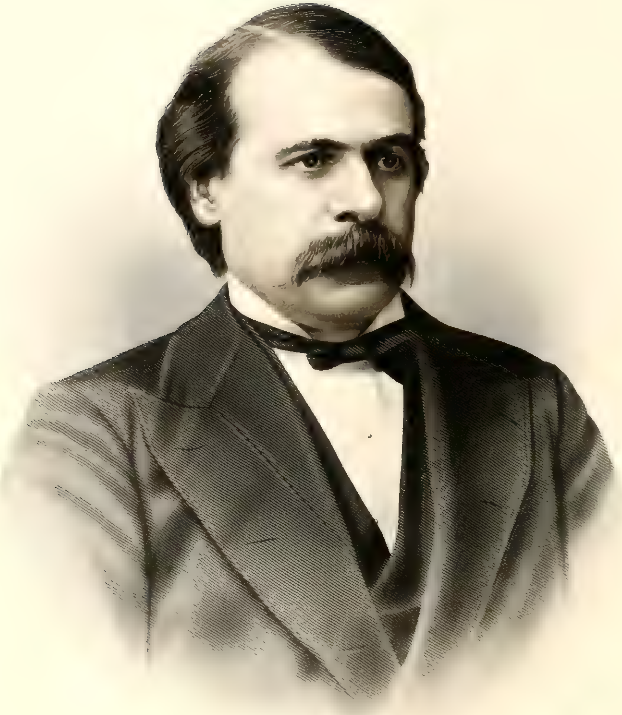
Mr. Borden also experimented with condensed meat juices and produced an extract of beef of superior quality which was first manufactured in Elgin, but later an establishment was erected especially for the purpose in Borden, Texas, where the industry was continued after his death. Subsequently he produced an excellent preparation of condensed tea, coffee and cocoa. In 1862 he patented the process by means of which the juice of fruits, such as apples, currants and grapes could be reduced to one-seventh of its original bulk. His labors were conducted with the utmost care and perseverance and his success was only obtained through long, tedious and expensive experiments, but his intense energy, unyielding tenacity and great ingenuity enabled him to perfect his inventions which have so largely contributed to the good of humanity. While Justus von Liebig, surrounded with the elaborate apparatus of his well-appointed laboratory at Giessen, was experimenting and prosecuting those researches into the nature of flesh and animal juices which culminated many years later in the production of "Extractum Carnis," Gail Borden, in the wilds of Texas, was independently investigating the same problem without scientific apparatus, and his labors resulted in bringing him the great council medal before mentioned.

The first works for the condensing of milk were established at Wolcottville, Connecticut, in 1856, and the following year a factory was put in operation at Burrville. His business grew rapidly during the Civil war, when large quantities of the condensed milk, preserved with refined sugar, were required by the Northern armies. So quickly did the business develop that it necessitated the establishment of two other factories, one at Livermore Falls, Maine, and the other at Winsted, Connecticut. The Gail Borden Eagle brand of condensed milk soon became widely known, and has continued to grow in public favor with every nation. From time to time, owing to the wonderful success of the business which demanded extensive manufacturing facilities, new establishments were erected at suitable points throughout the country. In 1861, after careful inspection, the most important plant of the New York Condensed Milk Company was located at Wassaic, Dutchess county, New York; another factory was established at Brewster, New York, in 1863; a third, at Wallkill, in 1881; a fourth, at Millerton, in 1892; a fifth, at Deposit, in 1894; a sixth, at New Berlin, in 1895,—besides several milk stations,—all in New York State.

Mr. Borden was not long in perceiving that the West offered execeptional facilities for the extension of his wonderful discovery. As early as 1865 he caused to be erected at Elgin, Illinois, a modest factory, which has from time to time been rebuilt and extensive additions constructed until at this writing (in 1895) it constitutes one of the largest and most complete plants owned by the Illinois Condensing Company: the name of this organization has recently been changed to the Illinois branch of the New York Condensed Milk Company. This company is familiar to the majority of Americans and its fame has extended to other countries by reason of its extensive manufacture and sale of the highest quality of dairy products. Who has not heard of the famous Elgin butter? Here is prepared on a most extensive scale the Gail Borden Eagle brand of condensed milk, of which millions of cans are distributed from this point throughout the western and southern sections of the country. The growth of this Western industry was rapid and soon necessitated additional manufacturing plants. In 1887 it was proved beyond a doubt that the Elgin factory would not be able to supply the increased demand for the company's product in the West and accordingly plans were made and an establishment erected at Carpentersville, one of the largest and most complete factories operated by the company. Since then additional facilities have been needed and in 1892 the factory at Algonquin was established and supplied with the very latest and best machinery for the manufacture of Borden's Plain Condensed Milk, Prepared Milk and Pure Fluid Milk: the latter is bottled for sale and delivered packed in ice. The bottling department of this factory was transferred to Belvidere in 1895. The offices which have control of this immense business are located in New York city, Jersey City, Newark and Chicago, and each place has one or more branch offices. Up to the time of Mr. Borden's death the business received his personal supervision, and he is entitled to the entire credit of establishing this great industry, so invaluable to mankind. In a brief period he succeeded in massing an immense fortune, but it was ever used for the good of humanity, and his charity and liberality were among his most marked traits. He possessed an earnest Christian character, a noble generosity and devotion to the welfare of others which has made his memory cherished and revered by friends and acquaintances. He was a companionable gentleman, broad-minded and sincere, and his life abounded in kindness and courtesy to all and in active philanthropy and hearty co-operation in every good work.

He died January 11, 1874, at Colorado, Texas, whither he had gone to spend the winter, and was buried at Woodlawn cemetery, near New York city.

Mr. Borden was married in 1860 to Emeline Eunice Church, *nee* Eno. By her first marriage, Mrs. Church had two children,—Alfred B. and Samuel Mills Church. Their father was Hiram Church, who as early as 1835 located in St. Louis, where he engaged in merchandising. During that year he made a trip from St. Louis to Chicago. He was a man of much natural force of character and possessed many of the enterprising traits of the pioneers who established civilization in the upper Mississippi valley. His son, Alfred, was born in Vernon, Oneida county, New York, May 10, 1884, spent a portion of his youth in the West and when old enough was employed by his stepfather in the milk business. He first reached Elgin in 1869, and at this place eventually became the manager of the factory, which he conducted successfully for about seven years. He has since been one of Elgin's progressive citizens and associated with William Grote has operated extensively in real estate and building, having done much for the growth and beautifying of the city. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and for many years has performed valuable service for Elgin as a member of the board of education and of the public library board. In 1893 in connection with his brother he determined to erect some substantial monument to the memory of his stepfather, Gail Borden. To that end they purchased a valuable corner in Elgin and offered to donate it to the city provided a suitable building was erected on the same to be called the Gail Borden Public Library. The result of this generous offer is one of the most complete and beautiful public-library buildings which any city of the size can boast. It was dedicated February 22, 1894, and is a fitting monument to him whose interest in his fellow men arose from a sincere sympathy for them and whose life was largely devoted to uplifting humanity.



Abner Smith

ABNER SMITH,

CHICAGO.

THE subject of this biography, one of the honored sons of Massachusetts and a most distinguished resident of the Queen City of the West, is pre-eminently a self-made man. He began life with a definite purpose in view, worked faithfully, honestly, and with a will for its accomplishment, and now enjoys a reputation that is by no means limited by the boundaries of Illinois. A man of progressive ideas, fine attainments, high-minded, who has made the most of his opportunities in life, Judge Smith has arisen to a foremost place among the representatives of the legal fraternity of the nation.

He was born in Orange, Franklin county, Massachusetts, on the 4th day of August, 1843, and is a son of Humphrey and Sophronia (Ward) Smith. On both sides he has descended from ancestry that have long and prominently been connected with the history of New England. The Ward family was founded in America during Colonial days, and during the Revolutionary era, the period of the formation of republican government and through the years that have since passed, its representatives have done effective service in affairs of the State, and have arisen to positions of honor and trust at the bar, in the pulpit and in literary circles. An Eastern biographer states that Judge Smith has descended on the maternal side from William Ward of Sudbury, Massachusetts, and more immediately from Sylvanus Ward, of Orange, Massachusetts. William Ward, writes the historian, settled in Sudbury about 1639, and his descendants are numerous and are notable people in Massachusetts and elsewhere. The collateral branches of the different generations which have passed away and many which still live have been and are uniformly substantial and upright people whose careers are intensely interesting to the student of the present, since their fame lives in history and the deeds are chronicled in story. The numerous family lines of subsequent offspring have spread over the length and breadth of the country and have been an honor and a credit to so excellent a family.

When the Judge was a child his father removed to Middlebury, Vermont, that in the schools of that State his large family of children might have better educational privileges. His elementary education was acquired in the common schools, and subsequently he was graduated at Middlebury College with the class of 1866. The "boy is father to the man," is a truth certainly demonstrated in the career of Mr. Smith. His early life and character gave indications of his future usefulness, and it is said of Mr. Smith by an associate of his college days that "when in college Abner Smith was a candid, earnest, substantial and reliable young man and student, and has maintained that character to this day. He evidenced in college the possession of abilities which would enable him to rise to and above the average in whatever profession he might choose to follow, which he has done in the profession of the law. He has never aimed at ephemeral brilliancy or signal momentary results, but at a thoughtful and careful avoidance of fatal mistakes and at permanent achievements. He has succeeded in all respects which constitute success as an attorney at law, a result attained by a devotion to his profession and close attention to his business. The outcome is not the result of chance but eventuates from his native abilities which he has cultivated and given direction to, and he has made good use of his opportunities. In the walks of life where intelligence, honor and manliness are regarded for what they are worth, he has by the practice of these virtues attained an honorable position at the bar and in the community and won the respect of all who know him. He is a noteworthy and creditable alumnus of his *alma mater.*"

The work upon which Judge Smith entered upon leaving college, was that of the principalship of the Newton Academy of Shoreham, Vermont, where he continued until 1867. It was that year in which he became identified with Chicago and her interests. It was his earnest desire to enter the legal profession, and time has fully demonstrated the wisdom in his choice of a life work. He became a student in the office of J. L. Stark, a well-known attorney, formerly of Vermont, and a descendant of Colonel Stark of Revolutionary fame, who at the beginning of the war for independence, with his gallant Green Mountain boys, went to the aid of Mr. Smith's ancestor, Major General Ward. With an earnest purpose that could not content itself with mediocrity but must rise above the average in a chosen field of labor, Mr. Smith entered upon his studies, and after a steady and rapid progress was admitted to the bar in 1868. His preceptor then demonstrated his appreciation of the young man's character and abilities by admitting him to a partnership in the business, which connection continued until the death of Mr. Stark a few years later. He then settled up his late partner's estate and succeeded to the business of the firm. In 1877 he entered into a partnership with John H. M. Burgett, under the name of Smith & Burgett, which existed for ten years. He has also been associated with other partners, but since 1887 has been practically alone in business. He has been retained as counsel on many of the most important cases that have come up for trial in the courts of Chicago. He is a most able lawyer, thoroughly read in his profession, a faithful counselor and a fine speaker. His methods are well worthy of emulation, and he enjoys the highest confidence of his clients. His advancement in his profession has been steady and sure. He has made a specialty of corporation law and has been retained as the attorney of the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, and of the Life Indemnity and Investment Company of Iowa, now the Iowa Life Insurance Company, of which he is a director. He was also the attorney of the Lakeview Telephone Exchange, which formerly covered the northern portion of the city of Chicago. He was formerly one of the directors of the North Star Construction Company, which built and is operating the Winnipeg Railroad. His business methods are frank and honest and characterized by that high sense of honor which comes to him as a second nature from a long line of high-bred New England ancestry. In the trial of a case he sees quickly every advantage and disadvantage, notes the effect of any argument with remarkable rapidity, and is recognized as possessing to the fullest extent the qualities which go to make up the successful advocate. He has a very eloquent and forceful manner, which, together with his strong personality and strength of character, have placed him where he stands to-day, one of the most prominent members of the Chicago bar.

The political support of Judge Smith is given the Republican party, yet he has never entered into political work to any extent. At the earnest solicitation of a party of leaders and numerous friends, many of whom were allied with the opposition party, he consented to become a candidate for the office of circuit judge in the autumn of 1893. Many of the most eminent members of the bar of both parties rallied to his support,—men who recognized his superior ability and fitness for the position. With one exception he received the largest majority given to any candidate on the ticket. In December he took his seat upon the bench, and his course has commanded the admiration and respect of all who are acquainted with the history of the circuit court. He is absolutely fearless in the discharge of his duties, and favor cannot tempt him from the straight path. He possesses a mind particularly free from judicial bias, and he brings to his duties a most thorough knowledge of the law and of human nature, a comprehensive mind, and calm and deliberate judgment. His sentences are models of judicial fairnes, and he is a type of the law that respects and protects, not condems humanity.

In 1869 was celebrated the marriage of Judge Smith and Miss Ada C., daughter of Sereno Smith, of Shoreham, Vermont. They reside at No. 15 Aldine square, where they have a beautiful and tasteful home, supplied with all the appointments and adornments that indicate refinement and culture. A large and well-chosen library attests the literary taste of the owner, and the fine arts and music add their delights to the pleasures that are found at his fireside. The Judge is a genial, courteous gentleman, a pleasant, entertaining companion, and has many staunch and admiring friends among all classes of men. As an energetic, upright and conscientious lawyer, and a gentleman of attractive social qualities, he stands high in the estimation of the entire community.

Kirkham Hanlan.

KICKHAM SCANLAN,

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO numbers this able lawyer among her native sons, as he was born in this city October 23, 1864. His father, Michael Scanlan, of Washington, District of Columbia, is well known as a writer of both prose and poetry and a composer of music. During his childhood he accompanied his parents to Washington, attended the public and high schools of the capital city, and afterward entered the University of Notre Dame, at South Bend, Indiana, where he completed his studies.

Returning to the city of his birth, he entered the employ of Colonel W. P. Rend, the well known coal dealer and mine-owner, in whose service he remained for four years, gaining a practical business knowledge. Taste, talent and inclination, however, seemed to fit him for the legal profession, and in 1886 he entered the law office of Luther Laflin Mills and George C. Ingham, also attended the Chicago College of Law, and was graduated in its first class. He developed an aptness for that branch of the legal profession which has made Mr. Mills famous in the handling of criminal cases. He was admitted to the bar, and continued his connection with the firm with which he began his studies for seven years. During that time he assisted Mr. Mills and Mr. Ingham in the trial of all the famous cases in the courts of this city with which they were connected, including the "boodle" cases, the first trial of the Cronin case, the Ohio tally-sheet-fraud case in Columbus in 1888, where he was associated with Mr. Mills and Allen G. Thurman for the prosecution, and many others. His ability and industry soon made his services valuable, and he has for some years been repeatedly called to assist the State's attorney of Cook county in the prosecution of difficult criminal cases. In argument he is logical and eloquent, and his words always carry weight with judge and jury, seldom failing to result in victory. He was retained as counsel on the celebrated Millington prison case in 1891, was one of the counsel for the State in the Graham-Hank bribery case in Chicago, and was one of the counsel for the defense in the McGarigle case, which he handled with consummate skill. His connection with the two Cronin cases is well known throughout the country, where his keen logic, his masterly argument and brilliant eloquence carried conviction and made him widely known. In the second trial he made the opening speech for the prosecution, which consumed three days. His analysis and presentation of the case was acknowledged on all hands as one of the most masterly and convincing in the history of the Chicago bar. That the prosecution won its case is the general verdict of the public, though, as was not then unexpected, the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal. Mr. Scanlan also served on the prosecution in the Hanks-O'Donnell case, in which the first conviction of jury-bribing was obtained west of the Alleghanies. Mr. Scanlan was counsel for Louis Jacobson in the recent trial of five men in Kenosha, Wis., for arson, the charge growing out of the burning of the great plant of the Chicago Bedding Co. at Kenosha. In this famous trial all the defendants were found guilty with the exception of Mr. Scanlan's client.

In 1893 Mr. Scanlan opened an office in the Ashland block, in Chicago. He is a man who thoroughly loves his profession, and is eminently gifted with the capabilities of mind which are indispensable at the bar. In preparing a case for trial every fact, however insignificant, is carefully studied and its possible relevancy to the merits of the case weighed and considered. He is thoroughly familiar with authority, and never at a loss for a precedent. He is broad-minded, free from the fault of laying too much stress on technical points, and deservedly enjoys a large practice, much of which is in civil as well as in criminal cases.

On the 2d of January, 1890, Mr. Scanlan was united in marriage with Miss Sadie Conway, daughter of Michael W. Conway, of Chicago, and they have two little daughters. Their home is pleasantly located at No. 85 Ewing Place, where literature, music and art add their attractions and indicate the refined and cultured taste of the inmates. Mr. Scanlan's political support is unswervingly given the Republican party. An honor worthily distinctive was conferred on him by the Chicago College of Law alumni recently, when he was elected president for the ensuing year. He is an associate member of Columbia Post, G. A. R., that was the guard of honor to the commander-in-chief at the national encampment which was held in Louisville in 1895. He has a large circle of warm personal friends, the regard of the entire profession and has won the respect of all with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact.

WALTER J. ENTRIKIN,

MOLINE.

WALTER JUDSON ENTRIKIN was born at Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, February 8, 1846, and is the eldest of the five children of Brinton and Elisa J. (McCracken) Entrikin, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ohio.

Walter passed his boyhood at Salem, where he attended the local school until he was fifteen years of age, at which time he removed with his parents to Geneseo, Henry county, Illinois, arriving there in March, 1861. He continued his studies at Geneseo for several years, and then took the classical course at Oberlin College, Ohio, graduating there in August, 1870. In the spring of 1871 he removed to Moline, and having previously read law in the office of Wait & Moderwell at Geneseo, during his vacations, he continued his studies in his new home, being a student in the office of the Hon. John T. Browning. In October, 1871, he was admitted to the bar, and remained in the office with Mr. Browning until 1875, at which time Mr. W. R. Moore became associated with him. This connection was broken in July, 1876, and he and Mr. Browning became partners. In 1884 the latter named gentleman retired from active practice, for health and recreation, and since that time Mr. Entrikin has been practicing alone, although the firm name of Browning & Entrikin was continued until as recently as January 1, 1893.

Mr. Entrikin's practice is a general one and he has appeared as counsel in many cases of importance that have been tried in the county, circuit, appellate and supreme courts. He is attorney for the First National Bank of Moline, and also for nearly all of the many manufacturing establishments of that city. Such endorsement of his legal ability speaks with more force than could be expressed in merely commendatory words, and renders it unnecessary in this article to enlarge upon what are well-known facts in the community wherein he has resided for so many years.

In political belief Mr. Entrikin is a strong Republican, and was elected by his party as city attorney of Moline for three terms, and as State's attorney from 1884 to 1888. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America.

While making no ostentatious parade of his religious views, he is nevertheless a firm believer in the doctrine of Christianity as taught by the Congregational Church, of which he is a member, and for eighteen years has been one of its trustees. He was also for about ten years superintendent of its Sunday school.

August 18, 1870, Mr. Entrikin was united in marriage to Miss Julia A. Chamberlin, a native of Vermont. Of this union have been born five children: Eva M., Will B., who married Miss Bertha C. Farris, of Moline; Fred C.; Roy J., and Ada L.

Mr. Entrikin is a man who by patient striving has worked out for himself a solid reputation as a man and as a lawyer.

Henry Corwith

HENRY CORWITH,

CHICAGO.

HENRY CORWITH was numbered among the pioneer settlers and business men of northern Illinois, and aided greatly in the development of this section of the State. He was born in Bridgehampton, Long Island, on the 13th of June, 1813, and was a son of Gurdon and Susan (White) Corwith. The father was of Welsh lineage and the mother was a representative of one of the old families of the Knickerbocker State. On his father's farm Henry spent the days of his boyhood and youth and the common schools afforded him his educational privileges. When about nineteen years of age he went to New York city and secured a position in the general mercantile house of Mr. Rogers. There he displayed such marked business ability and sterling worth that he was selected by his employer to take charge of the establishment which Mr. Rogers was to found in the West.

This led to Mr. Corwith's connection with Illinois. Soon after a settlement had been made by a few white men on the Bean river at a point six miles above its junction with the Mississippi, there arrived in their midst a young man from New York, about twenty years of age, energetic, enterprising and industrious, whose intention was to establish a mercantile store, which he at once proceeded to do. For a year he worked on a salary, the second year his employer divided with him the profits of the business, and the third year he became a full partner in the concern. Singleness of purpose, combined with intelligence and ability to seize opportunities, were among his most marked characteristics. He soon saw that large profits could be realized by purchasing the products of the Galena lead mines and shipping them to New York. The first shipments were made by way of the Mississippi river and New Orleans to the Eastern metropolis and afterward by way of Chicago. This business steadily and constantly increased, and for many years the firm of Rogers & Corwith handled and sent to the market three-fourths of the lead of the Galena mines.

This also led to another business being established. New York exchange was then in great demand in the West, and the proceeds of sales were allowed to accumulate in New York to be drawn against by the Western traders. This new undertaking soon developed into a regular banking business, which was established in 1842. The firm was now carrying on operations as bankers, lead dealers and merchants, and their trade in the two former lines rapidly and prosperously increased, so that in 1847 they retired from merchandising in order to give their whole attention to the other interest. In 1853, associated with his brother Nathan, Mr. Corwith founded the Bank of Galena, which became one of the strongest financial concerns of the West; and even during the financial panic of 1857, when bank after bank went to the wall, it paid out dollar for dollar and continued to operate under the State laws until 1865, when it was reorganized as a national bank. On the expiration of its charter, Mr. Corwith severed his connection with it in order to give his attention to other lines of business which he had developed.

In the meantime he had purchased many valuable tracts of pine lands in southern Wisconsin, and was well known among the lumbermen of that district, who relied upon him largely for the means to operate and develop the lumber industry. While living in Galena he made large investments in Chicago and St. Louis property, and was the owner of much valuable real estate. He came to this city in 1873 to look after his interests here, for the great Chicago fire had destroyed many of his buildings and he wished to give his personal supervision to his property. From that date he did not actively engage in business, but confined himself to the management of his own large private interests.

Mr. Corwith was united in marriage with Miss Isabelle Soulard, and to them were born three sons and four daughters. Mrs. Corwith still survives her husband, who died in Chicago in 1888. He was recognized as one of the most able business men of the West. His sagacity and foresight enabling him to make judicious investments, while his diligence, indomitable energy and undaunted perseverance won him a prosperity that numbered him among Chicago's most substantial citizens, he not only advanced his individual interests, but did much toward promoting the general welfare by encouraging western trade and commerce. His career, both public and private, was marked by the strictest integrity and faithfulness to every trust reposed in him. The record of his life is unclouded by shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. He was known as an honorable man, a pleasant social companion and a devoted husband and father.

JAMES W. ATKINSON,

MOLINE.

JAMES WILLIAM ATKINSON was born August 26, 1839, in Whiteside county, Illinois. His parents were Joshua T. and Emeline Atkinson. His father, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work, was one of the pioneers of the State, as well as one of her most honored citizens.

James was reared and attended school in Whiteside county, and afterward attended the Galesburg (Illinois) and Denmark (Iowa) Academies. At the age of eighteen he left school and from that time until his twenty-eighth year he assisted his father on his farm. Part of this time—five years—he rented and cultivated the farm himself. In 1868 he came to Moline, where he worked for his uncle, Charles Atkinson, one of the most prominent men of that city, as a general clerk. He continued in this capacity until 1874, and then accepted a position with the Moline Wagon Company as traveling salesman, his territory being in the Northwest. After two years of such service he resigned the position and started an insurance agency, which he conducted successfully for a year or so, or until the organization of the great corporation of The Deere & Mansur Manufacturing Company. He was tendered the position of secretary and manager, which he has held continuously ever since. Since the volume of the business has so largely increased he shares the duties of the management with Mr. John Goode. The Deere & Mansur Company is too well known to need detailed mention here. Its sales aggregate a million dollars per annum; the market for its product is all over this country, and a considerable market abroad also, and it employs four hundred men. Mr. Atkinson has labored earnestly and zealously for the upbuilding of this business, and should be accorded high praise for the results he has been enabled to accomplish.

Mr. Atkinson has neither the time nor the inclination to devote to politics: is independent in his views, and has never held or aspired to hold public office. He has given the closest attention to business, and his vacations during seventeen years have aggregated not more than three months.

He was married to Miss Sarah M. Savage, a member of an old New England family, at Morrison, Illinois, June 3, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson have had one son, George L., whose death February 4, 1892, was a severe blow to them.

Benjamin George

BENJAMIN GEORGE,

AURORA.

THERE may be found in almost all American communities quiet, retiring men, who never ask public office or appear prominent in public affairs, yet who nevertheless exert a widely felt influence in the community in which they live and help to construct the proper foundation upon which the social and political world is built. Such a man is Benjamin George, of Aurora, who came West when Illinois was just merging from its swaddling clothes of Statehood to take its stand as one of the most important commonwealths in the Union.

Benjamin George comes of one of America's earliest families and bears the name of its founder, Benjamin George, one of three brothers who settled in the New England States many years before the Revolutionary war, in which two of the brothers, Isaac and Benjamin, prominently figured.

He was born in Sharon, Windsor county, Vermont, November 30, 1825. There his parents, Ebenezer and Betsy (Kibling) George, had moved from New Hampshire during the early days of their married life. To New Hampshire the father came from Manchester and the mother from Keene, both being descendants of the early pioneers of that State.

The educational advantages of Vermont in those early days were not of the best, but of such as they were Mr. George received the full benefit. The "little red schoolhouse" was then the only road to knowledge and fame for the boys of the New England States, and was eagerly attended when the pupils were not otherwise engaged, either on the farm, at logging in the sawmill, or in the sugar-camp. These occupations in their season were then of greater importance than the studying of books. Young George grew to manhood in Orange county, and from his earliest recollection his occupation was farming. Upon leaving school and home Mr. George secured employment on a farm, having a hotel attached, and remained about six years. The salary in those days was about one hundred dollars per year, but the special interest which he displayed in his occupation secured him a stipend of one hundred and eighty dollars per annum. Stock-raising was his favorite employment, and his employer allowed him a special interest in its pecuniary result. By old-fashioned industry and economy Mr. George made and saved money. With his little store he purchased an equity in three hundred and fifty acres of land on a branch of the Connecticut river from Mr. Justin S. Morrill, the present United States senator from Vermont, and engaged in stock raising for the following three years, which was, as usual, successful. Having accumulated some money he came West in March, 1856, and settled in Sugar Grove, Kane county, Illinois, where he became the possessor of a farm of three hundred acres of land. While his principal occupation was farming, he, however, did not limit himself exclusively thereto. He purchased and sold farms whenever opportunity offered, and at times owned over a thousand acres in Kane county. He also extended his operations to Nebraska, and was successful in all his operations, which he conducted skillfully and carefully.

As his means rapidly increased he did not feel the necessity of continuing the hardships which farming usually entails, and in 1884 he removed to Aurora, from which place he conducts his business fully as successfully as formerly. Upon his removal to Aurora Mr. George became interested in many enterprises. For fifteen years he has been one of the directors in the Second National Bank of Aurora, which in the year 1891 was changed to the Old Second National Bank, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. He has always taken a great interest in, and extended a helping hand to, young men just beginning life, not forgetting his own early struggles for advancement. He also became interested in the Aurora Cotton Mills, the Aurora Silver Plate Manufacturing Company, and always was ready with his means when a new industry was to be established in that city.

In 1853 Mr. George was married to Miss Marcia Robinson, of Strafford, Vermont. They have no children.

In religious life Mr. George is a Congregationalist and an attendant of the New England Congregational Church, of Aurora, to the support of which he and his brother, Alonzo George, have been particularly devoted.

While a resident of Sugar Grove he rather avoided public offices, but served the township creditably for eight years as supervisor, and for several years he served on the school board, being an important factor in the establishment of good schools there.

Mr. George is a modest, even a diffident man, and uniformly bears himself as a gentleman, never being heard to give expression to a vulgar phrase or sentiment. Mentally he has grown to be very strong without becoming a great student of books. He is quick of apprehension, and intricate business affairs he comprehends in a moment. Mr. George is domestic in his habits and provides liberally for those dependent upon him, and though he is closely nearing the life line allotted to man he nevertheless preserves the sprightliness of youth.

JOHN A. PRICKETT,

EDWARDSVILLE.

THERE is particular satisfaction in reverting to the life history of the honored and venerable gentleman whose name initiates this review, since his mind bears the impress of the historical annals of the State of Illinois from the early pioneer days, and from the fact that he has been a loyal son of the Republic and has attained to a position of distinctive prominence in the thriving little city where he was born and where he has retained his residence until the present time, being now one of the revered patriarchs of the community.

A native of Edwardsville, John A. Prickett was born on the 4th of May, 1822, being one of the twin sons of Abraham and Martha (Harris) Prickett, the other twin being Thomas J. The parents were among the early pioneers of Illinois, tracing their lineage back to worthy families who had been long settled in the State of Maryland. Their father was a merchant after coming to the West, and was also a government officer. He was born in July, 1788, and his death occurred in 1836. His wife was born in the first year of the present century, and she passed into eternal life in October, 1823.

Our subject was enabled to secure such educational discipline as was afforded by the private or subscription schools of the pioneer period, devoting himself to his studies until he had attained the age of seventeen years, after which he passed three years in acquiring the saddler's trade. In his early youth he was elected county clerk and recorder, and showed a remarkable executive capacity, discharging the duties of these offices with signal ability and fidelity. He eventually became prominently concerned in agricultural operations and merchandising, and thereafter was identified with the operation of the flouring mill at Edwardsville, being the proprietor of the same from 1863 until 1873, when the property was destroyed by fire. In the meantime he had discerned the necessity for better banking facilities in the town, and accordingly he established a private banking institution, which has been consecutively and successfully conducted until the present time, its affairs still being under his direction, though the practical executive details are entrusted to the efficient management of his sons. The bank was established in November, 1869, and its history has been one of wise and conservative management, while the correct methods and absolute integrity brought to bear have gained and retained to it the confidence and support of the local public.

Mr. Prickett was an active participant in the war with Mexico, having enlisted in 1846, as a member of Company E, Second Illinois Volunteers. He proceeded with his command to the scene of action, and became first lieutenant of his company, acting as captain in the engage-

Francis T. Colby

ments in which it took part. He received a severe wound in the shoulder, and, being thereby incapacitated for further service, he returned to his home in April, 1847.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Prickett has long been prominently identified with the Masonic order, into whose mysteries he was initiated in 1843. He has held many of the chairs in his order and has been Master of his chapter. He has advanced to the Knights Templar degree. He has passed the chairs of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been the able incumbent as Noble Grand, and is also identified with the Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Prickett is a member of the Daughters of Rebekah.

The marriage of our subject was solemnized November 4, 1847, when he was united to Elizabeth Barnsback. They have had five children, of whom we make brief record as follows: Clara is the wife of W. H. Jones; Minna is the wife of Cyrus Happy; and Jessie E., Julius and Harris E. are at home. The two sons were accorded the exceptional privilege of passing two years in Europe, where, with their sister Jessie, they traveled quite extensively, devoting themselves to study and recreation. Minna is a graduate of the Monticello Seminary.

Mr. Prickett is not identified with any religious organization, but he gives an interested and tangible support to the Episcopalian and Methodist Churches, being held in the highest respect and esteem in the community where his long and useful life has been passed.

FRANCIS T. COLBY,

CHICAGO.

WHILE for some years Colonel Colby has been a prominent figure at the bar of Cook county, and Chicago numbers him among her leading realty and probate lawyers, he became more widely known to the people of Illinois and the entire country in connection with the riots of June and July, 1894. Labor and capital had largely become opposing interests. In the summer of 1894 the laboring men at Pullman, believing that they were oppressed, went out on a strike, and labor organizations throughout the country, in sympathetic movement, laid down their tools, resolved to stand by those of their own station. Out of this there arose a disturbance, the history of which is familiar to the country. There is always a lawless, reckless element ever ready to join in and push forward a disturbance, and this element, joining the "strikers," succeeded in producing riots which the military forces were at length forced to quell. As commander of the Seventh Regiment Infantry, Illinois National Guard, Colonel Colby was a prominent factor in suppressing the disturbance. In commanding his men he displayed firmness tempered by justice, power limited by discretion, and force was only used to protect life and property. His course commanded the respect of his troops and the admiration of all, and increased the confidence of the public in the military forces of the country.

Colonel Colby is a native of Chicago, born September 27, 1860, to Andrew J. and Mary (Whelan) Colby. His father is a descendant of a prominent New England family, tracing his ancestry from Anthony Colby, born at Beccles, England, in 1590. He and his wife, Susannah, sailed for America April 30, 1630, in Governor Winthrop's company, and landed at Salem, Massachusetts, in June or July following. He lived in Boston, Cambridge, Rowley, Ipswich and Salisbury. At the latter town Isaac Colby was born in 1640. The latter, with his wife, Martha Colby, lived at Rowley and Haverhill. To them was born at Rowley, in 1680, Isaac Colby, who married Mary Fowler, had a son named Isaac, born in 1709 and died at West Amesbury in 1726. Isaac Colby and his wife Sarah lived at Andover and Haverhill, East Parish. Their son, William Davis Colby, was born at Haverhill, March 15, 1742. He was engaged in the Colonial wars in 1762 and afterward married Elizabeth Straw (born December 22, 1753), the daugh ter of Captain Jonathan Straw, who died January 6, 1701, aged sixty-seven years. William Davis Colby and his wife removed to Hopkinton, New Hampshire, in 1769, where he died January 12, 1812. There also was born to them Isaac Colby, on May 22, 1780, who married Eunice Flagg, October 9, 1803, removed to Boston, and from thence to Amherst, New Hampshire, where he died May 19, 1840. Eunice Flagg was born in Waltham, Massachusetts, May 25, 1778, and died January 15, 1858. The oldest child of Isaac and Eunice Colby was William, who was born at Boston, September 15, 1804. He lived in Goffstown and Amherst and died in Detroit, May 27, 1875. At Goffstown he married Sarah Clogston, June 25, 1825, and their fifth child was Andrew J. Colby, who was born at Amherst, August 28, 1834. He took up his residence in Chicago in 1850, when the city was a mere village, and remained there until 1885, when he removed to San Francisco, where he now resides.

Colonel Colby's education was obtained in the public schools, and he was graduated at the high school in the class of 1876. The following year he entered the Chicago University, taking a special course, which was completed by his graduation in 1880, when he carried off the honors of the class. His tastes had already led him to make choice of a profession which he wished to make his life work, and ere leaving the university he had begun the study of law under the preceptorship of Judge James Goggin, of Chicago. As soon as he had sufficiently mastered the science he opened an office and began practice in a profession which now numbers him among its honored members. He has been very successful in practice, his merits winning him a liberal clientage, and by the members of the bar as well as the public he is accounted a leading realty and probate lawyer as well as an able advocate and counselor. He has been particularly successful in that department of law which relates to examination of titles to real estate and probate matters, and his specialty has brought him a high reputation.

The Colonel has traveled considerably both in this country and in Europe, and finds therein one of his chief sources of rest and recreation. With many societies, both fraternal and benevolent, he is connected, and has been especially honored with prominent positions in the Catholic Order of Foresters, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Independent Order of Foresters, Catholic Benevolent Legion, Royal Arcanum, Royal League and United Irish societies. In 1892 he was elected supreme commander of the Uniform Rank, Catholic Order of Foresters. He has also been active in societies connected with his profession, having been identified for a number of years with the American Bar Association, the Chicago Bar Association and the Chicago Law Institute.

The Colonel's connection with the military service of the State began in 1889, when he was appointed inspector of rifle practice with the rank of captain in the Hibernian Rifles, subsequently being elected colonel, to which position he was again elected in January, 1893. On the 21st of June of the same year this regiment was mustered into the service of the State as the Seventh Infantry, Illinois National Guard, and at that time he was unanimously elected colonel and duly commissioned by Governor John P. Altgeld. He is the senior colonel of the First Brigade, Illinois National Guard, thus giving the Seventh Infantry the right of the line of the brigade. With his troops he is most popular, a commander beloved and respected, as is shown by the fact of his unanimous re-election.

Colonel Colby has never taken an active part in politics and has uniformly declined offers of political preferment. In 1888, however, he was nominated by the Workingmen's party for State's attorney, and though he declined the nomination in writing they retained his name upon the ticket and more than 12,000 votes were cast for him. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and his voice and pen have not been idle during the discussions of the questions of the relations of labor and capital, of municipal reforms and of finance.

On the 30th of November, 1882, Colonel Colby married Miss Rose L. Sullivan, of Chicago, and they have had six children: Frances Everett, Francesca Beatrice, Rosita Marie, Evelyn Florence Cecelia, Genevieve Lucile and Imogene

Helen. Of this number, the eldest and the third child are deceased.

The Colonel has made judicious investments of his income in real estate, which is rapidly increasing in value. He has thus become the possessor of considerable means, and is enabled to surround his family with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Nothing affords him greater happiness than to minister to them, and he cannot do too much to enhance their welfare. He is truly domestic in his tastes, and though he is an honored and leading member of various societies and organizations he finds his greatest joy in the midst of the little band that clusters around his fireside.

HIRAM WILSON,

GENESEO.

HIRAM WILSON was born in Onondaga county, New York, September 16, 1821. His parents, Ansyl and Roxa (Benedict) Wilson, were natives respectively of Connecticut and Massachusetts. The former in early life was a woolen manufacturer, and later a farmer in what is now Lake county, Ohio, to which point he removed with his family in 1826, when Hiram, who was the second of a family of three children, was but five years of age. In his new home our subject received his primary education in the local district schools, and during the summer seasons assisted his father at whatever his age and strength would permit. Later he attended the academy at Parkman, Ohio, leaving that institution when about twenty years old, and engaging as a teacher in Wayne county. After a year's service he removed to a point near Mount Vernon, Indiana, where he taught for the subsequent two years.

But to a man of his ambition, industry and energy, teaching school was an uncongenial task, and, casting around for a profitable vocation, he decided to engage in the notion business, which he did, and for four years traveled with his pack all over the country, from Halifax to New Orleans, with most satisfactory results. Thus was laid the foundation for his future successful career as a merchant and financier. About the year 1845 he engaged in the general mercantile business at Urbana, Ohio, in company with a Mr. Hitt, and for seven years the firm of Hitt & Wilson continued what was a most prosperous business. Mr. Wilson then sold his interest and turned his attention to the banking business, locating at Faribault, Minnesota, and organizing the banking house of H. Wilson & Company. For the next seven years he remained in Faribault, and then, his father having died in 1862, he disposed of his interests there and returned to Ohio, where in company with his brother he disposed of the farm and then moved to Jacksonville, Illinois, and started the First National Bank of that city, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. For two years he filled the office of cashier in that institution, and then came to Geneseo, purchasing an interest in the First National Bank and becoming its cashier, a position he has most ably filled ever since. He is one of the bank's largest stockholders, and ever since his connection with it has taken active charge over all of the details of its business. The bank's capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars and the surplus and undivided profits an equal amount. It is the leading financial institution of Geneseo, and its success is due to the careful and conservative methods employed by Mr. Wilson during the many years he has devoted to its interests. He has always avoided speculation, and has been content to carry on a sound, safe and legitimate banking business.

Mr. Wilson is a strong Republican, but has always kept out of active politics, and would never consent to become a candidate for office.

Mr. Wilson has been twice married, and has a daughter, Jennie, by his first wife. His present wife, to whom he was united in 1864, was formerly Miss Mary C. Dewey, of Middletown, Connecticut.

ROGER ENOS,

COLCHESTER, CONNECTICUT.

THE ancestors of the American family of Enos were very probably Huguenots, although the direct emigration to this country was from England. The name was originally spelled Eno, and some branches of the family still adhere to the original orthography. The first one of the name of whom we have any record in America was James Eno, who was in Windsor, Connecticut, as early as 1646. One of his descendants was the famous soldier and patriot, General Roger Enos, a man whose memory has been more maligned and abused without cause than that of probably any other man of his generation. Had a detailed and truthful account of his life and services been accessible to the historical writers of later days, it would have saved them some lamentable and grievous errors and the descendants of General Enos many a blush of shame. The mistakes and misstatements of Bancroft, Lossing and others, as regarding General Enos, have, however, been productive of one good result: they stimulated inquiry and research into the official record of his career, which research resulted in a complete vindication of the charges made against him and removed the stigma so unjustly and unfortunately placed upon his honor. This should have the effect of impressing on the minds of future historians the importance of careful investigation before putting their pens to paper to blast the fame of loyal and honorable men. What more consistent in this connection than to leave a perpetual record touching the life of this noble patriot, and offering in the brief space at our command a refutation of the charges made against him. Such a summary can not do full justice to his memory, and yet here will be inscribed the words which prove conclusively that never was there placed by him a single blot on the noble escutcheon which he bore.

Roger Enos was the son of David and Mary (Gillet) Enos, and great-grandson of James Eno, the Colonial pioneer. He was born at Simsbury, Connecticut, in the year 1729. At an early age he entered the military service of the English crown, participating in the French war. His name heads the list of volunteers from his native town for the Canada campaign of 1759-60. The assembly of Connecticut successively promoted him for his service in the field as follows: Ensign of the first company, 1760; adjutant and captain lieutenant, 1761; first lieutenant, 1762; captain in Israel Putnam's regiment, 1764. He was in the expedition against the Indians, served in the Havana campaign in 1762, and, with Israel and Rufus Putnam and Phineas Lyman, was a member of the commission sent by the colony of Connecticut to survey the lands in the Mississippi valley that had been given by the crown to those who served in the French war and the Havana campaign. He was lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment in Arnold's expedition to Canada in 1775, and with his command he returned, October 25th of that year, in order to avoid starvation. On December 1st of the same year he was tried by court martial, on the charge of "quitting without leave," and was honorably acquitted. It is certainly germane that a more complete record of this court martial be incorporated in this connection, as offering evidence of tardy justice to a name vilified without cause.

General Enos was tried before President Brigadier-General John Sullivan and twelve field officers. The result is recorded in Force's Archives, Volume III, page 1709; and in Munsell's edition of Henry's Journal, as follows:

The court, after mature consideration, are unanimously of the opinion that Colonel Enos was under necessity of returning with the division under his command, and therefore acquit him with honour.

JOHN SULLIVAN, *President.*

Attest:

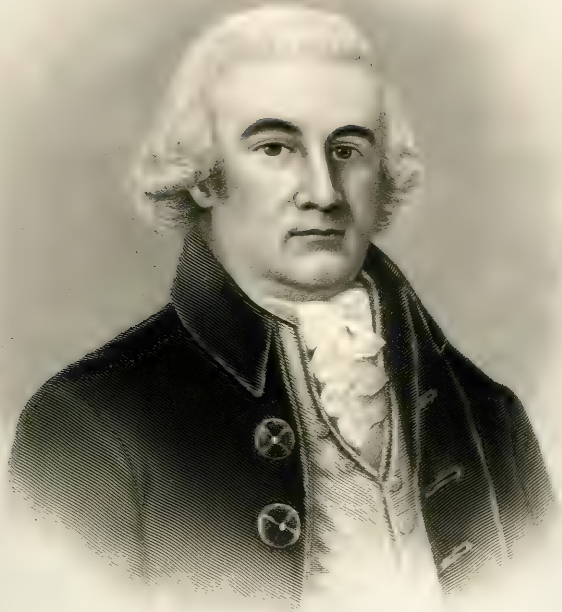
(A true copy of the proceedings.)

W. TUDOR, *Judge Advocate.*

Still further evidence of confirmation of the above and of the high respect in which General Enos was held by his associates, is extant, and is duly offered in this connection:

NEW YORK, April 28, 1776.

I hereby certify that I was president of a court martial, in Cambridge, when Colonel Enos was



R. Enos

tried for leaving Colonel Arnold with the rear division of the detachment under his command, bound for Quebeck; upon the trial, it clearly appeared to me, as well as to the other members of the court, that Colonel Enos was perfectly justifiable in returning with the division, being clearly proved, by the testimony of witnesses of undoubted veracity (some of whom I have been personally acquainted with for a number of years, and know them to be persons of truth), that so much provision had been sent forward to support the other divisions as left them so small a quantity that their men were almost famished with hunger on their return; and some would undoubtedly have starved, had they not, by accident, come across and killed a large moose. Upon their evidence, there remained no doubt in the mind of myself, or any of the members, that the return of the division was prudent and reasonable, well convinced that they had not provision sufficient to carry them half way to Quebeck, and that their going forward would only have deprived the other division of part of theirs, which, as the event has since shown, was not enough to keep them all from perishing: we therefore unanimously acquitted Colonel Enos with honour. I further certify that, by a strict inquiry into the matter since, I am convinced that had Colonel Enos, with his division, proceeded, it would have been a means of causing the whole detachment to have perished in the woods, for want of sustenance.

I further add, that I have been informed, by persons acquainted with Colonel Enos, that he has ever conducted as a good and faithful officer.

John Sulilvan, *President.*

The estimation in which Colonel Enos was held by the officers of the army is shown by the following testimony:

To the Impartial Public:

The case of Lieutenant-Colonel Enos having engaged the attention of many officers of the army, as well as others, and as we are informed he is much censured by many persons for returning back from the expedition to Canada, under the command of Colonel Arnold, by which Colonel Enos' character suffers greatly, we think it our duty to certify that some of us, from our own personal knowledge of the military abilities of Colonel Enos, and others of us from information, fully convinced that he is a gentleman fully acquainted with his duty as an officer, a man of fortitude and prudence, and, in our opinion, well calculated to sustain, with honour, any military character: and, from the fullest inquiry, we are satisfied that (whatsoever different representations may be made) in returning to camp with the division under his command, he is justifiable, and conducted as an understanding, prudent, faithful officer, and deserves applause rather than censure; and we can safely recommend him as a person worthy to be employed in any military department.

William Heath, *Brigadier General.*
James Reed, *Colonel.*
J. Brewer, *Colonel.*
Samuel H. Parson, *Colonel.*
Joseph Reed, *Colonel.*
Jonathan Nixon, *Colonel.*
Charles Webb, *Colonel.*
Daniel Hitchcock, *Colonel.*
John Stark, *Colonel.*
Levi Wells, *Major.*
Samuel Wyllys, *Colonel.*
William Shepard, *Lieutenant Colonel.*
Andrew Colburn, *Major.*
Joel Clark, *Lieutenant Colonel.*
Ebenezer Sprout, *Major.*
Ebenezer Clap, *Lieutenant Colonel.*
Samuel Prentice, *Major.*
Calvin Smith, *Major.*
Josiah Hayden, *Major.*
John Baily, *Colonel.*
John Tyler, *Lieutenant Colonel.*
Thomas Nixon, *Lieutenant Colonel.*
Loammi Baldwin, *Colonel.*
James Wesson, *Lieutenant Colonel.*
Isaac Sherman, *Major.*

Colonel Enos resigned his commission in the army on the 18th of January, 1776. In May of the following year he served on a committee of Windsor citizens to secure a bounty of thirty pounds to each man who would enlist in the Continental service. He was colonel of one of the regiments thus raised, which command he resigned in 1779, and removed to Vermont, where he became one of the original founders of the town of Enosbury. In 1781 he was commissioned brigadier-general and was placed in command of all the Vermont troops then in service. In 1787 he was elected major-general of the First Division of the State of Vermont. He resigned his commission in 1791, after thirty-two years of almost continuous service to his country. From 1781 to 1792 he was a member of the Vermont Board of War. He was a member of the general assembly, and was on the committee appointed to settle the Vermont and New Hampshire controversy. He was a trustee of the University of Vermont, and was one of the committee to consider the Vermont Resolutions, passed by the Continental Congress. From 1779 to 1792 he was one of the most prominent and honored citizens of Vermont, where no one ever doubted his loyalty to the united colonies, his military capacity, his moral or physical courage, or his entire trustworthiness and integrity.

In 1792, at the age of sixty-three years, wearied with long and arduous public service, he resigned all his official positions, retired to Connecticut, the State of his nativity, where, with his daughter, Mrs. Ira Allen, the remaining years of his life were passed in peace and quietude.

Well did the bard of Avon understand human nature when he said: "Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny;" and all the calumny that has been in later days heaped upon the memory of this truly great and noble man has been the result of one expression in the journal of Judge Henry, where he alluded to General Enos as a "deserter." This was written by Judge Henry before he came into the possession of the facts in the case,—the official correspondence between Washington and Arnold, and the result of the court martial where all facts bearing on the case were fully explored. The fact of his honorable acquittal of the charges, and, most of all, the trust afterward reposed in him, and his capable discharge of every duty incumbent on him in the various positions in which he was afterward placed, all go to prove that he acted honorably and with prudence and discretion. The May issue (1885) of the Magazine of American History contains an exhaustive review of the whole matter, and to that article would we refer the future student or writer of history.

March 10, 1763, General Enos was united in marriage to Jerusha Hayden, daughter of Daniel and Esther Hayden, of Windsor, Connecticut, and to them were born five children, concerning one of whom, Pascal Paoli Enos, one of the four original proprietors of Springfield, Illinois, specific mention is made in an article appearing elsewhere in this volume.

General Roger Enos passed into the life eternal on the 6th of October, 1808, his demise occurring at Colchester, Connecticut. To his memory all succeeding generations owe a tribute of veneration and honor, and history must bow its head in shame that years should have thus passed into the great realm of yesterday ere yet had full justice been done to this remarkable man, this leal and loyal soldier, this unflinching patriot, this noble citizen, over whose memory was so long flaunted the ignoble flag of unmerited rebuke and calumny.

EDWIN F. SIMONDS,

CHICAGO.

A NATIVE of Massachusetts, Mr. Simonds was born in Fitchburg, Worcester county, October 22, 1849, and is a son of Abel Simonds, who was of Scotch ancestry. His lineage can also be traced back indirectly to Pocahontas. His mother, whose name before marriage was Jane Todd, was a native of New England. In early life, Abel Simonds displayed much natural ability as a machinist, and, developing his talents and making the most of his opportunities, became the head of one of the largest manufacturing companies in the country. He was the founder of the Simonds Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of saws and machine knives, which was established in 1832. The main plant is still in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, but the business has increased so rapidly and extensively that in order to meet the demands of the trade and more quickly supply the various portions of the country branch establishments have been located at Chicago, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, and New Orleans. In Chicago there is a plant, and at the other places repair shops only. After forty-two years' connection with manufacturing business, during which time he saw it grow from a small beginning to an extensive establishment, the founder passed away, in 1874.

Of his five sons, four are still engaged in carrying on the enterprise which he established, enlarging it and extending the field of operations as they deem advisable. Two of them remain to take charge of the original plant in Fitchburg, while another looks after the San Francisco branch, and Edwin F. controls the Chicago inter-

Walter Reeves

ests. One other son is a manufacturer of Dayton, Ohio, but his business is in no way related to that of the Simonds Manufacturing Company.

Edwin F. Simonds in his early boyhood attended the Fitchburg schools, and during vacations spent much of his time in his father's shop, and before his literary education was completed he had become familiar with every part of the machinery of the plant, knowing the use of each part and its function. He went at his own expense to the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, at which he was graduated in the class of 1873. Immediately afterward he returned to his home in Fitchburg and joined his brothers in business, becoming a stockholder in the Simonds Manufacturing Company. Seven years later, in 1880, he came to Chicago and established a plant which has since been the headquarters for the western trade. At the Centennial held in 1876, their manufactures which were there on exhibition attracted widespread attention and most favorable commendation, not only from people of this country but also from those of European countries as well. As a result a Swedish gentleman purchased the right to manufacture for his country, and E. F. Simonds went abroad to establish the plant and put it in working order. At the Columbian Exposition in 1893 another large and splendid exhibit of the company's product attracted the attention of the world to the superiority of the Simonds manufactures. He has since made several trips abroad, for pleasure and instruction.

In 1882 Mr. Simonds married Miss Myra C. Flaugher, of Columbiana, Ohio, and they have had three children, one of whom is now deceased. In demeanor he is quiet and unostentatious, in manner is pleasant and genial,—an approachable gentleman who enjoys the friendship of a select circle of acquaintances. In politics he is a Republican, but aside from casting his vote for the candidates of his party he is not actively interested in political affairs.

WALTER REEVES,

STREATOR.

RISING above the head of the mass are many men of sterling worth and value, who by sheer perseverance and pluck have conquered fortune, and by their own unaided efforts have risen from the ranks of the commonplace to eminence and positions of respect and trust; but the brilliant qualities of mind and brain which mark the great lawyer are to a certain extent God-given.

It is to his perseverance and indomitable energy that Walter Reeves owes his success in life, as well as to his keen and brilliant mind. He is of a sanguine temperament, large-hearted, and a genial and polished gentleman, and one who is expected to distinguish himself in the halls of Congress. He carries with him into his new field of labor the good wishes and hopes of his many friends and fellow-townsmen, as well as the regard and good-will of the Republican party all over the State. If health and length of years are given him there are still greater honors in store for Walter Reeves, and no one more richly deserves them, or will carry them with more becoming dignity and modesty, while in his integrity and honesty of purpose his party can rest secure.

Walter Reeves, member of the Fifty-fourth Congress, son of Harrison Reeves and Maria (Leonard) Reeves, was born near Brownsville, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1848. He came to La Salle county, Illinois, in 1856, passing his boyhood on a farm. He received his early education in the common schools of La Salle county, and, becoming a teacher, he followed the pedagogic vocation in La Salle and adjoining counties, at the same time studying law.

He was admitted to the bar in 1875, in which year he settled, and commenced the practice of law in Streator, Illinois, where he soon rose into prominence in his profession, being admitted to practice before the United States supreme court in 1885. Mr. Reeves has become one of the most prominent lawyers of La Salle county and the State. He has always been a strong Republican, and has ever labored for the interests of his party, always refusing to run for office, until the year 1895, when, upon the death of Captain Fullerton, he was nominated for representative in Congress by the unanimous vote of the Republican convention, which nomination he accepted with reluctance owing to his disinclination to accept public office, and to the fact that the tenure of office implied his leaving a lucrative law practice.

He was tendered the nomination for Congress in 1890, but declined. There is no more prominent man in Streator or La Salle county than Walter Reeves, he having retained the confidence and esteem of all parties, notwithstanding his partisan Republicanism. The city of Streator is justly proud of him as a citizen and as a lawyer. He has done much to make Streator what it is, one of the most flourishing towns of the State.

In 1876 Mr. Reeves married Miss M. M. Cogswell, of Washington, Connecticut, at her sister's home in Guilford, Connecticut. Mrs. Reeves is a member of one of the oldest New England families, and counts among her relatives both United States senators and judges. She is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Reeves have no children.

It is but just and merited praise to say that as a lawyer our subject ranks among the ablest in the West, as a citizen he is honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and as a husband a model worthy of all imitation. His characteristics are a modesty of demeanor and entire absence of all parade and ostentation, and a simple dignity born of innate virtue and self-respect. Mr. Reeves has an educated conscience, a large heart and a practical sympathy and a tender regard for all young men who are struggling for an education and a higher life. It is not because of special prominence in public affairs that Mr. Reeves has, and is justly entitled to, the respect and confidence of his fellow-men, for his personal qualities are such as to make men esteem and honor him.

As a lawyer he is noted for his integrity; he prides himself upon never urging a client into a suit for the sake of fees, and will not prosecute a case unless he has every reason to believe he will win it; but he claims the right to defend any cause in any court. He is a representative man of a class to whom more than to any other is due the continued growth and prosperity of the many thriving cities of the West.

ORRIN DAY HOWELL, M. D.,

AURORA.

THE various Howell families in America nearly all trace their ancestry back to Edward Howell, of Marsh Gibbon, Buckinghamshire, England, who in 1639 disposed of extensive estates in England, among which was the manor of Westbury, in Marsh Gibbon, purchased by his grandfather, William Howell, in 1536. The old stone manor house is still standing, although the remains of an old foundation near it show that some portions of it have been torn down. Edward Howell, having disposed of this property, braved the dangers of an ocean voyage in those days, and with his family sought a home in Boston, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman on the 14th of March, 1640. He soon removed to the present site of Lynn, Massachusetts, where he located a grant of land of five hundred acres. During the winter of 1649-50 a new settlement on Long Island was projected, of which Mr. Howell seems to have been the leader, as the compact or agreement of terms founding the plantation is in his handwriting as well as laws adopted by the first settlers, and to the last day of his life he was a magistrate and a member of the Colonial legislature at Hartford. The manner in which his name is mentioned in the Colonial records of New England point to the same conclusion.

The arms of the family as found on an old family seal now in possession of one of the descendants, and on several tombstones of the seventeenth century in Southampton, are as follows:

Gules, three towers, triple-towered, argent; crest used by some branches,—out of a ducal crown, or, a rose argent, stalked and leaved vert between two wings, indorsed of the last. Motto, *Tenax propositi.*

One of the descendants of Edward Howell, Horace by name, was a resident of Rushville, Yates county, New York, near Seneca lake. His son, Elisha Carpenter Howell, removed from Ovid, Seneca county, New York, and from him Dr. Howell, of Aurora, descended.

The Doctor was born in Tompkins county, near Seneca lake, New York, on the 18th of May, 1818, and was a son of Benjamin and Jane (Moffat) Howell. He acquired his literary education in the common schools and remained at home until eighteen years of age, when, with a cousin, he drove from Elmira, New York, across the country to Aurora, Illinois, where they remained through the following winter. In that city, which was then in the days of its infancy and an unpretentious place upon the western frontier, the Doctor engaged in school-teaching and in boyish mood he delivered there the first temperance lecture ever given in the town. Returning to New York the following summer he entered the Albany Medical College, where he was graduated in the class of 1838. He began practice in West Dryden, New York, where he remained for a year, after which he went to Saugerties on the Hudson, where he lived for a year and a half.

While at West Dryden the Doctor was united in marriage, October 27, 1839, with Miss Cornelia More, of Moresville, New York, and to that place he removed from Saugerties, where he remained until 1854. The West, however, had left an indelible impression, and, seeking a broader field of labor, he bethought himself of the little city in which he had once taught school and resolved to establish himself in that place. So in 1854 he again located in Aurora, where he entered upon the practice of his profession and soon became the foremost physician there,—a position he continuously occupied until his death. He was a man of deep research, a close student, and his skill and ability were widely recognized, and the confidence of the public in his superiority as a physician and surgeon was manifest in his extensive practice, which constantly grew until it had assumed large proportions. During his entire residence in Aurora his home was upon the same site,—the site which is now occupied by the fine residences owned by his two daughters.

In addition to his practice Dr. Howell became interested in financial matters in the county. He was a stockholder in the private banking house of Bishop & Coulter, and when it was merged into the Union National Bank he was made vice-president. The bank has since liquidated. He also became one of the founders of the Aurora National Bank in 1883 and was its first president, serving thus until his life's labors were ended. He possessed superior ability as a financier and made this the most popular banking institution of Aurora.

The Doctor possessed many of the traits of the early Howells, was prepossessing in appearance and his executive force was remarkable. He was a man of strong will and would tolerate no interference with whatever he thought was right and honest. His firmness of character, however, never degenerated into stubbornness or impulsive haste. He was a man of keen, clear judgment, giving opinions only after careful reflection; but when once his mind was made up that he was right, nothing could swerve him from his honorable course of upholding his opinions, unbiased by fear or favor. This made him in business somewhat austere, but in private life and among his friends and family he was a most genial, agreeable and companionable gentleman, kind, tolerant and loving; and it seemed that he could not do too much to promote the welfare or enhance the happiness of his family.

The Doctor's only grown son was his greatest pride, and certainly he deserved his father's admiration. Edwin Ben Howell was born in Moresville, New York, September 17, 1852, was graduated at the Chicago Medical College, and began the practice of his profession in Aurora and became eminent as a surgeon. He was thoroughly devoted to his chosen work and was always a deep student. In order to perfect himself more thoroughly in the science of medicine, he went abroad and studied in Vienna, Paris, Prague and London. While in Vienna he was married to Etoile Coulter, of Aurora, whom he wedded November 18, 1875. Failing health caused him to go to California in hope that the mild climate of the Pacific slope would prove beneficial, but all to no avail, and he passed away February 4, 1887. The untimely death of the son was keenly felt by the father, and probably hastened his own death, which resulted from pneumonia, April 19, 1887. The surviving children of Dr. Howell are Marion, wife of T. N. Holden, a prominent business man of Aurora, by whom she has two sons, Frank and Ben; and Annie, wife of Frank Annis, one of Aurora's leading jurists.

JOHN P. HOPKINS,

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO'S well-known and popular ex-mayor, has a remarkable record; and from the study of his life history one may learn valuable lessons. The spirit of self-help is the source of all genuine worth in the individual and is the means of bringing to man success when he has no advantages of wealth or influence to aid him. It illustrates in no uncertain manner what it is possible to accomplish when perseverance and determination form the keynote to a man's life. Depending on his own resources, looking for no outside aid or support, he has risen from comparative obscurity to a place of prominence both in the commercial and political world. The town of Pullman owes much to him on account of his connection with her business interests, and Chicago is indebted to him for much that he has done in her behalf. Though the rivalry and strife of political life will always cause strong opposition, there are many who are opposed to Mr. Hopkins politically that are generous and just enough to acknowledge his merit.

A native of Buffalo, New York, he was born on the 29th of October, 1858, and is the seventh in a family of twelve children, whose parents were John and Mary (Flynn) Hopkins. He acquired his primary education in the public and private schools of his native city and then entered St. Joseph's College, which he left in the year 1871. He had no capital with which to make a start in a business career, but possessed a commendable ambition and resolved to win success. For two and a half years he served an apprenticeship to the David Bell Company, of Buffalo, learning the machinist's trade, and from there he transferred his energies to the Evans Elevator Company, with which he continued for two years, serving in the capacity of weighmaster.

Mr. Hopkins' connection with Chicago began in December, 1880, and in March, 1881, he secured a position as requisition clerk in the storeroom of the Pullman Palace Car Company. With immense corporations of this character promotion is obtained only through ability and integrity, and after two months Mr. Hopkins was advanced to the position of timekeeper. Three months later he was made general timekeeper and three months later became paymaster, which position he held until September, 1888, when he was compelled to resign on account of other pressing duties. In 1885 he established a store in the Arcade. The business was organized under the name of the Arcade Trading Company, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, and Mr. Hopkins was elected its secretary and treasurer. The capital has since been increased to fifteen thousand dollars and eight large stores are now conducted under the name of the Secord & Hopkins Company. The business has been conducted on systematic, methodical principles, and an idea of the success which has attended the enterprise is indicated by the greatly increased facilities. It is frequently said that a good politician cannot be a good business man, but Mr. Hopkins is a striking contradiction of this idea, for he is equally prominent in both lines.

His connection with the Democratic party has continued over several years in this city, and he has made his way to the foremost ranks of Democracy in Cook county. He organized the annexation movement and conducted the campaign which resulted in the annexation to the city of the towns of Hyde Park, Lake, Cicero, Jefferson and

John P. Hopkins

Lake View, whereby the area of the city was increased by 150 square miles and 265,000 people were added to the population. This splendid result was largely accomplished through the earnest and untiring efforts of the mayor, who acted as chairman of the annexation committee. He was chairman of the Democratic campaign committee in 1890, 1891 and 1892, and in the last named year was a delegate to the national convention and was assistant sergeant-at-arms in that assembly. He was one of the organizers of the Cook County Democratic Club, and for four years served as its president. He has served as school treasurer, and in various other ways has been prominently connected with official interests. Upon the death of Hon. Carter Harrison, when the mayoralty chair was left vacant, he came before the people on the Democratic ticket as a candidate for the office and won the election, thus becoming Chicago's chief magistrate. His connection with political affairs had hitherto been of rather a quiet nature, but the leaders of the Democracy recognized his intrinsic worth and the ability which would enable him to control the destinies of the second city of the Union.

Mr. Hopkins is an honored and popular member of the following social clubs: The Iroquois, Columbus, Sunset, Waubansee, the Jefferson Association, the Roseland, the Pullman Athletic, the Chicago Athletic and the Pullman Cricket Clubs. He was also one of the organizers and a leading member of both the Sheridan and the Sumner Clubs. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Catholic Benevolent Association, the Royal Arcanum and various others. He is a colonel on the governor's staff, and wherever he is found he is a sociable, affable, genial gentleman, whose friends are legion, and all honor and esteem him for his many virtues and genuine worth. As the record of a young man, it is one of which he may justly be proud. Success is not measured by the heights which one may chance to occupy, but by the distance between the starting point and the altitude he has reached; therefore Mr. Hopkins has gained a most brilliant success,—a just reward of meritorious, honorable effort, which commands the respect and admiration of all.

BENJAMIN L. ULEN,

MOUND CITY.

THE gentleman named above, who is now the Circuit Clerk of Pulaski county and a leading citizen of Mound City, Illinois, is a native of Greenup City, Kentucky, where he was born on February 5, 1837, the son of Samuel Ulen, who was born in Virginia on December 20, 1798, of German descent. The latter moved to Scotland county, Missouri, when our subject was very young, and from there to Alexander county, Illinois, where they lost everything by a great overflow and was compelled to encamp with about three hundred other families in a small gulch at a little distance from the river. While there the cholera broke out, destroying whole families. Those living moved back into the hills near Steward's mill, where they found employment, though at very small wages. Gathering at length a little property around them, they finally came to Pulaski county, Illinois, where Mr. Ulen died, on his farm near Ullin, April 6, 1866. He had married Margaret Thompson, a native of Mason county, Kentucky, born November 1, 1810. She became the mother of eight sons and four daughters, and died July 14, 1866, but a few weeks after her husband.

Mr. Benjamin L. Ulen attended school in Pulaski county, afterward taught school two winters, and finally, through the kindness of Lieutenant Governor Dougherty, received a scholarship in the Anna high school, which he attended until some time in October, 1861, when he left school to enlist in the Ninth Regiment of Illinois Infantry, as a private in Company K. For strict attention, ability and bravery he was promoted to the rank of Corporal, and in succession to that of Orderly Sergeant and finally to that of Second Lieutenant. He participated in many engagements, was wounded twice,—the last time at Salem, Mississippi, in 1863. He was mustered out in August, 1864, at Springfield, Illinois.

After the war he taught school for several years, and in 1872 he was elected Circuit Clerk of Pulaski county, and has been re-elected to that office at each of the six ensuing elections. At the expiration of his present term he will have held the office twenty-four years. In 1876 he was also appointed Master in Chancery by Judge John Dougherty, and re-appointed by Judge D. J. Baker. For eight years he has also served as Treasurer of his township, declining a re-election at the expiration of his last term.

In 1892 he organized the first Board of Education of Mound City, and was elected president of the board, serving two terms.

Mr. Ulen was married on October 26, 1867, in Jonesboro, Union county, Illinois, to Miss Ella Herrick, who was born in Bangor, Maine, May 16, 1850. All of their five children are living, namely: George A., born September 24, 1871; Eva Maud, November 29, 1874; Olive Grace, October 25, 1880; Lotta B., September 2, 1882; and Jerome, October 11, 1886. In 1863 the mother of these children, before her marriage, came West to join her parents, George R. and Mary C. (Nichols) Herrick. Her father was born May 10, 1812, at Hampden, Maine, and her mother in Nobleboro, same State.

The Herrick family is of English descent, its progenitor in England having been one Henry Eyryk, a lineal descendant of Eric the forester, a great commander who opposed William the Conqueror. His grandson, Robert Eyryk, died in 1385; he was chaplain to Edward the Black Prince, LL. D., and finally the Lord Bishop of Litchfield. The history of the Herrick family in the United States commenced with Henerie Herrick, born in 1604, in England, who settled in Salem, Massachusetts, in June, 1629. The grandfather of Mrs. Ulen, Jedediah Herrick, settled in Hampden, Maine, November 5, 1800, and is the author of the genealogical registry of the Herrick family, whose coat of arms is yet in existence.

Mr. and Mrs. Ulen are members of the Methodist Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., to which fraternal and benevolent order he has belonged for the last seventeen years. In his views of national questions he is a Republican, and is prominent in his advocacy of his principles and in political influence. He owns considerable valuable property in Mound City and in the country around, both improved and unimproved.

ARTHUR L. CONGER,

AKRON, OHIO.

COLONEL CONGER makes his home in Akron, Ohio, but the boundaries of the Buckeye State are too limited for the capabilities of such a man. He is a man of the nation,—a typical representative of the American spirit which within the past century has achieved a work that arouses at once the astonishment and admiration of the world. Chicago is fortunate that he has allied his interests with hers, and though Ohio now numbers him among her sons, the Garden City claims him, too, on account of his connection with her manufacturing enterprises. The marvelous development of the West is due to such men, whose indomitable energy and progressive spirit have overcome all obstacles and reached the goal of success. He is not so abnormally developed as to be called a genius, but is one of the strongest because one of the best balanced, the most even and self-masterful of men, and he has acted so well his part in both public and private life that Chicago, as well as Ohio, has been enriched by his example, his character and his labor.

A native of Boston, Summit county, Ohio, his early youth was there passed in the home of his parents, who had removed hither from St. Albans, Vt., in 1831. They descended from sturdy New England ancestry, and with the

A. L. Conger

thrift of the locality struggled to overcome the disadvantages with which they were surrounded, —poverty and the hardships of frontier life. They instilled into the minds of their children lessons of industry, frugality and perseverance, and though the mental training of Arthur was somewhat limited he was well drilled in the lines just mentioned.

From early youth he learned to become dependent upon his own resources, and we find him while yet a child working for the meager sum of ten cents per day. He afterward received twenty-five cents per day for his services in a flouring mill, and later his wages were increased to fifteen dollars per month. He was then employed as a farm hand and in a brickyard. While yet a boy he also embarked in a venture of his own, for, in connection with a neighbor boy, he purchased a canalboat, which they operated for several years on the Ohio canal. His next independent venture was as a school teacher, and the steady application and persistence which has always characterized him then won him success. He, too, was learning valuable lessons in the school of experience and developing a self-reliance and force of character which have proven of incalculable benefit to him in his contact with the world.

From the schoolroom Mr. Conger went to the field of battle. His patriotic spirit aroused, he could no longer confine his attention to the work of instructing children in the rudimentary branches of English learning when his country was engaged in a struggle that meant the destruction or preservation of the greatest republic the sun ever shone upon, and which was also destined to strike the shackles from the limbs of 4,000,000 slaves. He became a private in Company G, One Hundred Fifteenth Ohio Infantry, and upon the organization of the company was elected second lieutenant. Meritorious conduct won him promotion to the rank of first lieutenant, and ere the war closed he was made captain, thus serving until July, 1865, when hostilities had ended and he was honorably discharged. On the field of battle he was ever brave and fearless, and his caution and unusual foresight often called him to be selected for some special service. He was for some time acting adjutant of the regiment, served as acting assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Brigadier General Jacob Ammon; was provost marshal under General J. D. Cox; and was assistant inspector of railroad defenses of the Department of the Cumberland, under General George H. Thomas, a position requiring marked executive ability and mental grasp. The details of this important and responsible position were administered with such skill, intelligence and promptitude as to commend him to the personal attention of General Thomas, whose congratulatory letters, as well as those of many other distinguished officers, he now has in his possession. He thus for some time had charge of the office of the railroad defenses of the Department of the Cumberland, located at Nashville, Tennessee, under the immediate charge of Major James R. Willett, of the First United States Veteran Volunteer Engineers, to whom commissioned officers of that branch of service of the department made their reports. Upon the termination of the war he resumed the pursuits of civil life.

It is impossible to keep the man of merit in the background, although his early surroundings are those of poverty, where rigid economy and self-denial must be practiced and where few indeed are the advantages enjoyed. A progressive spirit knows no bounds and ability has no limitations of time, place or space. The fellow-citizens of Colonel Conger called him to the office of treasurer of Summit county, and he was re-elected for a second term. He was city treasurer of Akron, secretary of the board of education, president of the Business Men's Club of that place, and was a recognized leader in social, commercial and political life. From the organization of the Republican party he espoused its cause, and had he cared to do so might have won high honors as an office-seeker, but he was content to be a leader of public opinion, not a "politician" in the modern sense of the term. No man has labored more earnestly or effectively for the adoption and advancement of his party principles, and for twenty years he has done valuable service as a member of the Republican committees of the State. He served three times as chairman of the State Republican committee of Ohio, and as one of the national Republican executive committee for eight years. He is certainly a true exponent of the party that has brought about all the great reforms of our country, and of late years he has made a profound study of economic questions of national importance, and is considered a just and discriminating critic of many of the most subtle and perplexing branches of the tariff and financial problems. In November, 1893, the Mail and Express, of New York, aware of his knowledge of the subject, solicited his opinion of the effect likely to result to American laborers from the passage of the Wilson bill, and in his reply his points were so well taken that his views were indorsed by all the leading men of his party, and he is to-day recognized as one of the ablest and most practical of financiers and politicians belonging to the class of manufacturers of the United States.

In 1870 Colonel Conger became a traveling salesman for the Whitman & Miles Manufacturing Company, which had plants at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and Akron, Ohio, and was the first company in the world to make a specialty of the manufacture of mower knives, reaper sickles and sections, beginning operation in 1850 and since maintaining the lead in the trade. The Colonel was soon made a director of the company, a little later its vice-president, and later president of the new or consolidated company. In 1877 the company perfected a consolidation with George Barnes & Company, of Syracuse, New York, and for some years the business was handled only from the Akron and Syracuse factories, but owing to its great increase a plant was established at St. Catharines, Ontario, and later one at Canton, Ohio. Other specialties for the agricultural trade in this country and abroad were also added to their list of manufactures, and branch houses have been established in New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, Kansas City, San Francisco, London and Paris, thus providing more direct communication with consumers. The trade so rapidly grew that the capacity had to be greatly enlarged, and for this purpose twenty acres of land were purchased at West Pullman, Illinois, between One Hundred Nineteenth and One Hundred Twentieth streets, on which to erect their fifth plant. The buildings erected already cover about ten acres, having over two hundred thousand square feet of floor space. All the buildings are of Marion (Indiana) red brick, the woodwork throughout the factory was built on the mill-construction plan, the steam power consists of five two-hundred-horse-power Stirling water-tube boilers, and everything in connection with the plant is most complete and constructed after the most improved and modern methods. This factory is equipped for the largest mowing-machine-knife plant in the world; also the largest wrench manufactory, with ample capacity for other specialties that the company think of manufacturing in the future. It is the intention of the company to extend the plant as business increases, erecting new buildings and providing in other ways for meeting the demand. In all the goods which are manufactured the company has a reputation for their excellence, the products of their factories being of acknowledged superiority. This comes through the constant endeavor to improve the goods, and no other company can compete with many of their articles as regards excellence. This immense concern has constantly increased and the volume of the business has constantly grown.

At its head is a man whose managerial ability enables him to control its interests with a steady guiding hand that insures prosperity to the undertaking, and that man is Colonel Conger, who is known as the president. The other officers are George E. Dana, vice-president; C. E. Sheldon, general manager; I. C. Alden, treasurer; W. W. Cox, assistant treasurer; James Barnes, secretary; Frank H. Hiscock, general counsel. Though the above mentioned business forms one of the most important and extensive industries in the whole country, the capabilities of Colonel Conger are not limited to it alone. He was president of the Diamond Plate Glass Company, operating second to the largest plants in the world in the manufacture of plate glass, at Kokomo and Elwood, Indiana. The great plants have recently been consolidated with the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of ten million dollars, and Colonel Conger has been made the vice-president of the company. He is also president of the Hartford City Glass Company, of

Hartford City, Indiana, one of the largest plants in existence for the manufacture of window glass by the tank process. He established the American Tin Plate Company, of Elwood, Indiana, and was for several years its president, and demonstrated the fact that for the future tin plate would be manufactured in America. The American Tin Plate Company is the largest concern of the kind in the country. He serves in the same capacity the Akron Steam Forge Company with plants at Akron, Ohio, and Elwood, Indiana. He is connected as director with various other industries and enterprises, and his efforts have given to a multitude of men the means of a livelihood. Thus he has been a public benefactor. The man who helps others to help themselves is deserving of all thanks, for he thereby promotes a self-reliance and manhood in others which make good citizens and thus promote the interests of the nation. He was one of the principal promoters and vice-president of the Pittsburg, Akron & Western Railroad, running from Akron to Delphos, Ohio, and in the reorganization of that road into the line of the Northern Ohio Railway Company he was made vice-president of the new company, whose line has now become a part of the Lake Erie & Western system.

Colonel Conger was united in marriage with Miss Emily Bronson, daughter of H. V. Bronson, of Peninsula, Ohio, whose father, Hiram Bronson, was one of the partners who purchased the Western Reserve. Their children are Kenyon B. Conger, who is with his father in business; Arthur L., who is now in Harvard University; Erastus Irving, deceased; and Latham H. Their beautiful home, one of the most artistic and magnificent homes to be imagined, is called Irving Lawn, in memory of the deceased son. Mrs. Conger is a lady of high intellectual attainment and culture, and has truly been a companion to her husband.

Colonel Conger is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and is serving as vestryman of the congregation in Akron, Ohio. He has long been president of the Union Charity Association of Akron and is a man of great benevolence, touched by the story of suffering and sorrow, and always ready to extend a helping hand to the needy and distressed. The nobler qualities of manhood, the charity that recognizes the brotherhood of mankind, win him the love, while his most honorable business career gains him the respect, of all. He won the title by which he is usually known—"Colonel"—by being elected to the command of the Eighth Regiment of the Ohio National Guards in 1882, serving thus for eight years, within which time he held the position of honor at the public square of Cleveland during the funeral obsequies of President Garfield. In 1885, in Ashland, Ohio, he held in check an excited mob of nearly ten thousand at the time of the execution of Horn and Griffin, and without firing a shot, thus preventing a scene of bloodshed and horror. He received the highest praise of Governor Hoadley and other high officials for his gallant services. He has always taken an active part in the work of the Grand Army of the Republic, was department commander of Ohio in 1886, and is a member of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

The mind of Colonel Conger is many-sided and no side is abnormally developed, but all is harmonious and even, and to whatever he gives his time and attention he carries through to successful completion. He has the dignity of the statesman of the old *régime*, yet the pleasant, genial manner of the most free. He is ever just and also generous; others must do the part they agree with him to do, and never has he been known to fail in his part. He is modest and unassuming, and indisposed to attract attention either to his success in business or to his deeds of charity, and from him few would learn how important he has been in the world of manufacture, or how much he has done for the poor and lowly. He is an example of the boys who educate themselves and secure their own start in life—determined, self-reliant boys, willing to work for advantages which other boys secured through inheritance, destined by sheer force of character to succeed in the face of all opposition and to push to the front in one important branch of enterprise or another. As a man his business ability has been constantly manifested in one phase or another, showing unlimited possibilities, nothing too great to grasp and master; and the extensive concerns—some of the largest in the world—of which he is now the head are monuments to his wonderful power

JOHN J. McGRATH,

CHICAGO.

JOHN J. McGRATH was born in the village of Stone Park, county Mayo, Ireland, on February 15, 1835. As a boy of eight years he came with his widowed mother to New Jersey, locating on a farm which was owned by a relative. After spending some time in various rural occupations the two removed to Philadelphia, where the son in his fifteenth year was apprenticed to a manufacturer and hanger of wall paper. When the young man became of age, or at the expiration of his term of service, he secured a good position in a large manufactory of wall paper, but was soon called from Philadelphia to Chicago, as manager of the most extensive retail house of that article then in the West. Later Mr. McGrath was sent to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to take entire charge of a branch establishment.

When financial reverses came to the firm with which he was associated, and the business was sold, the energetic and faithful young manager was enabled to purchase the branch house. This he operated for some time, but realizing that Chicago would give him a broader scope for his activities he established himself in the old line at No. 78 Randolph street. Having thoroughly mastered every detail of the business, including paper manufacturing, paper hanging and paper selling, and being, moreover, a man of intense application, with a genial presence, it is little wonder that Mr. McGrath succeeded in founding the largest house for the retailing of wall paper in the West. While at the height of his prosperity, however, the great fire of 1871 swept away nearly all his property; but as he retained something more substantial than capital alone—the confidence of his business associates—he started anew, with all the vigor of his virile manhood, refusing to settle with his creditors upon any other basis than that of one hundred cents on a dollar. In due time his credit became unlimited, and he was enabled to subscribe himself as the proprietor of the greatest jobbing, importing and retail wall paper establishment in the world. In fact, for many years before he retired from business Mr. McGrath was often spoken of, by the trade, as the Wall Paper Prince.

He was located for a long time at Nos. 174 and 176 State street, but the remarkable expansion of his interests found him cramped even in these imposing quarters. In 1880, therefore, he removed to the spacious building at Nos. 106-112 Wabash avenue, which in 1887 was entirely destroyed by fire, with all its contents. About a year previous he had suffered from a severe attack of typhoid fever, and upon the night of the fire (April 12) had but recently returned from a Southern trip, taken for the benefit of his health. When the news of this calamity was brought to him he was still far from strong, and the shock was so great that he suffered a relapse, from which he never fully recovered.

Upon the advice of his physicians, but somewhat to the surprise of the trade, of which he had so long been the leader, Mr. McGrath now withdrew entirely from business. Realizing that this first real sickness of his life had sapped his strength, he set out on a vain search for lost health, and although he spent some eight years in travel and recreation, free from every financial care, he at length passed away, after a short illness, on July 6, 1895. At the time of his death Mr. McGrath was sixty years of age, and there were few figures which were more familiar on the streets of Chicago than his, and few which will be more sorely missed. Although he was primarily a business man, no charitable appeal which he considered just was ever thrust aside, and many institutions, not only in Chicago, but also throughout the country, have cause to remember him with gratitude. Especially was he interested in assisting the aged and the orphaned.

Mr. McGrath was a member of several of Chicago's leading clubs, such as the Union League, Iroquois, Columbus and Washington Park Clubs and the Citizens' Association. Identified also with the First National, Chicago National and Fort Dearborn National Banks, with other financial institutions of the city, the result of his

John J. McGrath

enterprise was a part of that development which has made this metropolis a wonder of the world. And with all his great practical force of character he placed all at ease with the gentleness of his manners, being, in truth, a gentleman and a universal favorite. But, of course, this gentle and affectionate side of his nature was best shown in his domestic life, a widow and five children now mourning the departure of that kindly presence. His death, however, carries to them the comfort that he leaves behind him a career in which they can take unalloyed satisfaction.

JAMES CLARK,

UTICA.

THE specific history of the West was made by the pioneers; it was emblazoned on the forest trees by the strength of sturdy arms and gleaming ax, and written on the surface of the earth by the track of the primitive plow. These were strong men and true who came to found the empire of the West—these hardy settlers who builded their rude domiciles, grappled with the giants of the forest, and from the sylvan wilds evolved the fertile and productive fields which have these many years been furroughed and refurroughed by the plowshare. The red man, in his motley garb, stalked through the dim, woody avenues, and the wild beasts disputed his dominion. The trackless prairie was made to yield its tribute under the effective endeavors of the pioneer, and slowly but surely were laid the steadfast foundations upon which has been builded the magnificent superstructure of an opulent and enlightened commonwealth. To establish a home amid such surroundings, and to cope with the many privations and hardships which were the inevitable concomitants, demanded an invincible courage and fortitude, strong hearts and willing hands. All these were characteristic of the pioneers, whose names and deeds should be held in perpetual reverence by those who enjoy the fruits of their toil.

People of the present end-of-the-century period can scarce realize the struggles and dangers which attended the early settlers; the heroism and self-sacrifice of lives passed upon the borders of civilization; the hardships endured, the difficulties overcome. These tales of the early days read almost like a romance to those who have known only the modern prosperity and convenience. To the pioneer of the early days the struggle for existence, far removed from the privileges and conveniences of city or town, was a stern and hard one, and these men and women must have possessed wisdom, immutable energies and sterling worth of character, as well as marked physical courage, when they thus voluntarily selected such a life and successfully fought its battles under such circumstances as prevailed in the West.

These pioneers were not unaccustomed to more pleasing environments, and to one who, like the subject of this memoir, came hither from the older civilization and the more perfectly developed and more consistent manners of life of an old English town, the radical change was one which must have been endured only by one who had the courage of his convictions and who, looking to the ultimate results, was willing to sow that others might reap; was willing to be an organizer, a builder and an institutor. To James Clark is there particular congruity in directing attention in this connection, for he was one who lived and labored to goodly ends and who gained not only a position of distinctive prominence in the State which he had aided to develop, but who stood "four-square to every wind that blows" and held the respect and esteem which is never denied to a man whose integrity and honor are beyond question.

James Clark was born in Ashburnham parish, Sussex county, England, on the 9th of September, 1811, being the son of James and Ann (Westen) Clark, the former of whom was a prosperous liveryman. Our subject was reared in his native country, and was eventually apprenticed to learn the coach-maker's trade. He was a young man of alert mentality and ambitious nature, and this ambition soon began to strain at its fetters as he began to outline his plans for a career of usefulness and success. He became convinced that in America were offered better opportunities for advancement and for securing due returns from individual effort, and accordingly, in 1830, he set sail from the land of his nativity and was soon *en route* to the United States. His voyage was uneventful, being marked by but one notable incident,—the time made in crossing the ocean being sixteen days, and the boat being a sailing vessel. This lowered the time record of the day in a very considerable degree. He landed in New York city on the 16th of April, 1830, with only one shilling in his pocket, and realizing his somewhat precarious situation as a stranger in a strange land he immediately cast about for employment, having in the meantime pawned his overcoat in order to secure food and lodging. In a few days he secured a situation, receiving in recompense for his services his board and lodging, but at the end of one month he had proved himself of sufficient value to his employer to insure him the additional pay of seventy-five cents per diem. The extent to which accident or circumstances shapes a man's career was soon given exemplification in the life of our subject. A Mrs. Luellum and two nieces came to New York from England, the eldest of the ladies having known Mr. Clark in his native parish. Upon her arrival here she made a successful effort to find him, and thereupon prevailed upon him to accompany her to the West, where she wished to purchase a farm, having four hundred dollars which she desired to invest in this way. She agreed to pay Mr. Clark ten dollars per month and his expenses if he would go with her and advise her in regard to pre-empting a farm and assist her in its cultivation. The overtures were accepted by Mr. Clark, and in company with Mrs. Luellum and one of her nieces, he started for that section of the Union which was to figure as the scene of his earnest and successful endeavors. The other niece remained in New York, where she had secured a situation. The three made their way Westward to Grafton, Lorain county, Ohio, and in the immediate vicinity Mrs. Luellum pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land. Mr. Clark staked out the claim and cut logs to build the primitive cabin which should serve as a home and shelter for the little party. While this work was being accomplished the ladies slept in their wagon and our subject took the "lower berth," that is, he made his bed beneath the wagon. After securing her farm Mrs. Luellum had only sufficient funds left to purchase a yoke of oxen, a cow, a pig, and the most primitive farming implements. Under these conditions was instituted the work of clearing and cultivating the pioneer farm, but ill fortune attended the efforts of the members of the little household. Their stock was lost through an epidemic of scurvy, and they were reduced eventually to the direst financial extremity. Nothing daunted by the unpropitious outlook, young Clark proved himself a master of expedients. He cut down ten acres of timber, burned it into charcoal and for this produce found a ready sale, thus recuperating the resources of the family of which he was a member. During this time Mrs. Luellum had been unable to pay Clark his wages, and finally she offered to settle with him by transferring to him her right, title and interest in her pre-emption claim; and he sold this for thirty dollars. After this he covered their wagon with unbleached cotton and they prepared to utilize the same for continuing their journey still further West. In September, 1830, Mr. Clark had been united in marriage to Mrs. Luellum's niece, Charlotte Sargent, and now, with his wife, two children, and Mrs. Luellum, he started for Illinois. On the way he traded his oxen for a good team of horses, and with this superior equipment the party continued their way to Peoria, Illinois, where Mr. Clark left his family and proceeded thence, on horseback, to Utica township, where he paid a man named Croisar the sum of ten dollars to advise him as to an eligible location where he might "squat" on Government land, the result being that he located on section 4, Utica township. He then brought his family from Peoria and settled down to pioneer life. He operated a primitive stage line between Peoria and Utica and later from Utica to Chicago, and as this was the only method of transportation in the early days he made money through this enterprise,

James Clark

At the land sales in 1835 he effected the purchase of two hundred and forty acres, and from time to time added to the area of his possessions until he was the owner of two thousand four hundred acres of the most productive land in this section of the State. His first home in La Salle county was a log house. In 1837 Mr. Clark took a contract on the construction of the Illinois and Michigan canal, his contract providing for the extending of the canal through two miles of solid rock. The work was completed in 1848. In 1845 he had erected a substantial and handsome residence, and this is still pointed out as one of the finest in this section of the State.

A man of marked ability, indefatigable industry and utmost probity, it was but natural that Mr. Clark should soon become a man of distinctive prominence and influence in the community. He was the first postmaster of Utica, and was the incumbent in this office for the long period of fourteen years. There had been established in Utica an enterprise for the manufacture of cement to be used in the construction of the locks of the canal, the projectors of this undertaking having been George Steele and Hiram Norton, who had come hither from Canada, but who had conducted operations upon a very modest scale. Mr. Clark purchased the cement works and in 1845 he began the manufacture of hydraulic cement. The investment proved a profitable one and constituted the nucleus of the large fortune which our subject acquired. The great industry, which he founded so many years ago, has now grown to be one of the most extensive of the sort in the Union, from three to five hundred thousand barrels of cement being turned out each year. His wisdom and mature judgment were shown not alone in the establishing of this enterprise, but in conducting its affairs consecutively toward the maximum of success, his business and executive ability having been of the most pronounced type. In 1883 Mr. Clark decided that it was expedient to expand the business facilities by the organization of a joint-stock company, and this was effected. He became president of the company and N. J. Cary secretary and treasurer. The business was pushed forward with increased vigor and became, and is, one of the most important industries of the State.

Mr. Clark was the first agent of the Rock Island Railroad at Utica, and this position he retained until the time of his death. He was a member of the board of supervisors of the county for eleven years. During the war Mr. Clark was a member of the county committee, and in 1870 he was granted distinguished honor and preferment in the gift of the people of La Salle county, being elected to membership in the lower house of the State legislature. In this body he served as a member of the committee on canals and on three others of equal importance, bringing to bear in this capacity the same practical business ability and sturdy common sense which had characterized his career in private life, and he thus was a power in insuring wise legislation, gaining the hearty endorsement of his constituents, having been a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, while in his fraternal relations he was prominently identified with the Masonic order.

His wife, after having shared with him the trials and vicissitudes of pioneer life, and having seen her children well settled, was summoned into eternal rest on the 12th of August, 1877. She left two children to mourn her loss. In 1877 was consummated the marriage of Mr. Clark to Mary J. Cary, widow of Charles A. Cary. She was born in Jefferson county, New York, on Christmas day, 1833, and in 1843 she accompanied her father, a clergyman of the Latter Day Saints' Church, to Illinois, and while living in Batavia was united in marriage to Mr. Cary, the date of this ceremonial having been in 1850. They became the parents of two children—Norman J. and Charles A. Cary. Mr. Clark's second marriage proved a wise one in all that makes the married state beautiful and happy. His wife was a true helpmeet in every sense of the term and by her tender solicitude and ministrations made his declining days happy and serene. His death occurred on the 2nd of July, 1888, after a long life of prominence and consecutive progress. His pathway was ever upward, both in a spiritual and a temporal sense. As this review shows he was distinctively a self-made man —one of nature's noblemen whom no force of circumstances could prostrate or draw into obscurity. His friends were many and on the list were numbered many of the representative men of the State, and his demise was the cause of wide-spread regret, while a community mourned the loss of one of its truest and best citizens. After liberally providing for his children he left the major portion of his large fortune to his widow.

Mary Cary Clark is a remarkably gifted woman. She is a poetress of marked ability, and is also the author of prose works of high standard of excellence. She possesses a brilliant intellectuality and a charming personality, being a woman of great spirituality and one who has made deep researches into the great truths of life. Such a woman could not but be an able and devoted helpmeet for even the most exalted of mankind, and the affection existing between Mr. and Mrs. Clark was a deep and abiding one. Mrs. Clark is an excellent business woman, as well as a brilliant writer, and during her husbands life she was confidential adviser and his helper in all his complicated business affairs, and he held her judgment and opinions in the highest estimation. Since his death she has ably carried on the business of the Utica Cement Works and has also worthily used the large fortune left her by her devoted husband. She still retains her abode in the beautiful Clark homestead, which is picturesquely located upon the bluff overlooking the town of Utica. The home is a most attractive one and is a landmark for the surrounding country. Mrs. Clark enjoys the respect and admiration of the people of Utica and worthily bears the honors of an honored name.

JOHN H. WILSON,

ROCK ISLAND.

JOHN HOLMES WILSON was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1817, and is the son of George and Mary (McFetrich) Wilson, the former a well-to-do farmer of that section.

Our subject spent the early days of his life at home, working on his father's farm in the summer and attending the district school during the winter. Later he spent some time at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, which institution he left when about eighteen years of age and returned to his father's farm, where he remained until after he had attained his majority. He then started out for himself and engaged in merchandising at Greenville, a small village in his native county, to which shortly afterward he added the coal business. Later he was in the coal business at Clarksville, Pennsylvania, and when the oil fever struck the country that also attracted his attention, and he entered into it, with successful results.

He remained in Pennsylvania until the spring of 1865, and having in the meantime purchased some valuable coal lands south of the city of Rock Island, Illinois, he removed to that city, which has since been his home. The interest in these lands he still retains, and for some years he occupied the property for farming purposes. He was also for a number of years engaged in the lumber business. About nine years ago he purchased the business of the Moline Buggy Company, and bringing his keen business judgment and sagacity to bear upon its affairs and by ceaseless devotion to its management, he brought it to a commanding position among the many manufacturing enterprises of the city. The company now employs sixty-five hands and has a capacity of two thousand buggies, carriages, etc., per annum, which find a market in Illinois and the West generally. It has been eminently successful, a result due entirely to Mr. Wilson's able management of its affairs. In addition to the foregoing, our subject is a director and vice-president of the Rock Island National Bank, one of the strong financial institutions of the State, whose capital and surplus now aggregate $180,000, with an average deposit account of about $200,000.

Politically Mr. Wilson is a strong Republican, but has no ambition for public office. All he asks of the government is a sound currency. With that assured, he can and will take care of himself and his interests.

In religion he is a believer in the doctrine of the Methodist Church, of which he is a prominent member and supporter. To the cause of the

J. H. Wilson

Young Men's Christian Association he is warmly attached and has devoted much time to its interests, and contributed liberally toward its advancement.

Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss S. A. Hoxie, of Erie county, Pennsylvania, in 1850, who died in 1882. Their three children were: Clara J., the wife of G. W. Kretzinger, the well-known lawyer of Chicago; Mary, now deceased, who was the wife of F. A. Head, of Rock Island; and Annetta M., now Mrs. W. A. Ross, who resides with her father.

HENRY C. STAVER,

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO'S enterprise and commercial activity, which characterize both the city and the people, naturally cause one to ask what are a man's business connections. The business history of Henry C. Staver is one well known to the public, for the house of Staver & Abbott has a national reputation; but by no means are the energies of the man who stands at its head devoted entirely to trade. Family, friends, church and State claim his attention, and he is widely known as an earnest worker for the advancement of all that will promote the interests of city, State and nation. He discharges every church and social obligation with a fidelity that is above question, and in the home life he is a pleasant, genial gentleman, whose social qualities have endeared him to many friends.

A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Staver was born in Loganton, Clinton county, in 1844, but early became identified with the West, the family locating upon a farm in Green county, Wisconsin, during the pioneer days of that region. He descended from Holland and Scotch ancestry, the former crossing the Atlantic in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He was reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life, and after a few winter weeks or perhaps months spent in the district school, with the advent of spring he would begin work on the farm and has aided in clearing many an acre of wild land. He manifested considerable mechanical ability, and, his father purchasing a threshing-machine when he was sixteen years of age, he began its operation and successfully continued it until he left the old homestead, on attaining his majority.

There is no indecision in his character, and though he is not over-hasty in reaching a conclusion when he arrives at a determination he at once acts upon it. He resolved to leave the farm—wishing to enter into other lines of business—and did so. In 1865 he went to Warren, Illinois, where he met an agent for an Eastern firm who was selling a patent clothes-line and engaged with him to sell the line on commission. He was successful in making sales, but unsuccessful in collecting his commission of one hundred and twenty-five dollars from the agent, who left leaving many debts behind. Mr. Staver was thus left without a cent to meet his board bill, but undiscouraged he sought other employment.

Not long afterward he noticed some men trying unsuccessfully to put together a reaper in front of a warehouse of an implement dealer of the town. The important events of life often hinge on little things, and this was the turning point in his destiny. After watching the endeavors of the men for a few minutes he remarked that he could set up that machine, and the dealer replied, "If you can, set it up; go ahead." Here the knowledge of farm machinery which he had acquired in his youth was brought into requisition, and the machine was soon in position. The dealer then inquired what he would work for, and Mr. Staver said that he would work for his board until his employer could see what he could do. For five months he continued in that line of business, acting as salesman among the farmers, and when the season closed the dealer gave him two hundred dollars for the five months' work, besides crediting to his account sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents that had been advanced to help him along,—an evidence not only that his work was successful but that it was appreciated.

Mr. Staver resolved to continue in the implement business and entered the employ of a well-known implement house of Monroe, Wisconsin, acting as field-man and salesman and meeting with signal success. He has the splendid power of reading character, which greatly aided him in his sales, and he continued in the employ of that firm until the spring of 1871, when the firm of Staver Brothers was organized and began doing business in Monroe. In the succeeding autumn they consolidated their business with that of John Harper, under the firm name of Harper & Staver Brothers, which was continued until 1874, at which time Mr. Staver withdrew and connected himself with the Adams & French Harvester Company of Sandwich, Illinois, as field and trial expert. There he proved his ability to successfully cope with competitors without resorting to the trickery or schemes of that time, when there was great rivalry between manufacturers and between their representatives.

Steadily he was working his way upward. He had already gained an enviable reputation as a successful salesman and manager, and in the fall of 1875 became half owner of the Kansas City Implement Company, of Kansas City, Missouri, with which he continued his associations until 1879, when he sold out and removed to Racine, Wisconsin, to become secretary of the J. I. Case Plow Company. On the failure of the company in 1884, Mr. Case purchased the plant and Mr. Staver was offered and accepted the position of manager, in which capacity he continued until the establishment, on the 1st of September of that year, of the Staver Implement Company, the predecessor of the Staver & Abbott Manufacturing Company. The original members of the company were Mr. Staver, W. H. Swarthout and F. H. McAdow. Their headquarters were in a small building on Canal street, and they did a general jobbing business; but their trade constantly increased and facilities were enlarged until the house became an extensive one and a retail store and carriage factory were added, the wholesale business being located at from 15 to 19 West Lake street, the retail store at Van Buren street and Wabash avenue, and the factory at Sacramento and Carroll avenues. The original capital stock of thirty thousand dollars was also increased to one hundred thousand dollars in 1888, and Colonel Lowe Emerson and J. H. Parvis, of Cincinnati, became interested in the business. The name of H. C. Staver Manufacturing Company was assumed on the 1st of January, 1889, and they began the manufacture of the Staver road cart. At this time employment was furnished to about one hundred and fifty men, for the business had steadily grown, owing to the capable management and superior business methods of the gentleman at its head. The Staver & Abbott Manufacturing Company came into existence by the consolidation of the H. C. Staver Manufacturing Company with the Abbott Buggy Company on the 1st of November, 1890. The latter company was engaged in the manufacture of fine carriages and all kinds of light road wagons for city and country use. It had in its employ about three hundred men and its manufacturing plant was as complete as any of its class in the country.

Since the organization of the present company its officers have been H. C. Staver, president and treasurer, and F. H. McAdow, secretary. The company now manufactures at least one hundred and fifty different styles and grades of buggies, from the cheapest to the finest, besides nearly as many more specialties in buggies which it manufactures exclusively, also twenty-five different styles and grades of phaetons, twenty-five different styles and grades of surreys and two-seated phaetons; jump-seat buggies, spring wagons and carts, a full line of farm wagons, express and delivery wagons and almost everything which may be termed a vehicle. The company also manufactures harness, and in the implement department a large line of feed-mills and powers combined, feed cutters, corn-shellers, wood-saws, seeders and other specialties. Many of these are the outcome of the inventive genius of Mr. Staver, and many of the fine implements which go from the company's manufactory bear his name. The warehouse, which is one of the best appointed and most extensive in the city, is at 381, 383 and 385 Wabash avenue, and the manufacturing plant is at Sixty-seventh and Wallace streets. It is one of the largest in the country, as well as one of the most comprehensive, and one of the most thoroughly equipped.

The day of little things in Chicago has long since passed, and in this metropolis of one million

H. C. Slaver

and six hundred thousand inhabitants, an enterprise or industry is nothing if not gigantic. The Staver & Abbott Manufactory ranks among the largest of the nation, and the trade extends to all parts of the United States. It is a master mind that can plan, execute and control a mammoth institution of this character, and the gentleman who stands at its head well deserves to be ranked among the most prominent business men of his adopted city, where only ability of a very superior order is now recognized. From a lowly position has he climbed to the heights of prosperity, and the road has often been a rugged one. Mr. Staver is also associated with the Great Western Canal & Improvement Company, of which he is president and director. He is also president of the Chicago Vehicle and Implement Club, organized for the promotion of Chicago interests along those lines of trade.

Mr. Staver was paid the honor of being sent as a delegate to the convention of the National Association of Traveling Men, held at Baltimore, in February, 1895, where he responded to a toast that clearly set forth the position of employer and employee in the era immediately following the financial depression of 1893. He said: "The subject of 'the relations and duties of the traveling man to his employer' is one that has been and is canvassed more closely by all employers of traveling men for the past two years than probably for the preceding twenty-five. Economy has had more attention paid to it during the last two years than in thirty years before. Every business man has been compelled to call a halt, and the halt was so sudden that many of us went over the dashboard, receiving wounds which in many cases have proved fatal, and others will be crippled for life; and still there are those who are hanging on in hopes that the wagon will soon start, and that the reaction will have a healing influence and restore once more a sound body.

"Economy is the sole topic under discussion, and employers are trying to cut down expenses. The largest item of expense is being considered at nearly every gathering of manufacturers and jobbers, and that item is the selling of goods through traveling men. The employer hires the traveling man and pays for his time. The present condition of business is somewhat peculiar. Up to the year 1892 it was not difficult to sell goods. The salesman was almost sure to do a satisfactory amount of business, but the cry of hard times was heard throughout the land, and the salesman met with excuses from the dealer instead of receiving orders. He would get through the week and be obliged to make a report on the condition of business instead of sending in the usual bunch of orders. During the last two years there have been many times when the employer would have made money if he had laid off the salesman."

Mr. Staver then clearly showed that after sending in blank reports for some weeks the traveling men became accustomed to it and would not put forth the effort that they should do in hard times to make their orders what they had once been. He clearly demonstrated that the employer's success was their success, and that the traveling man who wanted best to live up to his obligations would ask himself if he was making money for his employer, and also if he would follow the same course if he were working for himself and not for another. He then continued:

"Gentlemen, the relationship and the duty of the traveling man to the employer is to put yourself in the place of the employer. If you can do that and do it successfully you have accomplished a great deal. Get away from self. Get, as it were, on the other side of the fence and look at yourself and see if you cannot find, instead of making excuses about hard times, some faults in yourself. What little business experience I have had has been by observation, and my aim is, whenever anything does not go right, instead of trying to find an excuse, to blame myself, and by doing that I often find a remedy.

"I have always had and have now a warm side for the traveling men. I appreciate the disadvantages they labor under, but that part we cannot control; yet I do expect that every man in my employ for 1895 will not only work but even now is working hard, actually taking some of the advice which I have set forth in this address and is being benefited thereby. I believe your aim is to rise a step higher, that your aim is not to grow old as traveling men but on the contrary put yourself in the front ranks and allow no young men to supersede you. If you have this aim, I wish you success.

"Keep pushing: 'tis wiser than sitting aside
And sighing and watching and waiting the tide;
In life's earnest battle they only prevail
Who daily march onward and never say Fail."

At the annual convention of the National Association of Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, one of the most aggressive and representative associations in America, held in Chicago, October 23, 1895, Mr. Staver was elected president by acclamation. This organization came into existence two years ago, and it is largely due to his untiring efforts and indefatigable energy that this association owes its phenomenal growth, and the results which have been attained in the way of correcting unjust tariff legislation, in demonstrating before our courts the unconstitutionality of unjust anl vicious laws and in securing fair traffic rates from the great lines of transportation.

Mr. Staver has a beautiful home in Eggleston, where with his wife, two sons and a daughter he extends a warm-hearted hospitality to his many friends. With his family he holds membership in the Methodist Church, and his charity and benevolence are well known, the poor and needy never being turned from his door empty-handed, while many a worthy one has received from him the aid that enabled him to start with renewed courage on life's journey. A temperance man in theory and in practice, he has been a leader in the work of preventing the saloons from encroaching upon the prohibited districts. He belongs to the Union League Club and is a valued member of the Washington Park and Harvard Clubs. A stalwart support he gives to the Republican party, being a tireless worker in its interests and energetic in its campaigns. He is president of the South End Republican Club. He has never sought or desired office, yet his leadership and prominence are recognized in the councils of his party.

WILLIAM KERNS,

MOLINE.

WILLIAM KERNS was born in East Marlborough, Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1820, and is the son of Simon and Elizabeth (Ocheltree) Kerns, the former a native of that town, the latter of Newcastle county, Delaware.

Thomas Kerns, the great-grandfather of our subject, emigrated from Ireland and settled in Chester county, where he was married and where his son William—for whom the subject of this sketch was named—was born. The family, being Quakers, took no part in the Revolutionary war of 1775. The maternal grandfather of Elizabeth Ocheltree, Dr. Robert Bines, was however a surgeon in the Continental army.

Young William attended the common schools of his native county, and supplemented the instruction received there with private study. In 1834 he accompanied his parents to Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, where he engaged in farming until he was thirty-three years of age. In the autumn of 1853 he came still further West, and after prospecting in Iowa for a short time decided to locate at Moline, to which city he brought his family December 10, 1853.

He had brought with him from Ohio a team of horses, and being ambitious and industrious, was ready to work at any honest labor. He commencel teaming, and among other things helped to deliver ties on seven miles of the west end of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, then almost completed. His father, who was a mechanic as well as a farmer, had taught him carpentering, and he busied himself more or less at that occupation for a few years. From 1858 to 1861 Mr. Kerns was clerk of the village of Moline, and in the latter year was appointed by President Lincoln as postmaster of the city,—an office he held continuously, with the exception of twenty months, during the early part of Johnson's administration, until August, 1869. Later he was appointed by Governor Cullom a member of the State Board of Equalization, of which body he was a faithful member. Since then he has not held any public position.

In 1865 Mr. Kerns became connected with Candee, Swan & Company, afterward the Moline Plow Company, working in the shops, traveling, collecting and attending to all of its legal business,

Wm Kerns

which was very important. During his connection with the company he had charge of the defense in some of the most important suits ever instituted before the Illinois and Federal courts, involving hundreds of thousands of dollars,—a majority of them for alleged infringement upon patents and trademarks. It may here be stated that while Mr. Kerns attended to this business the plow company for which he was defendant never had a decree against it.

In 1881 he disposed of his stock in the corporation and retired from its affairs. He did not, however, remain idle. Mr. R. K. Swan, of the plow company mentioned, who died in 1878, made Mr. Kerns his executor and trustee, and until October 15, 1890, he devoted himself to the management of that estate, and did it so well that it paid over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; whereas, when Mr. Kerns assumed the management it was doubted very much whether as large an amount as sixty thousand dollars would be realized.

In political belief Mr. Kerns, ever since the formation of the Republican party, has been one of its strongest adherents. He had always been interested in politics, and was a Free-soiler from the time slavery began to be a prominent question. He indorsed the Buffalo platform in 1848, and voted for Van Buren and Adams that year and for John P. Hale in 1852, and with the Republicans since that time except in 1872, when he voted for Greeley. The cause of temperance also has found him a warm advocate.

Mr. Kerns has materially aided many of his friends in buying their homes, advancing money and practically giving them their own time in which to repay him. In this fact he takes a pride that is as commendable as it is just.

Mr. Kerns was married in 1842 to Miss Beulah Shinn, of Salem, Ohio. Of this union were born four children, two of whom are deceased. Anson, the third child, was taken sick while the family were moving to Illinois and died at Massillon, Ohio. George H., the eldest son, was never heard from after the battle of Stone river in 1862, in which he participated, and is therefore supposed to have lost his life there. Simon A., who married Clara M. Martin, of Muscatine, Iowa, May 14, 1868, is superintendent of the Rock Island Plow Company; and Charles S. has for twelve years past been connected with the First National Bank of Moline, latterly as teller. The latter married Elizabeth M. Vernon, June 6, 1889; and while on the way to that lady's home, where the ceremony was to be performed, in company with his mother, was detained and cut off from all communication with the world by the great Johnstown flood, and it was a week before his father received any word from him whatsoever. Mr. and Mrs. Kerns celebrated their golden wedding May 17, 1892, and the occasion was a happy one and long to be remembered.

Though now seventy-five years of age, Mr. Kerns bears his years lightly, and by the casual observer would be considered at least ten years younger. He is a man of very strong individuality, and in expressing himself does so in a plain, straightforward manner that might be termed bluntness. No one can doubt the honesty of his convictions.

The above outline of his career shows that Mr. Kerns has been an active man; and detailed mention of other avenues through which he has made himself felt is needless. With a capacity and experience that would enable him to fulfill any trust to which he might be chosen, he has never sought to advance himself in office, but has been content to do his duty where he could, and leave the self-seeking to others. Viewed in a personal light, he is a strong man, of excellent judgment, fair in his views, but strong in advancing ideas which he believes to be right, and is highly honorable in his relations with his fellow men. He is a man of very strong convictions, and his integrity stands as an unquestioned fact in his career. He has always been a student, and the scope and amplitude of his knowledge render him a most charming conversationalist. He is in full sympathy with all the great movements of the world about him, and watches the progress of events with the keenest interest. Though severe at times toward men and measures deserving criticism, he is nevertheless a generous friend and warm advocate of those who are battling for the right, and of principles and policies for the public good. He is recognized by those who know him well as a man of most kindly heart, of sterling worth and integrity, and pure and incorruptible in all his business and social relations.

ABRAM M. ROTHSCHILD,

CHICAGO.

THE name of Rothschild bears weight throughout the world, a power that has been felt in almost every part of the globe. The crowned heads of Europe have at times depended upon it, and the financial world has been largely controlled by it. In the commercial center of America—Chicago—the name is also in a position of commanding pre-eminence. When Chicago was rising from the ruins of one of the most destructive fires the world has ever known, he became identified with its business interests and is now at the head of one of the largest retail stores not only in this country but in the old countries as well. "We build the ladder by which we rise," is a truth which certainly applies to him, being a true type of the spirit of the age, that spirit which has given America pre-eminence along its various business lines; and the undaunted enterprise, indomitable perseverance and resolute purpose which have ever characterized him have been the means of raising him from a position of comparative obscurity to an eminence which commands the admiration of the commercial world.

The records of our forefathers are of interest to the modern citizen not alone for their historical value but also for the inspiration and example they afford; yet we need not look to the past. Although surroundings may differ the essential conditions of human life are ever the same, and a man may learn from the success of those around him if he will heed the obvious lessons contained in their history. No more encouraging example can be placed before the young man of to-day than the record of A. M. Rothschild. He was born in the little German village of Nordstetten, in 1853, and his early boyhood days were spent in the Fatherland unmarked by any event of special importance. His parents were only in moderate circumstances, and in consequence the advantages of his youth were only those usual to his condition. His educational privileges were obtained from the public school.

At the age of thirteen he crossed the Atlantic to America. His brother Emanuel had settled here several years previous, and Abram joined him in his home in Davenport, Iowa, and began clerking for him in his store. He was willing to work, energetic and ambitious,—but who would have dreamed that the boy thus employed would one day be at the head of one of the largest retail stores in the world and be numbered among the millionaires of his adopted land? His success as a salesman was soon demonstrated, however, and in 1871, when only nineteen years of age, he was admitted to a partnership in the business under the name of E. Rothschild & Brothers. Thus employed during the day, he spent his evenings in attendance upon a night school, perfecting himself in the English language. As in his work, he applied himself diligently to his studies and obtained in a few months an education such as many have taken years to acquire.

In 1871 the city of Chicago was almost swept out of existence by a fire almost without a parallel in the history of the world, but from its ashes it rose to a position of growth and prosperity most marvelous. In the year of its destruction, Mr. Rothschild, with a foresight seldom equaled, saw in fancy its brilliant future and believed it would be a splendid business opening. Accordingly the firm opened a branch house here and from the start success attended their efforts, so that in 1875 they retired from the retail trade and began the manufacture and sale of clothing on an extensive scale. In 1875 Mr. Rothschild left Davenport altogether and located permanently in this city, devoting himself with characteristic energy and enthusiasm to the development of the business. The large building on Madison street, near Market, which they first occupied, soon became too small, and accordingly the firm leased more commodious quarters on Wabash avenue, but soon the limits of this building also were too constricted for their rapidly growing trade, and a large double building was erected by the firm on Monroe street for their exclusive use. Again in 1895 a manifest change in the business interests of Mr. Rothschild was resolved upon, which indicates

A. M. Rothschild

the marvelous success and prosperity he has attained. On the 1st of May, of that year, as the head of the firm of A. M. Rothschild & Company, he moved into the fine large store which had been recently erected at the corner of State and Van Buren streets, which has one of the largest floor spaces in the world for a retail store.

After the fire the business center of the city was changed to State street in the vicinity of Lake, but has been steadily moving south, and the new store is now in the very center of the business portion. In this advanced age of gigantic stores and commercial enterprises it is but fitting that this immense concern should be here located. Eventually they will occupy the entire block from Jackson to Van Buren streets, save the corner now occupied by the Spaulding jewelry store, utilizing the additional space as soon as the leases now in force expire. The building is erected after the most approved style of modern architecture, seven stories in height with a basement. Excepting a part of the seventh floor, reserved as a lunch room, and the necessary space in the basement for machinery, all the rest of the space will be devoted to the selling of merchandise of every possible description. The interior of the store is beautifully finished in oak, it is lighted with electricity, generated by their own plant, and all the fixtures and conveniences are of the most approved style. It would be impossible to suggest further improvement. The electric tower on the corner has attracted attention and comment throughout the United States, it being the only construction of the kind in the world. It is filled with incandescent lights of all colors and moves automatically, somewhat similar to the one which was at the World's Columbian Exposition. Two thousand persons are now employed in this establishment, and this number will soon be doubled as the additional space is secured,—an army of employees who obtain the means of livelihood from a man who less than a third of a century ago came to this country a poor boy!

The firm of A. M. Rothschild & Company comprises, besides the gentleman whose name stands at the head, Nelson Morris and H. Lazarus,—well known in the business world. The latter is to be general manager of the store, and his years of connection with a large retail house well fit him for this position. His successful experience is now proving of incalculable benefit to the interests of the new store, and it seems that everything has combined to make this one of the most flourishing and extensive establishments that has ever been known.

Mr. Rothschild's abilities are not limited to one line of enterprise. He is a many-sided man in his powers, but of single-mindedness as to honesty of purpose and the straightforward business methods which he follows. In addition to his connection with the clothing house of E. Rothschild & Brothers and the firm of A. M. Rothschild & Company, he was the organizer and is the president of the Palace Clothing Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota, of Kansas City and other Western cities. As a banker he is widely known, being vice-president and an active factor in the National Bank of the Republic, a new financial institution which has a capital of one million dollars. He is a director in the National Stockyards of East St. Louis, the Fairbanks Canning Company of Chicago, and other corporations.

In March, 1891, Mr. Rothschild was chosen to serve as a member of the board of directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, and in that capacity his extensive commercial knowledge and his wide general information, gained through travel, proved very beneficial. He showed that he was a man of affairs, full of public spirit and proud of the city in which he has builded his fortune. That great monument to American genius and enterprise, whose like was never known and which was largely a product of Chicago's progressiveness, owed not a little to Mr. Rothschild, who did all in his power to make it the most beautiful and memorable exposition the world has ever known. He is public-spirited in an eminent degree: national progress and local advancement are causes both dear to the heart of this adopted and thoroughly loyal son of the Republic. Kindness, amiability and courtesy not only characterize his social relations but are a marked feature in his business life, and the humble employee never sees a trace of the overbearing taskmaster in him. His devotion to his adopted country is above question, and no native son of America is more true to her institutions or more faithful to his duties of citizenship

"From the little German home across the sea" he made his way to the New World and entered upon a career which seems most marvelous; yet it is not the outcome of propitious circumstances, but the honest reward of labor, good management, ambition and energy, without which no man can win prosperity. What praise is too great for the man who has entered the lists against poverty, obscurity and a lack of education and has come off conqueror in the strife?

In December, 1882, Mr. Rothschild was united in marriage with Miss Gusta Morris, daughter of Nelson Morris, whose name is one of the most familiar in the world of trade. They have one child, Melville Nelson Rothschild.

LOUIS FRANK,

CHICAGO.

THE growth of Chicago is one of the miracles of the age, and its industries and enterprises keep pace with its marvelous development. Its mercantile establishments rival the finest in the world, and among the chief of these is that carried on under the name of Frank Brothers. We wonder at the growth of those immense mercantile houses that were started in the early days of the city and have grown as Chicago has developed, enlarging their facilities as the population of the city has increased; but it requires far greater power to control and successfully manage a business that has been started in recent years, that must compete with flourishing establishments that have made a name and won a patronage. It must build up a trade, secure its reputation and win its place among established and successful institutions. This almost herculean task has been accomplished by the firm of Frank Brothers and to-day they are numbered among the leading merchants of the metropolis of the West. The study of biography yields in point of interest and profit to no other, and in the record of the life of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch there is much to learn and much that may prove of value in indicating to others the plans and methods which he has followed to win the brilliant success which has crowned his undertakings.

Louis Frank was born in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, October 23, 1848, and is the second in a family of six children, whose parents were Abraham and Branetta (Wiel) Frank. The father came to this country from Germany, where he was born in 1820. He became a dry-goods merchant and after following that business for some time in Kentucky removed to Peoria, Illinois, where he opened a store which he conducted until 1867, with excellent success. He won a liberal patronage, and wishing for broader fields of labor he resolved to engage in business in St. Louis. Accordingly he went to that city and opened a large dry-goods store which he carried on until 1886, when he retired from active business life and his sons assumed the management of the store. He then enjoyed the rest which should always crown years of toil, and died on the 30th of January, 1895, at the age of seventy-five. His wife died in 1890, at the age of sixty-nine.

At the age of one year, Louis Frank was taken by his parents in their emigration to Peoria, where his childhood days were passed. He began his education in its public schools and at the age of fourteen entered Lombard University at Galesburg, Illinois, at which he was graduated in the class of 1864. He then entered his father's store, and his entire life has been devoted to merchandising. He learned the business under his father's direction and became familiar with every detail. The successful manager of any enterprise is he who fully understands every department, being therefore able intelligently to direct those who are doing any branch of the business. This thoroughness has been one of the important factors in the prosperity of Mr. Frank. When the removal to St. Louis occurred he was admitted to a partnership in the business, and at the time of his father's retirement, in connection with his brothers, August and Joseph, he assumed the management of the store, which was carried on until 1891.

In this year they came to Chicago. Though they realized that they would be called upon to compete with houses long established with an assured trade, they felt that there was still room in this imperial city for well conducted general stores and on disposing of their interest in St. Louis established their new store at Nos. 138-144 State street. In the very heart of the commercial center of Chicago, they began business and began it in a way to command the confidence of the public, which when once gained insures trade. For four years they continued at their first location, but their quarters had then become too small for their constantly increasing business and they removed to their large store at the corner of State and Monroe streets, where they carry an immense stock of dry goods, hardware, clothing, furniture, queensware, carpets and everything found in a first-class establishment of the kind. Louis Frank acts in the capacity of manager of the office department and Joseph as manager of the retail department. They have six hundred employes and command their respect and admiration by their considerate treatment. While faithfulness in the performance of duty is required and system prevails, there is nothing of the overbearing taskmaster in Mr. Frank or his brother; on the other hand, they are quick to note merit in an employee and as opportunity presents to reward this by promotion. The business policy which Mr. Frank has always followed has been most commendable. He is methodical, careful, and thorough, requiring that the strictest honesty must prevail in his establishment, which has won him the respect of his business associates and all with whom he has had dealings.

On the 21st of November, 1878, Mr. Frank was united in marriage with Miss Emma Kohn, of St. Louis, and they have one son, Marcus. Mrs. Frank is a lady of refinement and culture, who presides with grace over their beautiful home, which is located at No. 3614 Prairie avenue. Evidence of the literary taste of the inmates is shown in their magnificent library of miscellaneous standard volumes. She belongs to many musical and literary organizations and is a fine performer on the piano. She also takes a deep interest in other lines of art and holds membership in the Woman's Club. She is a patroness of many charitable and benevolent societies and takes pleasure in ministering to the needs of the unfortunate. Of kindly and sympathetic disposition she gives freely and generously, and from a real interest in those to whom her aid is extended. Her friends are many, and all who know her esteem her highly for her lovable disposition. Both Mr. and Mrs. Frank hold membership in Dr. Hirsch's congregation and are numbered among its liberal donors.

Mr. Frank belongs to various social organizations. He is a blue lodge and chapter Mason, has taken several degrees in the Scottish Rite, is an active member of the Legion of Honor, of the Royal League of Chicago, Royal Arcanum and the Standard Club. He aids his estimable wife in all her charities and contributes liberally to deserving objects. All is done, however, quietly and unostentatiously, for he seeks not notoriety in his beneficence. In manner he is retiring, but possesses that true worth which cannot be hid, and which is always recognized by people of superiority. He indeed deserves mention among the most prominent of Chicago's merchants and among her representative citizens, and should find a place in the history of the men of business and enterprise in the great West, whose force of character, sterling integrity, control of circumstances and whose marked success in establishing great industries have contributed in such an eminent degree to the solidity and progress of the entire country. His life has been manly, his actions sincere, his manner unaffected and his example is well worthy of emulation.

CHARLES PERLY LIBBY,

CHICAGO.

THE Chicago of to-day, the urban marvel of the world, stands as a monument to the enterprise, intelligence and commercial acumen of its merchants and manufacturers. No other city in the world's history can boast of such wonderful results in such a brief period of time, and the history of its founders and builders will always be regarded with more than ordinary attention and interest. These life histories will not only be interesting but instructive, as illustrating the possibilities offered under our institutions and environment for advancement and success.

The great interests represented by that class of our business men to which Mr. Libby belonged, and among whom he was so conspicuous a figure, have contributed quite as much, to say the least, to the upbuilding of the city as any one class of men within her gates. In their particular sphere of labor they made Chicago the dominant power in the markets of the world. They made it possible and practical to place fresh, appetizing and wholesome meats upon the tables of people in the remote parts not only of our country but also of the world; and it is no exaggeration to say that in this particular field of endeavor Mr. Libby did perhaps more than any other man.

Charles Perly Libby came, as did many of our most successful men, of Puritan ancestry. He was born October 10, 1838, at Portland, Maine, and was the third child of Abraham and Hannah (Hancock) Libby. Soon after attaining his majority, he determined to seek his fortune in the rapidly growing West. He came to Chicago in 1855 and found his first employment as salesman and clerk with the firm of Craig & Company (his uncle, John L. Hancock, being one of the principal partners in the firm), and remained with them about twelve years.

In 1867, in company with his brother, A. A. Libby, he undertook the curing of summer meats. The experiment proving successful, on April 1, 1868, A. McNeill became also a member of the firm, the style of the firm being A. A. Libby & Company. They began in a small way on State street, near Fifteenth street. In the spring of 1870 they found their business so increased that larger quarters were necessary. Consequently they moved south of Fifteenth on State and soon occupied half that block and all of the building at State and Sixteenth now occupied by the Union Cold Storage Company. In 1876 the firm name was changed to Libby, McNeill & Libby (same individuals), and they added to their business the canning of meats. They did a large and constantly increasing business and the firm name became a household word throughout the country.

In the spring of 1888 they found another change of quarters necessary, owing to the enormous increase of their business. This time they moved to the Union Stock Yards, where they incorporated the firm under the same name. That year and previous to removal Mr. McNeill retired on account of ill health, and about the same time Mr. A. A. Libby withdrew for the same reason, thus leaving the entire management of the business to Mr. C. P. Libby. That he proved to be equal to his task is best evidenced by the fact that under his control and management the business was constantly and steadily increased, until at the time of his death he found himself at the head of the leading canning establishment of the world.

Mr. Libby married May 26, 1864, Jennie S., daughter of Elisha and Margaret Taylor, of Westbrook, Maine, and they have one child, a daughter, Miss Una Libby.

Mr. Libby died June 24, 1895. He was an enterprising, intelligent, honest man. Starting in life poor, he became one of the leading business men of one of the leading cities of the world. His career was not marked by business failures and vicissitudes, but by steady progress onward and forward. The methods which he was the first to adopt and popularize are now in use by canning establishments throughout the world, and his connection with Chicago's business life will always be remembered.

C. P. Libby

GEORGE LAWSON WRENN,

CHICAGO.

GEORGE LAWSON WRENN was born in Middletown, Ohio, on the 9th of August, 1836, and is the eldest son of George L. and Mary J. (Duffield) Wrenn. The father was a Virginian, born in Loudoun county in 1808. In early life he removed to Middletown, where in the various occupations of merchant, packer and paper manufacturer he did much to establish the great industries of southern Ohio, and at his death in 1860 left behind him the enviable record of a thoroughly honorable and eminently successful business man. His wife, born in 1813, in Bustleton, a village that has been absorbed in the growth of Philadelphia, is still living upon the old homestead in the Buckeye State.

With a thorough preparation received in the common schools of his native town, Mr. Wrenn entered the class of 1857 in Georgetown College, Kentucky, and was duly graduated. He then spent one year at Brown University, in Rhode Island, and, having decided later to enter the ministry, began preparation therefore at Rochester Theological Seminary, at which institution he graduated in the class of 1861. The following year Mr. Wrenn made an extended tour in Europe, and being naturally possessed of good facilities of observation and memory he added much to the fund of information which he had already acquired. The attritions of travel gave the proper finish to previous attainments of study, and this enlarging experience, superadded to his knowledge of books the greater knowledge of men.

In the year 1862 Mr. Wrenn came to Chicago, and in the autumn took charge of the North Star Baptist Mission, of which he continued pastor for seven years. Under his wise and efficient control this interest greatly prospered, gaining in numbers and influence and becoming one of the strong churches in the city. He was very successful in his ministry, for his earnest and forceful exposition of the Word, which he so fully believed, won an influence upon the minds of men, while his kindliness and thoroughly consistent life exhibited one of those "living epistles" which in this, as in earlier ages, are "known and read of all men."

On leaving Chicago Mr. Wrenn removed to Highland Park and took charge of a union religious organization there, and after a few years organized the First Baptist Church of that place and accepted a call to its pastorate. Here he found use for all his sturdy good sense and robust Christianity, for the upbuilding of a new church and the construction of its edifice alike called for "patient continuance in well doing," and the work he accomplished was commensurate therewith. In 1879 Mr. Wrenn retired from the active ministry and turned his attention to the insurance business, with which he has since been identified. In 1881 he removed to Boston, engaging there in the same line of effort until 1888, when he determined to return to Illinois and has since resided permanently at Highland Park. For the past seven years Mr. Wrenn has held the responsible position of Chicago general agent of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company of Worcester, Massachusetts, whose western business he has largely developed.

He also devotes considerable attention to real estate in Highland Park, having a number of years ago purchased sixty-two acres within the corporate limits of that picturesque suburban city. For several years Mr. Wrenn ocupied this land as a stock farm, being the first person to introduce into this section thorough-bred Jersey cattle. His herd of Jerseys, widely known as the Burr-Oaks Herd, was one of the finest in the country, several of the animals taking rank among the great butter-makers, and to this day the effect of this enterprise is felt in the dairy interests of northern Illinois. Later, as the growth of Highland Park demanded it, Mr. Wrenn subdivided his tract of land and greatly improved it until it is now one of the most beautiful sections of that beautiful city.

In December, 1863, Mr. Wrenn married Miss Eliza Everts, daughter of Rev. Dr. W. W. Everts, and to this union have been born eight children, two—Sidney and Gilbert—dying in infancy. The six surviving children are: Stella, now the wife of Warner J. Banes, of Philadelphia; Margaret, wife of Robert C. Banes , of the same city; Everts, who is now engaged in business with his father; Philip W., who is now residing in Sydney, Australia, where he is engaged in the employ of D. M. Osborn & Company, of Auburn, New York; Robert D., who graduated at Harvard University in the class of 1895; and George L., Jr., who is now a member of the senior class in Harvard University, where all the sons have been educated. All have taken an active part in athletics and gained a high reputation for skill in that line. Robert D., the third son, for two years held the tennis championship of the United States, and in his last year at Harvard was quarter back on the 'Varsity Football Eleven and second baseman on the 'Varsity Nine, doing reputable work in both positions. The daughters were educated in Wellesley College. Being fully aware of the advantages of a thorough education, by reason of that personal experience which teaches as no other teacher can, Mr. Wrenn spared no expense in providing the best instruction for his children and has fitted them by culture and refinement to grace the social positions to which they are called.

Mr. Wrenn is a man of pleasing address, courteous manner, unflinching principle and unquestioned integrity, and yet, with all of that practical common sense which never runs to extremes; and it is no wonder that wherever he goes he wins friends. His life has been well spent and his honorabe and useful career is worthy of emulation.

F. H. COOPER,

CHICAGO.

THIS name at once suggests a power in the world of trade,—a power that to a large degree controls and directs the commercial interests of the West and will soon be felt as a dominant force in the East. The day of small undertakings, especially in cities, seems to have passed and the era of gigantic enterprises is upon us. In control of mammoth concerns are men of master minds, of almost limitless ability to guide, of sound judgment and keen discrimination. Their progressiveness must not only reach the bounds that others have gained, but must even pass beyond into new and broader, untried fields of operation; but an unerring foresight and sagacity must make no mistake by venturing upon uncertain ground. Thus continually growing, a business takes leadership in its special line and the men who are at its head are deservedly eminent in the world of commerce, occupying a position that commands the respect while it excites the admiration of all. We gaze with wonder at the gigantic establishment known as the general mercantile store of Siegel, Cooper & Company, knowing that it is the outcome of the energy, enterprise and business ability of Mr. Henry Siegel (whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume) and F. H. Cooper, of this review.

We marvel at the success of a native American, who knows the language, the manners, the customs and business methods of the country, and who works his way upward from limited circumstances to affluence; but when a man of foreign birth seeks a home in the New World and rises by his own merits to an exalted position, still greater credit is due him, for he has greater difficulties to overcome, being unfamiliar with all the ways of his adopted home. Mr. Cooper was born in Akkrum, Friesland, the northwest province of the Netherlands, October 23, 1843, and is a son of William H. and Ietje (De Vries) Cooper, whose family numbered eleven children, and of these he was the fourth in order of birth. The father was a cooper by trade and the family had for one hundred and fifty years followed that business and were an industrious people. In common accordance with the customs of the country, they had no surname, and when Napoleon subdued Holland and compelled every one to take a family name they adopted that of their trade, and thus the "Cooper" family became known. It was the grandfather of our subject who thus honored his chosen calling.

F. H. Cooper attended the common schools of his native land until ten years of age, when he entered a select French school and studied French,

Very truly Yours
F. H. Cooper

English and German. He was then and has since been much interested in the study of languages, and at the age of nineteen he found employment as interpreter for four gentlemen who were traveling through France, England and Belgium. Thus through travel he added to his knowledge a practical experience that helped to prepare him for his future labors. He first began work for others when fifteen years of age, when his father permitted him to enter a dry goods house in Leeuwarden. He wished to become familiar with this business, but it was a very difficult thing to secure entrance into that establishment, and he was compelled to board and room in the store, while his father paid for the privilege of having him drilled into the ways of the trade three hundred florins the first year, two hundred the second year and one hundred the third year. In order to get back what had thus been spent he was obliged to work for six years and he continued in the store for a year longer, or until twenty-two years of age, at the end of which time he had received four hundred florins.

It was at this time that Mr. Cooper decided to seek a home in the United States, and from the old City of Paris he landed at New York, in 1866. He had not a friend on this side the Atlantic and was unsuccessful in finding employment in the metropolis of the East, so went to Buffalo, New York, where he secured a clerkship in the store of A. Warner at five dollars per week. After six weeks thus passed a neighbor offered him ten dollars per week and he at once accepted the situation, thinking it an excellent one, the wages seeming quite munificent. After he had spent a year in that employ he was married, and a week later the firm failed and he was thus thrown out of employment. His wife was a vestmaker, and dismissing her assistant Mr. Cooper performed that service and thus they managed to get along until the following spring, when the firm started in business again and he returned to his old position. A few months later, however, disaster again overtook the house and he was once more out of employment. About this time their eldest son was born, and with a wife and baby dependent upon him for support and nothing to do the days seemed dark; but he resolutely set to work to secure a position and found it in the dry goods house of Adam Meldrum & Company, with whom he remained for five years. His fidelity to the interests of the house and his faithful service won him promotion, and when he left that employ he was buyer and manager of the shawl department.

Mr. Cooper's career as a merchant began in 1872 and the hardest part of the struggle was now over. The ascent to the plains of prosperity is usually most difficult in the beginning, and from this on the career of Chicago's prominent merchant was to be an easier one. With some assistance from the firm with which he had been connected he associated himself with a partner and began business as a merchant on his own account in Toledo, Ohio, opening a dry goods house, which he successfuly conducted until 1879, when he sold his interest to parties in Buffalo, New York, and spent the following winter, 1879-80, in traveling over the country in search of another location. The West with its enterprise and development attracted him, for it was in accord with his own progressiveness, and he located in Peoria, Illinois, where he soon established a reputation as one of the leading merchants of the place. While carrying on the dry goods business there he formed an acquaintance that has resulted in establishing the mammoth dry goods house of Chicago. He became acquainted with Henry Siegel, and ultimately a partnership was formed for the purpose of locating a dry goods house in Chicago, which plan was carried out in 1887. Mr. Cooper disposed of his interests in Peoria and on the 28th of May, 1887, the firm of Siegel, Cooper & Company opened its doors to the public at the corner of State and Adams streets.

From the beginning success attended the new enterprise and business increased until it was soon acknowledged to be one of the best general stores in the city; but it was destined to still more brilliant achievements in the future. On the 2d of August, 1890, the store and its contents were entirely destroyed by fire; but as Chicago rose from its ashes to become grander and more beautiful than ever before, so the store of Siegel, Cooper & Company arose to new magnificence. Within two weeks new goods were purchased and they were again ready for business, at the corner of

Wabash avenue and Adams street, prepared to carry on operations on a more extensive scale than before.

But a new plan was forming in the minds of the enterprising proprietors, which took form in action in March, 1891, when they leased the new Leiter building, situated on State street, and extending from Van Buren street to Congress street. At that time the business center of the city seemed to be farther north and many friends predicted failure on account of the distance of the new establishment from the so-called center; but instead of this affecting their business they drew the trade to them and the business center has since been gradually moving south. They now have one of the largest and finest stores in the country, a block in length and a half block in width, and their goods occupy nine stories. They keep everything that is found in a general merchandise establishment, have medical and dental departments, grocery and meat market, a photograph gallery, an animal and bird store and everything that it seems man could want. Its success was soon assured and conservative friends soon ceased to talk of failure and extended congratulations instead. The arrangement of the store is unique but most complete and perfect, and shows careful designing. Goods from the highest to the lowest prices are carried to meet the wants of all classes of patrons which a metropolitan city like Chicago brings, and a veritable army of employees, outnumbering a regiment of soldiers, attend to the wishes of the patrons that throng this busy field of commerce.

The gentlemen who are at the head of this successful establishment have followed a business policy most commendable. They have pursued a course characterized by straightforward dealing, and while careful in looking after their own interests, as every successful business man is, they have been most careful, also, not to encroach on the rights of others. This has won them the highest confidence and esteem. In their employees they are quick to recognize faithfulness and merit, and to reward it when the proper time comes. This firm expects soon to open a house in New York city a third larger than the one in Chicago. It will be the largest mercantile establishment in the world and the buildings are now being constructed. Mr. Cooper is the vice-president of the company and gives to the business much of his personal supervision. He retains the respect and admiration of his employees,—a fact which speaks volumes in his praise as a just and considerate employer.

Mr. Cooper was married in 1867 to Miss Nettie De Graff, and their five children are William H., Edward C., Charles A., Garrett D. and Eda. Mrs. Cooper died in 1879, and in 1888 he married Miss Winnefred Barry, of Sheldon, Illinois, a lady of culture and refinement, who presides with grace over their beautiful home. In his native land Mr. Cooper joined the Masonic fraternity and is now a thirty-second-degree Scottish-rite Mason and Knight Templar, and also belongs to the Medina Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He takes quite an active interest in the fraternity and is one of its honored and valued members.

He has traveled to a considerable extent, having several times crossed the water to visit his father, who is still living in Holland. He has visited many of the most noted points of Europe, and in 1894 he and his wife spent a considerable period abroad on an extended trip through Europe.

He is a charitable man, has aided many worthy benevolent institutions, both of a public and private character, and in manner he is pleasant and genial and very approachable, not hedging himself about with a reserve such as many men do who have become wealthy. When we stop to consider that thirty years ago he came to this country a poor man, with no capital whatever, his success seems most marvelous; but it is the outcome of his own efforts. The spirit of self-help is the source of all genuine worth in the individual. When a youth Mr. Cooper read a volume entitled "Self-Help," by Smiles, which impressed him greatly, and has had a marked influence on his career, stimulating his independent and self-reliant spirit. Steadily pursuing his way, undeterred by the obstacles and difficulties in his path, he has achieved a prosperity of which he, perhaps, even did not dream two decades ago. Steady application, careful study of business methods and plans to be followed, close attention to details, combined with an untiring energy, directed by a superior mind,—these are the traits of character which have brought to him success and made him one of the foremost merchants of the nation.

LEVI WATERMAN,

GENESEO.

LEVI WATERMAN was born at Diinsbach, Würtemberg, Germany, March 5, 1836, being the youngest and only surviving child of Felix and Sarah (Neuberger) Waterman, the former a cattle dealer of that village.

The first seventeen years of our subject's life were passed in his native town, and varied in no respect from the ordinary boyhood life of a quiet German village. During this time he attended the local schools and received instruction in the elementary educational branches.

A brother had emigrated to America, and in 1853 Levi set out to join him, in Kentucky. Upon his arrival there he attended school and also assisted his brother in his store; and in this way he passed the subsequent four years. When his brother and his partner decided to remove to St. Joseph, Missouri, Levi was tendered a partnership interest in the business; but he declined, as he did not wish to go into another slave State. He therefore started out for himself, seeking a location to embark in the clothing business. With this object in view he visited various cities and towns in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and finally decided to locate at Geneseo. In company with a friend from his native town, a Mr. Herman, he established the firm of Herman & Waterman, in 1857, and success resulted from the start. For thirty-seven years this connection remained unchanged, that is, until 1894, when Mr. Waterman purchased his partner's interest, and has since conducted it alone. In 1867 Herman & Waterman bought an interest in the brewery at Geneseo, and twelve years later organized it as a corporation, under the title of the Geneseo Brewing Company, and Mr. Waterman was elected its president and general manager, and Mr. Herman secretary and treasurer. In December, 1894, the company's plant was destroyed by fire, and, owing to the fact that the business was an uncongenial one, they decided not to rebuild or to continue the business.

In 1876 Mr. Waterman was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Farmers' National Bank of Geneseo, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, and has been its president from that date. The surplus of the bank is now an amount equal to its capital, and it is one of the sound financial concerns of that section of the State.

Through Mr. Waterman's efforts the present system of electric lighting in Geneseo was adopted, and he is one of the largest stockholders of that company as well as a director and its treasurer.

Other local enterprises, calculated to benefit the city, he has invested in at various times, and always does more than an average share of helping new projects along. He has been an invaluable factor toward the prosperity of Geneseo, and is never appealed to in vain when any public enterprise is under way.

Politically Mr. Waterman is a Democrat, and has been a decided believer in the policies of that party ever since he has been old enough to have an understanding of political affairs. Beginning in 1870, he was elected for six consecutive terms as a member of the Board of Supervisors; but that is the only elective office he would ever accept or would even allow his name to be connected with. In January, 1893, he was appointed by Governor Altgeld a commissioner of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, and by his fellow members of the board was paid the high compliment of being elected president of the commission.

In former years Mr. Waterman dealt largely in cattle, wool and furs, but latterly has given no attention to those lines of trade. He has always been closely attentive to the details of his business.

On the 26th day of January, 1868, Mr. Waterman was married to Miss Matilda Dryfus, of New York. Of the five children of this union three are living, namely: Felix, who is in the employ of the extensive house of Dryfus Brothers, of New York, Henry, who graduated in the class of 1895 at Cornell University, and is now a student at Yale Law School, New Haven, Connecticut; and Samuel, who is with his father in his store at Geneseo; Sidney, a son, died in infancy; and their daughter Jennie in 1876.

JOHN NEWTON GAGE,

CHICAGO.

THE late John N. Gage, one of Chicago's leading merchants, was born at Pelham, New Hampshire, May 30, 1825. For several generations his ancestors had been among the sturdy yeomanry of New England. Both his grandfathers, Woodbury and Gage, served in the Revolutionary war. His father was a farmer, who, according to the custom of the time, brought up his sons to labor, but allowed them to attend school during the winters. In rural life the lad grew to manhood, with habits of industry and economy, and acquired a good English education.

As he came to maturity a desire to better his condition impelled him to forsake the life which his forefathers had led in the seclusion of their inland country homes, and at the age of eighteen he obtained employment in a cotton mill in Waltham, Massachusetts. He was ambitious to improve his mind as well as to obtain a knowledge of the manufacturing business, and took the opportunity which the town afforded to attend lectures and apply himself to special studies. He acquired among other arts a practical knowledge of bookkeeping, which perhaps led him at a later period to enter a mercantile life. During the fourteen years that young Gage spent in the factory at Waltham, he passed through all grades of promotion that mill life afforded until he became overseer of the works. When he had been six years at the factory, he felt able to take upon himself the responsibility of a family. On December 15, 1849, he married Miss Martha Webster, who was a native of the same New Hampshire town with himself. Eight years later he decided to try a new field of enterprise. Before leaving Waltham he had established such cordial relations with all with whom he had been associated that they united in presenting to him a valuable watch and chain as a token of their esteem and a memento of friendship gained through years of association in the common life of a factory town. He left his friends and associates with the most sincere regret, but the same impulse which had led him to abandon the farm now urged him to a wider field and more enlarged enterprise.

He came to Chicago in the spring of 1857, and in connection with C. C. and D. Webster established the firm of Webster & Gage. The business entered upon was that of wholesale dealers in millinery and fancy goods. A store was opened at No. 114 Lake street, and stocked with goods purchased with the earnings of many years of steady and laborious industry. The business had been established but a few months, when, on the 19th of October of the year of their arrival in Chicago, the store, with its stock of goods, was destroyed by fire. The blow was a staggering one, for the firm lost all the capital which they had brought with them. Though disheartened, the young merchants were not dismayed. They soon re-established their business, having the credit which industry and integrity always bring. They had imbibed with the broader and freer life of the West, that indomitable spirit of enterprise which has characterized the people of Chicago and enabled them to build up a metropolis whose record is unequaled by that of any other American city.

The business prospered under prudent and sagacious management and the enterprising partners gained a high standing in the business circles of the city. They brought to the conduct of the business that fairness and care for the interest of their customers which enabled them to consult as well the advantage of the buyer as that of the seller, so that trade became mutually advantageous. In 1870 the style of the firm was changed to that of Gage Brothers & Company, Mr. Webster retiring, and Seth and Albert S. Gage, a brother and nephew of the senior proprietor, being admitted. A second time disaster overtook the business, in the destruction of the store and stock by the great fire of 1871. The experience in the past now stood the subject of our sketch in good stead, and the insurance, which was ample, had been chosen with such care and judgment that it paid eighty-five cents on the dollar,—a phenomenal

J N Gage

record in that unparalleled disaster, and the firm was enabled to pay all its indebtedness and resume active business ten days later in new quarters taken immediately in the residence district and fitted for their requirements in that short time.

For the next fourteen years the business went on with unvarying success. In 1870, immediately after graduation at the Chicago high school, Frank N. Gage, a son of our subject, became connected with it, and, with growing experience and successful application, manifested ability to direct operations, enabling Mr. Gage, senior, to give his personal attention more to his now large estate and less to the affairs of the store, and in 1881 to retire entirely, the business continuing, however, under the same name and style until 1885, when the son also severed his connection and engaged in other matters.

Mr. Gage established a character for business honor and integrity. While attentive to his affairs, and thoroughly engrossed in their manifold details, he was not unmindful of the duties which society and citizenship imposed upon him. He was kind, considerate and helpful to the poor and unfortunate, not only in extending pecuniary aid in cases of need, but in entering into their lives with the sympathy and personal help which the claims of a common humanity exact from kind and generous souls.

Mr. Gage was connected with St. Paul's Universalist Church, in whose welfare and work of religion and charity he was an active worker, and of which his son is now a trustee.

His death occurred June 11, 1887. He was mourned not only by his surviving family, but by all who had the privilege of being associated with him, and not least by the poor and unfortunate, who had been sharers in his kindness and bounty, and who looked upon him as a friend indeed.

From one of the earliest and most honored of England's families Mr. Gage descended, his ancestors dating their connection with England from the days of the conquest when William the Conqueror left his home in Normandy and won dominion over the "Merry Isle." Among his followers was the founder of the Gage family in England, and for the part which he took in the war he was given a large grant of land in the forests of Dean, Gloucester county. In that locality he established the family abode, having a fine old mansion at Clerkenwell in the midst of the forest. He also had a home in the town of Chichester, and in that abode his life's labors were ended and he was laid to rest in the neighboring abbey. His descendants lived for many generations in the vicinity of the old mansion which he built and furnished two baronial representatives to Parliament during the reign of King Henry II. They were honored by their sovereign and were recognized leaders in the political life of the new kingdom.

Thus they lived in Gloucester county until the beginning of the fifteenth century, when history mentions John Gage, an honored resident of that locality. He had a son, John, who was born in 1408 and married Joan Sudgrove. They became the parents of a son to whom they gave the name of John, and who won favor with his sovereign. By the latter he was knighted and henceforth known as Sir John. He married Eleanor St. Clere, and departed this life September 30, 1486. Thirty years previous his son, William Gage, Esquire, was born, and married Agnes Bolney, by whom he had a son that bore the old family name of John. He was born in 1480, and became a knight of the realm in 1541. He married Phillippa Guilderford, and died April 28, 1557. His eldest son bore the title of Sir Edward, being knighted by Queen Mary. He wedded Elizabeth Parker and the eldest of their nine sons was Esquire John, who at his father's death fell heir to fifteen manors and other Sussex land. Another member of the family, a nephew, John, was made a baronet on the 26th of March, 1622, and married Penelope, widow of Sir George Trenchard. His death occurred October 3, 1633.

It was about this time that representatives of the family left the mother land, and the Gages became connected with American history. John, the second son, lived in Stoneham, Suffolk county, England. The era of American colonization had now come and John Gage sailed for the New World, in company with John Winthrop, Jr. The dangers of the ocean voyage were at length passed and New England's shores welcomed the strangers, who landed at Salem on the 12th of

June, 1630. Three years later John Gage became one of the twelve proprietors of Ipswich. His wife Anna died in June, 1658, and in November of that year he wedded Mary Keyes, removing with his family to Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1664. He became one of the leaders in the public affairs of the colony and was honored with many responsible positions in that place and in Ipswich. His death occurred in 1673. His second son, Daniel, was married in 1675 to Sarah Kimball, and died November 8, 1705. Their son, Daniel, born March 12, 1676, married Martha Burbank, on the 9th of March, 1697, and made a home on the bank of the Merrimac river on the main road to Methuen. The residence which he erected is still standing, the oldest house in the town. For almost two centuries it has looked down upon many of the scenes that go to form American history, long out-living its founder, who died March 14, 1747. The third son of his family also bore the name of Daniel, and was born April 22, 1708. He became a resident of Pelham, New Hampshire, and died there September 24, 1775. His fourth son, David, was born on the 9th of August, 1750, and became the father of Nathan, who was the fifth child of the family and the father of the gentleman whose name heads this review. Nathan Gage was born May 27, 1791, and on the 29th of May, 1817, was united in marriage with Mehitable Woodbury. His death occurred February 20, 1860.

WILLIAM R. PRICKETT,

EDWARDSVILLE.

WE are now permitted to touch briefly upon the life history of one who has retained a personal association with the affairs of the State of Illinois for a number of years, and one whose ancestral line traces back to the Colonial epoch. His life has been one of honest and earnest endeavor and due success has not been denied him.

Mr. Prickett is a native son of the little city where he still retains his residence. His parents, Isaac and Nancy (Lamkin) Prickett, came to Illinois in 1818, from Kentucky. The father became a man of much prominence and influence in the affairs of his section, and other members of the family also rose to distinguished preferment.

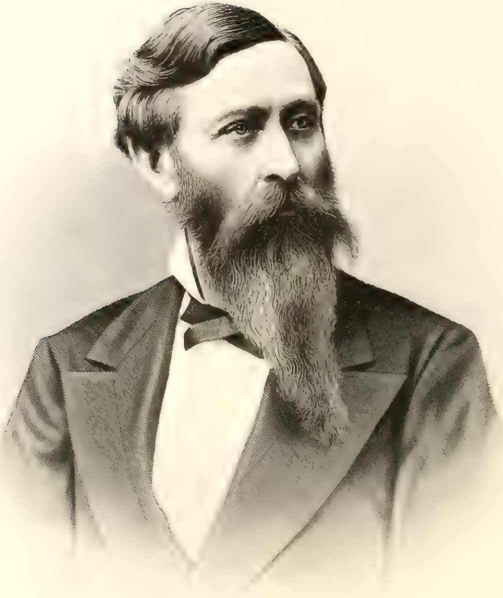
The early education of our subject was received in the subscription schools of Edwardsville, which he attended until he had attained the age of fifteen years, and then he was sent to the Western Military Institute in Kentucky, where General Bushrod R. Johnson (afterward celebrated as a Confederate officer) was president. After two years' attendance at this school he returned to his home in Illinois and entered Illinois College, at Jacksonville, where he completed his studies in 1856. After returning home he was employed at different times in the offices of both the county and circuit clerk, previously having been for a time a clerk in a mercantile establishment.

Mr. Prickett has been twice married, his first wife being the daughter of Hon. Edward M. West and his second wife the daughter of Judge Joseph Gillespie. Of his first marriage four children were born, three of whom are living.

In 1859 Mr. Prickett became identified with real estate operations and the extending of financial loans, and this enterprise he conducted with such discernment and discrimination that his efforts were remarkably successful.

He was elected major of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served until the expiration of his term of enlistment. He became associated with E. M. West in the establishment of a private banking house in Edwardsville in 1868, and this was successfully conducted under the firm name of West & Prickett until the death of Mr. West, on the 30th of October, 1887, since which time the bank has been conducted by our subject and his son, under the title of William R. Prickett & Company.

Mr. Prickett became identified with the Masonic order at the age of twenty-one years. He



R. C. Hayes.

is also a member of the Army of the Cumberland, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Loyal Legion of the United States. For twenty-five years he has been an influential factor in the political affairs of the county, being a stalwart Democrat, and having served with signal ability as a member of the county committee. He has twice been sent to the Illinois General Assembly, was presidential elector from his district in 1892, and is now serving as mayor of his native city.

A man of unswerving integrity and honor, one who has a perfect appreciation of the higher ethics of life, Major Prickett has gained and retained the confidence and respect of his fellow men, and is distinctively one of the leading citizens of the thriving city of Edwardsville, with whose interests he has always been identified.

PHILIP C. HAYES,

JOLIET.

THIRTY-FOUR years have passed since Fort Sumter was fired upon, but time will never serve to dim the brilliant record made by the heroes who wore the blue and preserved the nation as an unbroken Union. Prominent among these is numbered General Philip C. Hayes, one of Illinois' most honored and esteemed sons. He was born February 3, 1833, in Granby, Connecticut, and comes of a family of Scotch origin which was founded in America in 1680 by George Hayes, who located in Windsor, Connecticut. Of the same branch of the family to which the General belongs was President R. B. Hayes, the relationship of third cousins existing between them. They are both direct descendants of Ezekiel Hayes, the third son of Daniel Hayes, who was the eldest son of the founder of the family in America. The parents of our subject were Gaylord and Mary Goodrich (Humphrey) Hayes. The family has been noted for its loyalty and patriotism from its earliest settlement in this country, and among the heroes of the Revolution was numbered the great-grandfather of our subject, who served with distinction in that struggle for independence, while Gaylord Hayes and his brother Ezekiel were both soldiers of the American army in the war of 1812.

In the fall of 1833 General Hayes of this review was brought by his parents to the West, who located near Ottawa, La Salle county, Illinois, where the father engaged in farming. There the General spent his early childhood, and at the tender age of twelve years, being left an orphan, he was forced to enter life's battle for himself. Necessity demanded that he should earn his own living, and at the age of fifteen we find him working as a farm hand for the meager compensation of eight dollars per month. In the winter season he worked for his board and the privilege of attending the country schools of the neighborhood. Thus he acquired a good English education, and at the age of nineteen began teaching school, which profession he followed a portion of the time for several years. In the meantime he continued his studies privately, thus preparing to enter college. Realizing the need and value of an education, he determined to grasp every opportunity that would enable him to secure it, and eventually he became a student in Farmridge Seminary of La Salle county, Illinois. On the 1st of September, 1855, he entered the preparatory school at Oberlin, Ohio, and a year later became a regular student in the college at that place, graduating in September, 1860. He had determined to devote his life to the work of the ministry, and when his literary education was completed he took up the study of theology, which he was diligently pursuing at the time of the opening of the Civil war.

General Hayes had watched with consternation and interest the threatening aspect of the South and the progress of events which preceded the struggle, and resolved that if war was begun he would strike a blow in defense of the Union. Therefore, on the first call of President Lincoln for seventy-five thousand troops, General Hayes responded, enlisting as a private. When the company was formed he was elected its captain, but the State had already furnished more troops than its regular quota and his regiment was therefore not accepted. In 1862 he made another attempt to enlist. He raised a company and was mustered into the United States service on the 16th of July at Columbus, Ohio. He was made captain of his company which was assigned to the One Hundred and Third Ohio Infantry as Company F. The regiment was armed at Cincinnati, then crossed the river to Covington, where it was uniformed and furnished with other necessary supplies. Thus equipped it marched to Fort Mitchell on the 6th of September. The people of Cincinnati and vicinity were at that time greatly excited over the threatened invasion of the enemy under the command of Kirby Smith. The One Hundred and Third took an active part in checking the advance of the foe, and in fact greatly assisted in forcing the rebel troops to beat a retreat. After pursuing the enemy for some distance, the command returned and went into camp at Snow Pond, where nearly half of the regiment were prostrated with sickness. Subsequently the One Hundred and Third was detached from the brigade and moved to Frankfort, where it went into camp on the bank of the Kentucky river.

In the early part of April, 1863, it was ordered out after independent squads of freebooters and marauding bands of mounted men. About the middle of August the national forces under General Burnside moved from Danville, Kentucky, across the mountains, to take part in the Tennessee campaign, going by way of Stanford, Crab Orchard, Cumberland, Burnside Point, Montgomery, Lenoir and Concord. At that time Knoxville was the stronghold of the enemy, but on learning of the approach of the Union army they abandoned their fortifications there, which were quickly in possession of the advanced forces of Burnside. That march over the mountains was a most arduous one and pen cannot portray the sufferings of the Union troops while thus engaged. The One Hundred and Third, with other regiments, was placed on cars and passing through Knoxville moved on to Henderson Station, and subsequently to Greenville, where later it joined the general advance against the enemy, then assembling at Jonesboro. The rebels were routed but made another stand at Blue Springs, where they were attacked by the Union forces. Other gray regiments came up to bear their part in the encounter and a hot battle ensued which resulted in the defeat of the enemy. In the early part of November the brigade to which the One Hundred and Third Ohio belonged returned by rail to Knoxville, and during the siege of that place by Longstreet suffered the greatest hardships and privations. There the regiment took part in the sanguinary battle of Armstrong's Hill, resulting in the repulse of the rebels. The loss of the One Hundred and Third amounted to thirty-five men killed and wounded.

On the approach of General Sherman the enemy withdrew and the regiment went to Strawberry Plains and afterward to Bean Station, whence it soon returned to Strawberry Plains. On the 12th of March, 1864, it was ordered to join the pursuit of Longstreet and proceeded to Morrison, then to Mossy Creek and later with the army advanced to Bull's Gap. Longstreet having been driven from east Tennessee, the One Hundred and Third was ordered to Chattanooga to join the forces under Sherman for service in the Atlanta campaign. They arrived on the 13th of May in front of Resaca and the following day the General commanded his troops in the charge against the enemy's works, which were carried. His regiment fought gallantly and effectively, but in the desperate encounter lost one-third of its available force. It joined in pursuit of the defeated army, marching through Cartersville and across the Chattahoochie river, and later continued on the steady and persistent advance to Atlanta, taking part in all the engagements of the brigade leading up to the fall of the rebel stronghold. The next move of General Hayes' regiment was to accompany the Twenty-third Army Corps to Decatur, where it went into camp. The regiment's loss in that campaign was as heavy as its service was effective. For one hundred days it was almost constantly under fire, losing large numbers of both officers and men.

After the fall of Atlanta, General Hayes was appointed provost marshal general on the staff of General J. M. Schofield, which position he held until he was mustered out of the service. With his command he moved back to Nashville, Tennessee, marched to Pulaski, took part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and, after the defeat of Hood's army, accompanied General Schofield to Alexandria, Virginia, and thence to Fort Fisher, North Carolina. On the 24th of February, 1865, the corps to which the General's regiment belonged arrived at Wilmington, and after remaining there for a few days proceeded through Kingston to Goldsboro, where it met Sherman's army, and a reunion of the soldiers was held. Thence the army resumed its march, and on the 13th of April reached Raleigh, where the One Hundred and Third remained until the 12th of June, when it was ordered to Cleveland, Ohio, and there mustered out June 22, 1865. General Hayes then at once returned to his home. His record as a soldier is a brilliant one. He was in the thickest of the fight in many of the most important engagements of the service, but was fortunate in that he escaped all injury. On the 5th of December, 1864, he was promoted from the rank of captain to that of lieutenant colonel. Meritorious service later won him the rank of colonel, and on the 13th of March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier general. Fearless and true he led his men in many a gallant charge and won the love of those who served under him and the confidence and respect of his superior officers. Two of his brothers, Timothy E. and James H., were also in the army and the latter was severely wounded. The One Hundred and Third Ohio Regiment was at the front during the entire Atlanta campaign, and that its service was arduous is manifest by its heavy losses. It had five hundred men when it entered the campaign and at its close there remained only one hundred and ninety-six who were able to enter upon field service!

The following letter was written by General Cameron, the brigade commander, and fully testifies to the high standing of General Hayes in the army:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE.
THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD CORPS, BEFORE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA, July 30, 1864.

HON. JOHN BROUGH, *Governor of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio.*

Governor:—I have much pleasure in recommending to the favorable consideration of your Excellency, Captain P. C. Hayes, One Hundred and Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Captain Hayes is, in my opinion, one of the best officers in this army. I have been familiar with the services rendered by him in the present campaign and in eastern Tennessee. I have always found him energetic, intelligent and faithful in the discharge of every duty. At two different times I have had occasion to commend him to the notice of my military superiors as most worthy of promotion for gallant service rendered on the field. I can consistently recommend Captain Hayes as worthy and well qualified to fill a higher position than his present one. His experience and efficiency as an officer would be of great value in any organization now forming, and as several new regiments are said to be raising in Ohio I ask for the Captain your Excellency's most favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
DANIEL CAMERON,
Colonel Commanding Brigade.

From General Grant he received the following letter:

Brigadier General Philip C. Hayes:—

You are hereby informed that the President of the United States has appointed you, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, a Brigadier General of Volunteers by brevet.

U. S. GRANT, *General.*

After the war, General Hayes remained for some time in Ohio, his first occupation being that of superintendent of public schools at Mt. Vernon, a position which he acceptably filled until the fall of 1866, when he went to Circleville, Ohio, and purchased a newspaper, the Circleville Union. He thus entered upon his journalistic work, which has since been his chosen field of labor with slight interruption. He conducted that paper until the spring of 1869, when he sold out and purchased the Bryan Press, which he edited until 1874. In that year he became a resident of Illinois and purchased the Morris Herald, of Morris, that State, which he successfully published until 1892, when he enlarged his field of labor by buying a controlling interest in the Republican of Joliet, one of the most capably edited sheets in the State of Illinois. He had from its organization been an active and prominent Republican, recognized by his party as an able leader and wise counselor. In 1876 he was honored by a nomination on that ticket as Representative in Congress for the Seventh District, embracing the counties of Grundy, La Salle, Kendall and Will. He took his seat in the house on the 4th of March, 1877, and retired on the 4th of March, 1881, after the expiration of his second term, to which he had been elected as the result of his efficient and faithful service during his first term. He was a wise legislator, studying closely the questions of the day and giving his conscientious support to those measures which he believed were calculated to promote the general welfare of the nation. He is a man of strong convictions, fearless in expressing his ideas under all proper circumstances, yet always ready to hear and weigh the views of those who differ from him. The predominant trait in his character is his absolute honesty and uprightness, and his course in Congress was one that reflected credit upon both himself and his constituents.

General Hayes was married in Oberlin, Ohio, on the 25th of January, 1865, to Miss Amelia Estelle Johnson, daughter of Dr. Homer and Ann Johnson, representatives of old and respected New England families. General and Mrs. Hayes are the parents of six children,—Carl J., Jessie, Ralph W., Georgie, Milo C. and Mary,—Carl and Georgie having died some years ago.

While living in Morris, Illinois, the General held membership with Darveau Post, No. 329, and was for some years its commander. He is now a member of Bartleson Post, No. 6, G. A. R., of Joliet, and is connected with the Loyal Legion. While his military and political careers are quite well known to the public, much less has been said about his social and business life, which are alike honorable. He is a loyal, patriotic American, devoted to the interests of his native land and his community, and the columns of his paper ever unswervingly support the American institutions. He possesses superior business and executive ability and considers no detail of his business too insignificant to claim his attention and general supervision. His life has been a straightforward, honorable and upright one. Indolence is utterly foreign to his nature, and his enterprise, perseverance and capable management have been the stepping-stones by which he has risen from an humble to an eminent position. He is a versatile, fluent and easy writer and is an orator of no mean ability, his services being constantly in demand on Decoration Day and other memorial occasions. His best work as an orator, however, is perhaps in the political field. In every campaign since the war he has faithfully shared in the labors of his party, and his unanswerable logic, his forcible argument and telling repartee have borne not a little weight and influence in keeping his district and State in the ranks of the Republican party.

WILLIAM WINKELMANN,

BELLEVILLE.

FOR thirty-two years this gentleman has enjoyed a successful and lucrative practice at the bar of Belleville, and as the result of his untiring labors, his ambition, his energy and well directed efforts he is to-day the possessor of a handsome competence and a beautiful home, where he spends his leisure hours, enjoying the society of his family and friends in the midst of all the comforts that go to make life worth the living.

William Winkelmann was born in Destel, Prussia, on the 28th of February, 1830, and is the second in the family of five children whose parents were Christian and Wilhelmina (Schweatmann) Winkelmann. The father was a lawyer, merchant, farmer and mill owner. His business life was an honorable one, he was pre-eminently public-spirited and was a loyal, patriotic citizen who won the high regard of all with whom he came in contact. His death occurred in 1851, at the age of fifty years, and his wife passed away in 1872, at the age of seventy-two years. The subject of this sketch acquired his early education in the common schools, which, in accordance with the customs of his native land, he attended for seven years. His life, however, has been an education, and in the school of experience he has learned many valuable lessons, while through reading, travel and observation he has become a man of broad mind, thoroughly well informed. At the age of nineteen he resolved to seek a home and fortune in the New World.

Crossing the Atlantic he located in St. Louis, Missouri, where he secured employment as a teamster at ten dollars per month. He fully recognized the fact that to live he must work, for he had no friends or capital to aid him on life's journey. He followed teaming for four years in the employ of others, and then purchased a team, which he used for eighteen months in hauling iron ore from the Iron mountains to the river at St. Genevieve. This business, however, proved unprofitable; so he exchanged his team for a saloon, which he conducted for six years with success.

By this time he had accumulated some money, and it was his desire to enter another and broader field of labor. Accordingly he began the practice of law before a justice court, and at the same time applied himself diligently to legal studies and other branches of learning, which would enable him to fight the battles of life more successfully. Finding his efforts well rewarded in this direction and wishing to thoroughly inform himself in matters of the law before beginning his work at the bar, he entered the office of Hon. Joseph B. Underwood, at that time one of the ablest lawyers at the Belleville bar, under whose direction he continued his studies until he was admitted to the bar at Mt. Vernon, Illinois, in 1863. He immediately began practice and has won not only a large and lucrative patronage, but has also gained a reputation of standing at the head of the profession in this section of Illinois.

He has been connected with many celebrated criminal and civil cases and for thirty-two years has enjoyed uninterrupted success. His practice extends over St. Clair, Monroe, Randolph, Washington and Clinton counties, and embraces cases which come before both the appellate and supreme courts. He possesses superior power in sifting the evidence of a case, and gathering therefrom those points which carry weight with judge and jury. He is a wise counselor, an able advocate, and his high reputation is justly deserved.

Politically, Mr. Winkelmann is a Democrat, not through any selfish motives or desire to hold office—which has frequently been tendered him but always refused—but because it is his firm conviction that the principles of his party are for the best interests of the people. In 1869 he began speculating in land, and is now the owner of thirty-eight hundred acres of farm lands, of which thirty-five hundred acres is located in Monroe, St. Clair and Clinton counties, and is as fine farming land as can be found in the State of Illinois. In 1882 he purchased the fair grounds near Belleville, for seven thousand five hundred dollars, and at once began the improvement of the same, at an outlay of forty-two thousand dollars, for the comfort, convenience and beauty of the place. The grounds have been thoroughly transformed and present more the appearance of a fine park, so exquisitely are they adorned with flowers and shrubs. Without doubt the Belleville fair-grounds are the finest in the State. Mr. Winkelmann is a member of the County Fair Association, and takes a most commendable interest in everything pertaining to the promotion, upbuilding and welfare of his adopted city.

The residence of Mr. Winkelmann, located at No. 212 Abend street, is the finest in Belleville. The building is eighty feet long and contains eighteen rooms, richly furnished and handsomely adorned with all the beautiful works that wealth can procure and artistic taste devise. The grounds, ninety by two hundred and forty-seven feet in area, are handsomely ornamented with flowers and trees. The well kept outbuildings include a large stable and carriage house, in which is the finest turnout to be seen in Belleville, consisting of a magnificent carriage, a splendid pair of bays and silver-mounted harness, always at the disposal of Mrs. Winkelmann.

In 1855 Mr. Winkelmann was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Hanger, of Missouri, daughter of Judge David Hanger. They had one son, William, who died in 1884, at the age of thirty-two years. The mother passed away in 1882. On the 5th of December, 1883, our subject was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Lucretia J. Shook, widow of Isaac Shook. Their tastes are so similar that the union is a perfectly harmonious one, and their home life might well be termed ideal. Mrs.

Winkelmann is a lady of culture and refinement who presides with gracious dignity over her beautiful home, extending a warm-hearted hospitality to her many friends. She finds her greatest happiness in devoting herself to her husband, and her many virtues have won her the warm regard of many friends. Laying aside the cares and responsibilities of business life, Mr. Winkelmann finds his greatest happiness in returning to his home, where joy and contentment reign supreme and all his leisure hours are spent in the companionship of her who is indeed his helpmeet. A good library, containing the standard English works, indicates a high literary taste. His law library is the finest in southern Illinois, and numbers two thousand volumes of State reports, of eight different States, together with a large number of textbooks. After a pure, honorable and useful life, actuated by unselfish motives, prompted by patriotism and guided by truth and justice, he may rest assured that the people of his county are not unmindful of him who has devoted himself to their interests.

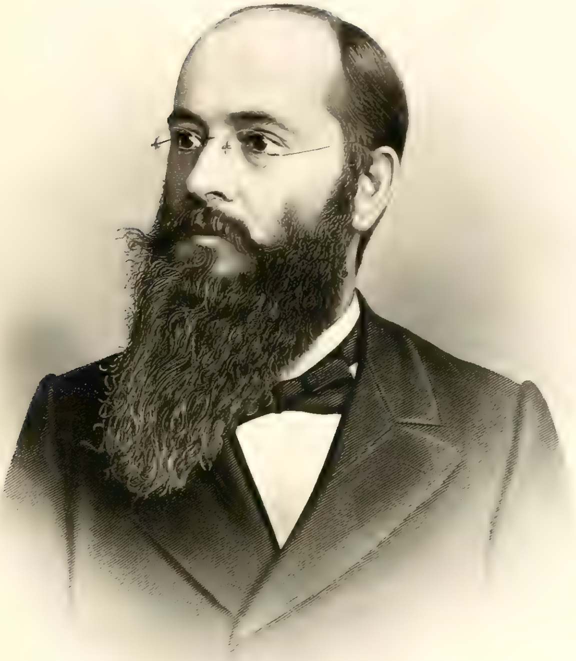
JAMES P. BUCK, A. M., M. D.,

CHICAGO.

AMONG those who devote their time and energies to the practice of medicine and have gained a leading place in the ranks of the profession is Dr. Buck. He was born on the 19th of February, 1856, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, and descended from German-American ancestry, the family having been established in northern Cambria county during pioneer days. His parents were John and Rachel (Sherry) Buck. The father served as sheriff of his county for a term of three years, and afterward was honored by an election to represent his district in the State legislature during the years 1874-5-6. In the family were ten sons and two daughters. Two of the brothers became bankers, two entered the medical profession and others were engaged in mercantile pursuits, while both sisters were quite accomplished as musicians.

From humble surroundings our subject has risen to his present position of eminence. He acquired his early education in the district schools, but subsequently entered St. Vincent College of Latrobe, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated with the degree of Master of Arts in 1876. He then turned his attention to teaching, which he followed for two seasons, but it was his desire to engage in the practice of medicine and during that time he began private study. In 1877 he entered Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1879. Immediately afterward he opened an office in western Pennsylvania, where for five years he engaged in the prosecution of his chosen calling; but he was ambitious to advance, for there was something in his nature that never could be content with mediocrity. He desired to gain perfection as nearly as possible, and to this end resolved to take a trip abroad for the purpose of securing the further opportunity and superior character of study of the medical schools of Vienna and Heidelberg. He also visited the universities of Berlin and Prague and engaged in practice in the various hospitals of the above named cities. On completing his studies the Doctor entered the Servian army, then at war with Bulgarian-Roumania, as surgeon with the rank and title of captain. His time was thus passed through 1885 and 1886, and then he resigned his commission. His specialty has always been surgery, and his army service gave him ample opportunity in this line. He received many tokens of esteem from the officers and others high in rank, and won the love of all with whom he came in contact. In company with Dr. Bridges he also had charge of a military hospital. When he resigned his commission he became assistant to Professor Hock, lecturer on the diseases of the eye at the Vienna Polyclinic.

While attending the university of Vienna he was elected as president of the American Club of Physicians then visiting in that city. It was organized to promote the interests of American students, but on account of the fact that it did not



J. T. Buck M.D.

come under the rules of the university the authorities caused it to disband.

In the autumn of 1887, after an extended stay in Europe, during which he had advanced by rapid strides in his profession, Dr. Buck returned to his native land, and came to Chicago, where he entered upon the practice of medicine, rapidly acquiring a large and distinctive patronage which he now enjoys. He has, however, made a specialty of surgery, and has performed almost every operation known to the science, meeting with most excellent success and thereby gaining the reputation second to none in the city. His kindly and benevolent spirit is manifest by the readiness with which he responds to a call that comes from one from whom he knows he can receive no possible remuneration. His home is now adorned with many decorations received from institutions and individuals in acknowledgment of favors rendered. He has that true love for his work without which there can be no success, and has always been a progressive physician, constantly improving on his own and others' methods and gaining further encouragement and inspiration from the performance of each day's duties. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, of the National Medical Society and of the Chicago Germania Mænnerchor.

Since his boyhood the Doctor has manifested an inventive genius, but his great love for and steady application to his chosen profession overshadowed and kept dormant his resourceful creative faculties; and although he was ever willing to extend his aid, which always proved valuable in such cases, to those who came to him for help in perfecting some invention, he has never until lately given his attention to inventing on his own account. Recently, however, he has perfected and patented many valuable instruments and appliances especially adapted to various departments of medical operation. He is an ardent and devoted student of modern medical and surgical methods and essays, ever desirous of improving with the years his knowledge of his profession, also of general subjects and of sciences. He is in every way a student, and his researches have by no means been confined to the line of his profession, but have been carried far and wide into other fields of investigation. Nature in its various aspects has a great charm for him and especially is he interested in animate creation. He is a great lover of birds and animals, and his elegant home and spacious reception rooms resound with the music of sweet-singing birds, of varied and valuable species.

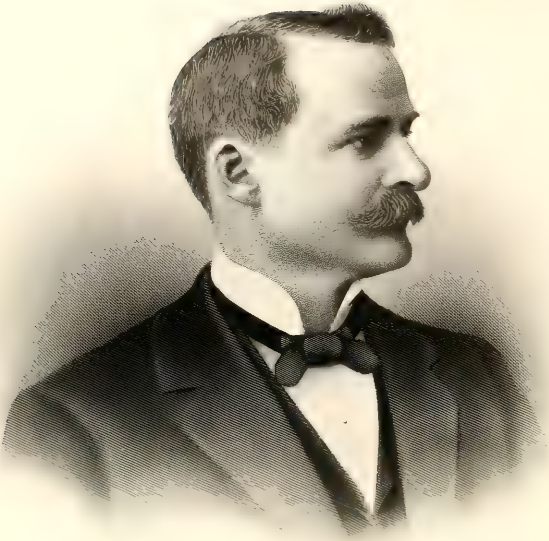
Dr. Buck is a man of medium height, of genial manner and pleasing disposition, and is very popular with all classes of people. While in school and college he was a general favorite with the students as well as the teachers. Wherever he goes the Doctor wins friends and has the happy faculty of being able to retain them. His popularity has made him a great favorite in all circles.

VESPASIAN WARNER,

CLINTON.

HON. VESPASIAN WARNER, a member of Congress from the Thirteenth District of Illinois and an honored citizen of Clinton, was born in Mt. Pleasant, now Farmers' City, De Witt county, Illinois, on the 23d of April, 1842, and is a son of John and Cynthia A. (Gardiner) Warner. On the father's side the family is of German ancestry, while his mother's people were of Scotch lineage. In 1843 John Warner removed with his family to Clinton, and Vespasian attended the common and select schools of that city, after which he further pursued his studies in Lombard University, of Galesburg, Illinois. Determining to enter the legal profession and make the practice of law his life work, he began studying in the office of Hon. Lawrence Weldon, of Clinton, an eminent attorney, now one of the judges of the United States court of claims.

Mr. Warner continued there until the 13th of June, 1861. A month previous Fort Sumter had been fired upon and the country was now



Samuel W. Packard

SAMUEL WARE PACKARD,

CHICAGO.

THE man who wins prominence at the bar in Cook county must be possessed of far more than ordinary ability, for some of the brightest minds of the legal world are here found. He must have a thorough understanding of law, a keen perception, logical reasoning, forcible argument and above all habits of painstaking, patient industry. Not by inheritance, by purchase or by gift can he win reputation in his chosen calling. It must come as the reward of true merit. All must begin on a common plane and rise to eminence by perseverance, industry and ability, or fall back into the ranks of mediocrity. Like all others, S. W. Packard started out to win a name and a place for himself, and his success has made him known throughout much of the West.

Samuel Packard, of Windham, England, crossed the sea and found a new home at Hingham, in Plymouth Colony, in 1638. One of his descendants, Rev. Theophilus Packard, D.D., a celebrated Congregational minister, is known in history as one of the founders of Amherst College and for many years was a trustee of Williams College. For half a century he and his son, also a Congregational minister, preached to one church in Shelburne, Franklin county, Massachusetts.

That son, Rev. Theophilus Packard, Jr., married Elizabeth Parsons Ware, a daughter of Rev. Samuel Ware, of Ware, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of Samuel Ware Packard, lawyer of Chicago, who was born in Shelburne, Massachusetts, the old home of the Packards, November 29, 1847. These brief genealogical notes will explain why Mr. Packard has, all through his life, exhibited many of the peculiarities and clung tenaciously to the tenets of the strictest sect of New England puritans.

In sketching the principal events of Mr. Packard's life it may be said that he came to Chicago young, and that circumstances compelled him to look out for himself when a boy of only sixteen. In his case his profession was chosen for him by his old family physician, who met him as he was going from place to place seeking employment, and after hearing what he had to say for himself, bluntly informed young Packard that he was intended for the law, and that a place would be made for him in the office of the Doctor's brother-in-law, Joseph N. Barker, of the firm of Barker & Tuley. As events have proved the Doctor's judgment was correct, and whatever other good thing was spoiled when Mr. Packard became a lawyer, there can be no doubt that a better lawyer would have been spoiled had he become that "something else!"

From the spring of 1864 until the fall of 1865 he was a student with this firm, and, aided by a somewhat premature beard and considerable pertinacity (both of which he may have found it necessary to cultivate!), he succeeded meanwhile in working up a little instructive and perhaps not unremunerative practice, making his first appearance as advocate in any court, before a justice of the peace, at the age of seventeen.

After attending the Shelburne Falls Academy and the Williston Seminary, at East Hampton, Massachusetts, he returned to Chicago in 1866, and after spending another year in the office of his former preceptors he was, in August, 1867, when he was nineteen, admitted to practice before the supreme court of Illinois. In the following spring he formed a partnership with Colonel John S. Cooper, which existed for more than ten years, during a portion of which period Judge Gwynn Garnett and W. W. Gurley were members of the firm. Mr. Packard's rise to prominence was rapid. At the age of twenty-six, in 1874, he argued his first case in the United States supreme court. From 1877 to 1882, as attorney for the creditors of the Chicago & Illinois River Railroad, he carried a very complicated litigation to a successful issue, obtaining a hundred thousand dollars for clients who during the preliminary stages of the litigation had vainly attempted to effect a compromise for $10,000!

The Yankton county (Dakota) bond case became famous, not only in the legal but in the civil and political history of the West. Any one man who for a considerable time could prevent the recognition of one of our great territories as a

State, and that, too, not for political but for business reasons, would surely deserve some praise for his astuteness, pertinacity and power to make all means work to an end desired. That is precisely what Mr. Packard did a little more than a decade ago, in the case of southern Dakota, and in effecting such delay he not only secured three hundred thousand dollars to his clients but changed the complexion of the Territorial legislature and the whole policy of the Territorial government; and it is to be noted, that, while these radical changes served the purpose of Mr. Packard and his clients, their influence was for the honor and credit of the Territory.

Yankton county had been bonded for $200,000, and after the sale of the bonds the supreme court of the Territory had declared them invalid. Mr. Packard took the case to the United States supreme court, and there, with Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter as opposing counsel, obtained a reversal of this decision. After this he found his way obstructed by certain acts of the Territorial legislature which prevented him from enforcing payment of the judgement for principal and interest.

Shortly after this, in 1882, a strong effort was made by the Republican party, then in control of both houses of Congress, to procure the admission of southern Dakota as a State. Mr. Packard recognized his opportunity and was prompt to avail himself of its advantages. He prepared a protest which was presented to Congress against the admission of the Territory on the ground that its legislature aided and abetted Yankton county in its action of repudiation, and until it purged its records of this disgrace he argued that it ought not to be admitted to the sisterhood of States. By circulars and pamphlets, which he scattered profusely throughout all parts of the Union, he created so strong a sentiment in favor of this claim that it was found impossible to obtain a vote for the admission of southern Dakota while the Territory encouraged repudiation and dishonor. Upon the adjournment of Congress the delegate of the Territory informed his constituents that the Dakota admission bill could not be passed until the Yankton bond matter was settled and settled honorably. He also advised the election of a legislature favorable to the payment of the debt. This advice was followed, and in the spring of 1883 a refunding act was passed, through the operation of which the matter was adjusted to the satisfaction of the bondholders. It was not until some years later that the Territory assumed the dignity of Statehood.

Other cases of interest in which Mr. Packard has won notable triumphs in the courts might be mentioned, but these will perhaps suffice to indicate his resourceful ability and afford a clue to the success that has attended him throughout his precociously begun professional career.

He is remarkable among lawyers at this bar for the wide research and provident care with which he prepares his cases. In no case has his reading ever been confined to the limitations of the questions at issue; it has gone beyond and compassed every contingency and provided not alone for the expected but for the unexpected, which happens in the courts quite as frequently as out of them. He collected the third largest and finest private law library in Chicago, which he lately disposed of to the owners of the Ashland block at their solicitation, after it became the custom of those in control of such buildings to supply libraries for the use of lawyers having offices in them, and took an office in the building adjoining the library. Mr. Packard's logical grasp of facts and of law applicable to them, as well as his untiring industry and principles, have been some of the most potent elements in his success. In the argument of a case he exhibits a remarkable clearness of expression, an adequate and precise diction, which enables him to make others understand not only the salient points of his argument but also to clearly understand the very fine analytical distinctions which differentiate one legal principle from another.

Mr. Packard would doubtless have succeeded in politics, but he has been too busy as a lawyer to take an exacting part in public affairs. His views upon questions of public policy are very pronounced, however, and his influence may always be counted upon in behalf of good government and the advancements of the interests of the whole people. He is a strong temperance man, and as such opposes saloon domination and in every way exerts himself to hasten an era of advanced temperance sentiment which will reduce the rum traffic to a minimum by the rule of reason and sobriety among the people at large.

Mr. Packard was married June 23, 1874, to Miss Clara Fish, of Lombard, Illinois, and has five children: Stella Emily; Laura Elizabeth; Walter Eugene; Esther; and John Cooper Packard.

JOSEPH FUESS,

BELLEVILLE.

A BRILLIANT example of a self-made American citizen and a grand exemplification of the progress that an ambitious foreigner can make in this country of unbounded opportunities, is shown in the case of Captain Fuess, one of the leading German-American residents of Illinois. His singular success is due to his own energy and the high ideal which his lofty and laudable ambition placed before him. Success in any walk of life is an indication of earnest endeavor and persevering effort,—characteristics that the Captain possesses in an eminent degree.

He was born in Baden, Germany, on the 10th of March, 1842, and is the eldest in a family of seven children whose parents were Joseph and Margaret Fuess. During his infancy his parents crossed the Atlantic to America and located in St. Louis, where the father worked for a time as a laborer. In 1844 he moved to St. Clair county, Illinois, where he carried on farming until 1857.

Joseph, as soon as old enough to handle the plow, began work in the fields and assisted his father in the labors of the farm until sixteen years of age, at the same time pursuing his studies in the common schools of the neighborhood. When a youth of sixteen he entered the high school of Belleville, where he remained for one year, after which he obtained a clerkship in a store. He was employed at clerical labor in St. Louis and in Belleville until the 15th of April, 1861.

He had been a close student of the events of the times, and had watched the gathering of the dark cloud of war, which threatened to bring destruction upon the Union. With a loyalty unsurpassed by many native sons of the Republic, he offered his services to the Government and joined Company A, Ninth Illinois Infantry, for three months' service. Ere the expiration of that period both the South and the North found that the contest was to be no mere holiday affair, the former section being strongly determined to form a new nation, the latter equally determined that the Union should remain one and inseparable. Now that the story of the war of the Rebellion has passed into history, the records of the soldiers of Illinois are as rich in deeds of daring and heroism as any page in the annals of the Revolution, and their names will live in the affections of their countrymen "to the last syllable of recorded time." Mr. Fuess re-enlisted for three years' service in Company H, Forty-third Illinois Infantry, and when that period had passed veteranized and was made captain of his company. Meritorious conduct on the field of battle won him his promotion, and in November, 1865, he received an honorable discharge in Springfield. He participated in many of the most important engagements of the war, including the battle of Pittsburg Landing, the siege of Vicksburg, Little Rock, Arkansas, Jenkins' Ferry and others. He went south to participate in the Banks expedition and also took part in what was known as the Campdon expedition.

Upon his return home, Captain Fuess embarked in the dry-goods business and still conducts one of the leading stores in Belleville. He is not only a successful merchant but has been the promoter of various other enterprises which have been of material benefit to the city as well as bringing to him prosperity. He is connected with the Pump & Skein Works, is a stockholder in the Sucker State Drill Works, and owns a large interest in the Malleable Iron Works. Of the First National Bank of Belleville he has long been a director and has served as its president since 1879, its success being due to his capable management and ability as a financier. This bank has a paid up capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with a surplus of eighty thousand dollars. It has weathered the financial panics, and is conducted on a firm financial basis and sound business principles that commend it to the confidence and support of all. The tide of prosperity has been uninterrupted and to-day it is doing a large business, which places it among the leading financial institutions in this section of the State. .

The man who makes liberal donations in money wherewith to beautify and adorn the city in which he lives deserves great credit, but the gratitude of the public is due to him who promotes commercial activity by establishing industries and enterprises that furnish employment to many, thus giving men the means whereby to live, providing for the support of themselves and families, and retaining their own self-respect through the consciousness that their labor requites their employers for all that they receive. Captain Fuess has in this way done much for the upbuilding of Belleville, and the world is certainly better for his having lived.

In politics Captain Fuess is a Republican and an active party man, yet not from any desire to hold office, for all public honors he declines. Investigation into political principles has convinced him that Republicanism is best calculated to promote the welfare of the nation, and hence his support is given that party. He has many times been a delegate to the State and county conventions. Socially he is a member of the Hecker Post, G. A. R., and has served four times as its commander.

In May, 1866, was consummated the marriage of Captain Fuess and Miss Eliza Fischer, by whom he had five children: Josephina, wife of William P. Nerck, a lumber dealer of Belleville, and vice-president of the State Lumbermen's Association; Edward J., Walter W., Adolph C. and Ferdinand L. The mother died November, 1879, at the age of thirty-five. In May, 1881, the Captain was joined in wedlock with Miss Anna Fischer, a sister of his first wife, and they have four children,—Camella, Elsie, Harry and Lillian. Mrs. Fuess is a lady of refinement and culture who presides with grace and dignity over their hospitable home. Choice works, both in German and English, indicate the literary tastes of the family, and art and music add their attractions to the home.

In 1881 Captain Fuess once more crossed the Atlantic visiting Germany, France and England, and gazing upon the snow-capped Alps of Switzerland. The beauties of his adopted land are also familiar to him, and he has visited most of its principal cities. He finds in travel his chief source of rest and recreation, and has become, as every traveler does, a man of broad mind and liberal views. The Captain is easily approachable, showing courtesy to all with whom he comes in contact, and is a companionable, genial gentleman, having a host of warm friends. In his home he is an indulgent father and kind and devoted husband, and his genuine worth and many manly virues are widely recognized. He never acts except from honest motives and in all his varied relations in business affairs and in social life he has maintained a character and standing that has impressed all with his sincere and manly purpose to do by others as he would have others do by him.

E C Holman

EDWARD E. HOLMAN,

CHICAGO.

EDWARD EAMES HOLMAN, born at Millville, Worcester county, Massachusetts, December 25, 1854, at an early age removed with his parents to a farm near Spring Valley, Minnesota; and at the age of fourteen left the farm and went to work in a printing-office in Spring Valley, where he served an apprenticeship for three years, learning the printer's trade, and graduating at the high school in the meantime.

At the age of eighteen he began teaching school and studying medicine, which course he pursued for three years, then entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, at which institution he graduated with honors in 1878. In May, 1878, he began the practice of medicine at Warren, Jo Daviess county, Illinois, where he remained until 1882, removing to Chicago to accept the chair of medical jurisprudence in the Hahnemann Medical College, which position he held for three terms. He has resided in Chicago (Englewood) since 1882. He is general surgeon to the Englewood Union Hospital and a member of several medical societies, is past commander of Englewood Commandery, No. 59, Knights Templar, a thirty-second-degree Mason and a "Shriner;" also a member of the Chicago Athletic Association. The Doctor has traveled quite extensively in this country and in old Mexico. At one time he was a contributor of humorous articles for Nasby's paper, the Toledo Blade. He enjoyed the personal friendship of Generals Grant and Logan, also of Senator William Windom, who was an intimate friend of his parents. He can relate many interesting incidents of life on the farm, in the printing-office, as a pedagogue and of his early struggles to obtain an education.

Benjamin F. Holman (father) was born at Warwick, Massachusetts, the seventh son; at the age of twelve he was apprenticed to learn the edged-tool trade; at seventeen he was foreman of large works; at twenty-one he was in partnership with his brother, Ansel Holman, manufacturer of axes and scythes, at Slatersville, Rhode Island; succeeded in business, amassed a comfortable competence, and in 1857 moved to Minnesota, took up a large tract of land, engaged in general farming, was justice of the peace and county commissioner some fifteen years, and was a man of sterling integrity and universally beloved. His sons say of him, "We never knew him to tell a falsehood." He died at the age of seventy, from a ruptured blood-vessel, the result of violent exertion. One brother, Sewell Holman, was a literary genius, and printed with his pen the first paper ever published at Janesville, Wisconsin. Another brother, Russell Holman, was also a man of letters, a Baptist clergyman, who founded the first Baptist church in New Orleans, Louisiana. Another brother, Harvey Holman, was a merchant in St. Louis, Missouri, next in Chillicothe, Illinois, from which latter place early in the '50s he journeyed to California to regain his health, leaving his business interests in the care of his partner, who in two years robbed him of all he had and left him badly in debt. He returned in a few years, paid dollar for dollar, engaged in mercantile business again, was successful, and died a few years ago, aged seventy-five, leaving a fortune of two hundred thousand dollars.

Susan C. Holman (mother) was born at Unadilla, New York. Her maiden name was Eames. Her father died when she was a child, and she and her mother removed to Providence, Rhode Island, making their home with Rhodes Chapman, her mother's brother, who gave her a liberal education at Warren Seminary, Rhode Island. She was a beautiful woman, a lovely character, and very talented. On her mother's side she was a direct descendant of Roger Williams. She died of pneumonia, at the age of sixty-nine years.

The Doctor has a brother, five years his senior, A. R. Holman, of Spring Valley, Minnesota, who is well known throughout the Northwest as an attorney for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and as a politician. The Doctor also has two sisters, both married and living at Faribault, Minnesota.

ZIMRI ALLEN ENOS,

SPRINGFIELD.

Z. A. ENOS was born in St. Louis, Missouri, September 29, 1821. His father, Pascal P. Enos (a biography of whom appears elsewhere in this volume), was the pioneer receiver of the land office in Springfield, and was during his lifetime the leading citizen of central Illinois. He was one of the four proprietors of the Springfield town-site and was the leading spirit among the early settlers of the State. The mother of our subject, Salome Enos, *nee* Paddock, was born in Woodstock, Windsor county, Vermont, March 12, 1791, and bore in her veins some of the best blood of the New England colonies. Maternally she was a descendant of the Woods family, which for several generations had been active in the development of the Colonies. She was indeed a remarkable woman. She was left a widow at the age of thirty-nine years, in 1832, with a family of six children. When her husband died he possessed a large amount of real estate heavily incumbered. For many years thereafter she was forced to use a great amount of business sagacity and prudence to retain the property and save it for herself and children during many years of financial depression,—the decade between 1840 and 1850 being especially noted for its lack of prosperity. Mrs. Enos bravely and courageously protected the interests of herself and children and throughout all of her trials displayed a charming womanliness that endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. She died in 1877, in her eighty-seventh year of age, survived by three children, her eldest son, Pascal P., having passed away in February, 1867, and the eldest daughter, Martha M., having died in 1837, when twelve years of age. The surviving members of the family are Z. A., Susan P. and Julia R., the widow of the late Hon. Ozias M. Hatch.

Mr. Z. A. Enos came to what is now Springfield with his parents in September, 1823, when two years old. He has therefore spent some seventy-two years as a resident of this vicinity, and can probably relate more of the events of the early history of this historical section of our country than any other one of its citizens at present residing here. His recollections of the early days are full of interest to all lovers of history, and in a few more years, when the last of the early settlers of Illinois will have passed the dark river of death, the events of their early lives—the pen pictures of themselves and their associates and ancestors—will live only in books. The body of man is mortal: his history, printed in books, is immortal. Man dies, but what he writes or what is written of him lives on forever.

The opportunities for obtaining knowledge were necessarily very meager in those days. The schoolteacher knew but little more than a third grade scholar of to-day. However, the mother of our subject was determined that he should not lack for opportunity to study, and after attending the local subscription school he entered the St. Louis College and later attended the Illinois College at Jacksonville. He was desirous of becoming proficient in those studies which were necessary for the pursuit of the profession of civil engineering, having determined to follow that profession during life. However, after his elder brother, Pascal P., had discontinued the study of law, our subject began the study of that profession in the law office of Baker & Bledsoe, and was admitted to the bar in 1845, and began to practice his profession in Springfield. At that time the bar of Springfield numbered among its members some of the most eminent members of the legal profession in the United States. The immortal Lincoln, the "Little Giant" Douglas, Stephen T. Logan,—a man whose legal mind probably has had no superiors in a century,—Lyman Trumbull,—still in active practice,—and McDougall, formed a bar that has had no superiors in any city of the United States.

In those days when clients were fewer than at the present time, it was not considered a bit wrong for the leaders of the bar to appear in petty cases before justices of the peace. In fact they all accepted all kinds of legal business, providing the fees were five dollars or more. It was therefore almost an utter impossibility for a newly

P H Lane

admitted member of the bar to become successful unless he formed an association with some one of the older members or left the city and established himself in some more recently settled section of the State. Mr. Enos was tied to Springfield by virtue of the fact that he was needed there to assist his mother and elder brother in the management of the estate, and therefore could not leave to make his home elsewhere. Having no opportunity to form a partnership with any of the older attorneys, he decided to forego the practice of the law and for a while thereafter engaged in business as the proprietor of a warehouse. He, however, determined to follow the profession which in boyhood he had most desired to pursue, and began operations as a surveyor and civil engineer. In that capacity he surveyed the larger part of Sangamon county, and at one time had a personal acquaintance with a majority of the people of the county. He has always possessed a very retentive memory, and his mind is stored with interesting anecdotes of the early days and of the early settlers.

Mr. Enos was county surveyor for several terms, and, as one of his contemporaries expresses it, knows every corner in the county. His son Allan is the present county surveyor.

Mr. Enos is deeply interested as a citizen in politics, and, although never desiring any political honors, has been an alderman of the city council. In national affairs he is strongly in sympathy with the Republican party. He was originally a Henry Clay Whig, and was in full sympathy with the protective tariff policy of the party and its leader. He became one of the organizers of the Republican party, and has since that organization been unswervingly loyal to the principles of the party. He has examined closely the causes for the evils that are connected with the political organizations in municipalities, and believes that the right to vote should be restricted and that only such men as do their duties as citizens should be able to cast a ballot. He is also in favor of "penalizing" those who are entitled to vote and who do not avail themselves of the privilege.

A strong friend of education, Mr. Enos has been a powerful factor in the management of the school system of Springfield and as a member of the board of education for ten years was able to use his influence in the right direction.

For more than a third of a century Mr. Enos has been a member of the Masonic fraternity and has passed through the various degrees up to and including the thirty-second degree, Scottish rites.

He was married in Springfield, Illinois, June 10, 1846, to Agnes D. Trotter, a native of New York city. Mrs. Enos is, by maternal connection, a member of an old New England family and has as kin some of the leading families of that section of our country. Her father was a native of Scotland.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Enos numbered six, one of whom is dead. They are Pascal P., who died in Kansas, George T., William P., Catherine I., Allen Z. and Louisa I.

ROBERT P. LANE, M. D.,

ROCKFORD.

ON the pages of Illinois history the name of Dr. Lane stands conspicuously forth as that of one of the prominent pioneers who opened up to civilization the vast region comprised within the northern part of this commonwealth. A military commander leading his troops forth to battle is deserving of great credit, but how much more are the thanks of a grateful public due the man who leads the hosts of workmen to daily toil, giving them the means of sustaining instead of destroying life. This Doctor Lane did. He was practically the founder of the thrifty, progressive city of Rockford, his name being inseparably connected with its development almost from the time of its inception until his life's labors were ended and the record of his noble career was closed with the words Well done. He possessed the power of foresight which recognized the resources of this region, and had the executive power and merit to marshal and put in working order the forces of progress, development and upbuilding.

Robert Polk Lane was a native of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, born at Hopewell Iron Works, on the 21st of February, 1820, and was the eldest son of James Bean Lane. His father's family descended from a ducal house of England, of considerable wealth, a portion of which was invested in large landed estates in America. The family was founded on American soil at the time when William Penn crossed the Atlantic, and its representatives settled at Norristown, on the Perkiomen river north of the Schuylkill. The great-grandfather of Dr. Lane died before the outbreak of the Revolution, and the grandfather, William Lane, was too young to enter the service. During the closing years of the war, however, he was associated with Commodore Decatur in manufacturing ammunition in New Jersey for the Continental army. Becoming a resident of Philadelphia, he engaged in merchandising, but his ships were captured by the French, and his business was thus destroyed. In consequence he removed from Philadelphia to Bedford county, where he engaged in iron manufacture. Two iron foundries had been erected, one at Hopewell on the Juniata river, and the other on Yellow creek, a tributary of the Juniata. Thus James B. Lane, the father of our subject, became connected with the business, which he carried on for many years. While thus engaged he met and married Miss Janet Wishart, daughter of Dr. David Wishart, of Edinburg, Scotland. Her father served as a surgeon in General Montgomery's army, but resigned just before that brave officer was ordered to Canada. He had two sons who became professors in the University of Edinburg. The family was one of considerable prominence, having descended in direct line from John Wishart, the Scotch martyr, whose life was sacrificed in the early days of the Reformation. Dr. Wishart, crossing the Atlantic, became a resident of New York city, but being influenced by the restless spirit of the times he moved into central Pennsylvania, purchased a farm and spent a long and useful life there in the practice of his profession.

Dr. Lane of this review spent his early childhood in the State of his nativity and in his younger years gave great promise of superior business ability. In consequence his father sent him to an uncle at Perkiomen, near Philadelphia, to fit him for mercantile life, but in a few years his health began to fail. Neither was his work congenial to his taste, and in consequence he returned to his home, spending some time on his father's farm, and gaining renewed strength and vigor from his active outdoor life. His earnest, manly character and happy temperament endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, and he won many friends.

The early ties, however, were severed when Dr. Lane took his departure for Washington, Pennsylvania, where he entered college, pursuing the regular course. On its completion he began study under his uncle, Dr. John Wishart, and attended a course of lectures in Philadelphia, being graduated in 1840, at which time the degree of M.D. was conferred upon him. He was a most earnest student, and his thorough and conscientious study had prepared him for practice before he had completed his twenty-second year. He then located in Washington, Pennsylvania, where for ten years he engaged in the active prosecution of his chosen profession. At the end of that time, however, his health began to fail, and he resolved to see whether the Western climate would not prove beneficial.

While in Washington, Dr. Lane was united in marriage with Miss Mary Brice, daughter of Colonel James Brice, a wealthy iron man and merchant, who was also one of the first stockholders and directors of the Washington Female Seminary. The wedding was celebrated in 1850, and they became the parents of two sons, J. B. Lane and W. S. Lane,—and a daughter, now the wife of R. L. Davis, of the Chicago Board of Trade.

In 1852 Dr. Lane came with his family to Illinois and located in Rockford, then a little town containing only about one thousand inhabitants. He saw its natural advantages and with remarkable foresight predicted its development; and in this development he was the most important factor. It was his intention, however, to engage in the practice of medicine, and though he continued this to a limited extent up to the time of his death, his energies were largely devoted to other interests. Had he not entered mercantile life he would undoubtedly have become one of the celebrated physicians of the country, as he had a well-trained mind, was resourceful, studious and daring.

Hardly had he taken up his residence here, however, before he began agitating the subject of using the water power afforded by Rock river. He succeeded in interesting others in this projected enterprise, and organized the Rockford Water Power Association. It was a tremendous undertaking for those days to dam a stream as broad as Rock river, but the work was courageously undertaken and successfully completed. The Doctor supervised the building of the first machine shop, a structure 100x70 feet and four stories in height. When it was finished he persuaded John H. Manny, who was then a blacksmith at the little town of Lena, to occupy the building as a reaper factory. From this beginning sprang the immense manufacturing importance of Rockford. The growth of the city in wealth and population dates from the construction of the dam and the building of that shop, and Dr. Lane was the man who laid the foundation of Rockford's advancement. Other factories were erected in quick succession, enterprises of various kinds were established and many of these Dr. Lane was the organizer and leading promoter.

His capabilities were by no means confined to one line of undertaking. He was a man of varied resources and powers, and was equally successful as a financier and merchant. He became identified with the banking interests of Rockford in 1854, when the banking house of Dickerman, Wheeler & Company was established, with Dr. Lane and G. A. Sanford as silent partners. A year later they bought out Mr. Wheeler, and the firm name was changed to Lane, Sanford & Company. In 1862 they merged their interests into that of the Second National Bank just organized, and of the new institution Dr. Lane became president and manager. His was the guiding hand that directed the course of the new enterprise to the goal of prosperity. He made a close study of the financial questions of the day, and was a most capable and able financier. For many years he was connected with insurance business. He organized the Rockford Insurance Company, and from 1880 until 1885 was its president and manager when he retired from active business. In almost every enterprise of importance that was organized in the city for a quarter of a century his name appeared as one of the original stockholders and promoters. He was one of the organizers and the president of the Graham Cotton Mills Company, operating a factory at Rockford and also at Rock Island. He was connected with Dyson's woolen mills, was a stockholder in the watch factory, and was one of the heaviest stockholders in the Rockford Register, when that paper was owned by a syndicate. When the question of better illuminating facilities came up for discussion, he was prominent in the furtherance of the movement which resulted in the establishment of the gas works. For a quarter of a century he was undoubtedly the most conspicuous business man in Rockford, and the city is an enduring monument to his labors. He belonged to that class of representative Americans, who, while advancing individual prosperity, also promote the general welfare.

As a citizen Dr. Lane was most loyal and patriotic,—a thorough American,—upbuilding with ardor the principles and institutions of republican government. During the Civil war he was very active in establishing Union League societies in Winnebago county, and was president of the order in Rockford. He contributed liberally of both time and money in serving the Union, and naturally became a Republican in his political preferences, supporting that party up to the time of his death. However, he was never a bitter partisan, and gave to others the same freedom of opinion which he reserved for himself. His church relationship was with the Emanuel Episcopal, of which he was a devoted member for many years, while for twenty years he served as senior warden. He was charitable and benevolent, possessing that true spirit of Christianity which recognized the brotherhood of mankind, and believed that in all individuals there is some good. He was seldom if ever known to speak ill of any one, and his high moral sense, his unfaltering integrity and his known sympathy won him unqualified confidence and the highest regard of all. He was a man of fine personal appearance, and though firm in his convictions of right and wrong possessed a gentleness of manner most commendable. Again and again he gave aid to people in their hour of adversity, winning their lasting gratitude. With the passing years his circle of friends constantly grew and was limited only by his circle of acquaintances. He reached the age of seventy-three years, and passed away on the 7th of March, 1891, honored by all who knew him.

LOUIS STOSKOPF,

FREEPORT.

LOUIS STOSKOPF was born November 14, 1842, in Stephenson county, Illinois, and died July 13, 1895, at his home in Freeport, the county seat of Stephenson county. Between these two dates lie more than fifty years of a life that was singularly strong, beneficent and modest, He was the second son of the late Valentine and Catherine Stoskopf, pioneer settlers of Stephenson county, who arrived here from Canada in the year 1841. His father was an honest, industrious man of great force of character and foresight, which made him eminently successful in business, and one whose counsels were sought and relied upon in the many trials of the early times. His mother was an intelligent, prudent Christian woman whose teaching fostered in the son a reverence for uprightness and integrity.

From his father he inherited a mighty figure, which made him a giant among men. Even during his school days in Freeport he was known not only as a deep and thorough student, but as a splendid athlete as well. When the National game was young, and the little prairie towns of Illinois were unconsciously harboring future captains of league base-ball teams, Dr. Stoskopf distinguished himself on the "diamond." He played with the famous old "Empires" of Freeport as second baseman, and he never lost his interest in the game.

It was the pleasure of the parents to give to their son, whose taste for a student life was early perceived, all the opportunities possible for a higher education. Leaving the public schools of Freeport, Dr., then Mr., Stoskopf went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he entered the high school and prepared himself for the University of Michigan. He spent two years in the classical department of the University, maintaining his reputation as a thorough and brilliant student.

Leaving Ann Arbor at the end of his sophomore year, he entered Yale College as a junior in the fall of 1863, where he at once took high rank with the sons of "Old Eli." He was almost immediately chosen a member of the 'Varsity Crew, and as such he assisted in defeating Harvard in 1864 and 1865. Academic tradition has always made this famous crew the standard by which the athletics of later years are judged, and its members were always heroes in the eyes of enthusiastic collegians. To the time of his death Dr. Stoskopf retained an active interest in rowing and athletics generally, though it was difficult to get him to talk about his own triumphs on the water.

Besides his rank as a scholar and athlete, Dr. Stoskopf was prominent in college society circles, being a member of the famous "Scroll and Key," and no club meeting was considered complete without his presence, owing to his enthusiasm and genial disposition.

Leaving New Haven, he began the study of medicine in Chicago, and attended a course of lectures at Rush Medical College. In 1869 he was graduated in the medical department of Columbia College, New York city, where he also spent some time in hospital practice. Returning finally to Freeport, the city of his birth, he took up the practice of medicine, and for a quarter of a century he was a power for good in the community, a skillful and learned physician, a gentle, modest, strong, and honorable man.

October 1, 1873, Dr. Stoskopf was married to Miss Caroline H. Brewster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel S. Brewster. Their home life was always an ideal one, for the Doctor was a man of domestic tastes, and found his greatest happiness in the love and companionship of his wife and little ones. Three children were born in the family of Dr. and Mrs. Stoskopf. The youngest, Hilda, died in infancy. Two, William Brewster and Alice Louise, survive their father. The son was a member of the graduating class of 1895, at the Freeport high school, and, in the graduating exercises, though ill at the time, his father took the deepest interest and pride.

Few people knew Dr. Stoskopf intimately. With him there was nothing on the surface. The springs of his affection were not easily touched; but, "The friends he had and their adoption tried," he "bound them to his heart with hooks of steel." He was a self-contained man, as most strong men

William Grote

are self-contained. It was a part of his nature that he must go to the bottom of whatever interested him, and, because he was all his life a student, he was spared any slightest trace of pedantry or self-consciousness. Before him stretched away always the illimitable fields of knowledge, and he in his own modest sight was only a wayfarer, toiling constantly onward, but with the universe ever ahead.

He left on one always the impression of reserve power. His quiet, self-contained manner told of the self-control which only strong men are able to achieve. In the sick-room his splendid physique was in itself vitalizing, while his gentle touch was the sweeter because one knew that mighty muscle and thews of iron were behind it.

The charity of Dr. Stoskopf was the stronger and the more noble because it was not a spasmodic, unusual thing, showing itself in gifts to public institutions, or colleges, to be heralded thereafter in the public press, but an integral part of his daily life, a part of his character, so that to heal the suffering poor, without price, was as natural to him as to breathe. It is true that he entirely lacked the modern "virtue" of ostentation, but when the strong man lay in his coffin there came a woman, white-haired and in ragged dress, and stood by the side of the bier and wept. "He saved my husband and he cured my son; I had no money to pay him, and he brought us food; and now he is dead!" Into the beautiful house on Lincoln avenue, which the Doctor had built for his family, came on the day of the funeral fifty other men and women bringing with them such records of the healing charity which could see no one suffer unaided.

Dr. Stoskopf lived a member of Grace Episcopal Church, which he served as a vestryman. It was perfectly characteristic of the man that his religious life should be simple, sincere, and not demonstrative, but the depth of his convictions showed itself in his daily walk; and he left to his family not only the fruits of a splendid professional career but also the example of one to whom his own good deeds must always be the fittest monument.

WILLIAM GROTE,

ELGIN.

MUCH of the civilization of the world has come from the Teutonic race. Continually moving westward they have taken with them the enterprise and advancement of their Eastern homes and have become valued and useful citizens of various localities. In this country especially have they demonstrated their power to adapt themselves to new circumstances, retaining at the same time their progressiveness and energy, and have become loyal and devoted citizens, true to the institutions of "the land of the free" and untiring in promotion of all that will prove of benefit to their adopted country. The German element in America forms an important part of American citizenship, and while they cannot attain to the highest civil office in the gift of the people they have given ample evidence of their power to sustain and uphold the Government of the Republic and to become the factors in various communities to whom the locality owes its progress and prosperity.

When William Grote was born, in the hamlet of Winzlar, in the province of Hanover, November 22, 1849, his parents might have dreamed of a brilliant future for their little son; but it is safe to say that they never thought he would one day become one of the foremost citizens in the political, financial and social world of northern Illinois. He has, however, been so long and so closely identified with the history of this region that the time seems never to have been when he was not connected with public interests here. Real-estate dealer, public official, promoter of the city's welfare, benefactor and an honored Christian gentleman, Elgin owes her material advancement largely to his efforts. His parents were German peasants of thrifty, careful and religious habits. His educational privileges were somewhat meager, but he possessed a laudable ambition and early in life determined to grasp eagerly every opportunity for raising himself to the level of the high standard which he set up. He saw not much chance for advancement for farmer lads in his native land and accordingly resolved to seek a home in America. He landed at New York, but desiring to see the West, in 1866, he arrived in Bartlett, Du Page county, Illinois, where he was employed as a farm hand for about a year, when his parents joined him in his new home, and together they purchased a farm which they cultivated for nearly five years.

The business career of Mr. Grote really began when they left the farm and came to Elgin. Here he established a very successful mercantile business, which he caried on from 1871 until 1882. Though it yielded a good income and was a paying investment, it did not, however, offer the scope for extended operations which Mr. Grote desired, and he therefore disposed of his interests. Previous to this time the work of the real-estate agent was considered largely unimportant, demanding little skill and ability and involving slight responsibility, but this view was becoming superseded by a far different idea, and Mr. Grote did much to change this. Ere selling his store, he had invested some capital in land, and the years have shown the judiciousness and foresight of these purchases. Time has also shown that the highest type of business ability is found in the successful real-estate dealer, who must be able to anticipate the rise or fall in land values, must be able to read character, so as to know the individual with whom he is dealing and must so plan and arrange all matters that the persons who are in search of locations may be induced to settle upon property which he controls. Many a city of the West owes its existence to the enterprise and perseverance of some capable real-estate dealer. They are virtually the founders of a town, and are connected with its development from the time of its inception. Mr. Grote has long been a moving spirit in Elgin's growth and he truly belongs to that type of American citizens who promote public welfare while enhancing individual prosperity.

As he had not all the capital he desired for the prosecution of his new enterprise, Mr. Grote associated himself with E. D. Waldron, who became the "silent partner" of the firm. Their success was remarkable from the beginning. Mr. Grote carefully watched indications of rise in land values, and as he thought investments could profitably be made he bought property and became the owner of extensive tracts in and around Elgin, in addition to business property. This he has divided into city lots, and more than twenty large additions to Elgin have been made, including the Grote & Waldron First, Second, Third, Central Park, Winzlar, Boulevard and Grand View additions. Some time later A. B. Church became connected with Mr. Grote upon the partial retirement from active business of Mr. Waldron. Substantial edifices, which add to the beauty and attractive appearance of the city, stand as monuments to the thrift and enterprise of Mr. Grote.

While associated with Mr. Waldron Mr. Grote erected the Grote, the Waldron and the McClure blocks, and in 1880, in association with Mr. Church, he erected the Merchants' Hotel Block, formerly the Jennings House, in which is located the principal hotel of this city. Through the instrumentality of Mr. Grote many industries have been located in Elgin which promote commercial activity and make this one of the thriving cities of the Northwest. It was through him that the well-known D. C. Cook Publishing Company established their house here, also the Illinois Watch Case Company, the Ludlow Shoe Company, the Cutter & Crossett Company, manufacturers of gentlemen's furnishing goods, the Elgin Silver Plate Company and the Elgin Sewing Machine and Bicycle Company,—all of great importance and value to Elgin and representing a donated capital of about $125,000.

Mr. Grote is a stalwart Republican in politics and deeply interested in the growth and success of his party. He has served as supervisor of Elgin for two years and was assistant supervisor for four years. For six years he was one of the members of the board of education, working earnestly for the advancement of the schools. In 1891 he headed his party's ticket for the position of mayor, was elected and served so acceptably that the business and representative men of the city elected him for a second term in 1893. He is strong in all the essentials that combine to make a valuable and trustworthy official. Whatever he undertakes to do he does thoroughly and well. He conducted his office as he would manage his own affairs,—strictly on business principles,—and for this reason he has given general satisfaction. The people delight to honor such men,—men who accept public office as a public trust and who bear its responsibilities and perform its duties fearlessly and conscientiously, jealously guarding the sacred interests of the people whom they have called to serve. During the administration of Mr. Grote a new city hall was built, and upon its completion the clock which adorns its tower was donated by Mr. Grote. Many improvements in the way of sewerage and paving and the light and water plants were largely increased, and other improvements added during his administration, which make Elgin one of the most advanced cities in northern Illinois.

In his private life Mr. Grote has been most fortunate. He lost by death his mother in 1879 at the age of sixty-seven years, and his father on May 27, 1895, at the age of eighty-three years. He was married March 10, 1872, to Miss Kate Deuchler, a resident of Dundee, Illinois, and to them have been born five children, two sons and three daughters, of whom Augusta, Anna and William are still living. In addition to these they have an adopted son, Frank, whom they are carefully and tenderly rearing.

While Mr. Grote has great capacity for work and excellent business ability, his operations, however, have all been confined to Elgin. He is thoroughly loyal to the city which gave him a home and all his energies are for her upbuilding. Among the various concerns which have added to the material prosperity of the city with which he is connected are the Elgin City Electric Railway, of which he is president; also president of the Elgin Packing Company, secretary of the Elgin Lumber Company, president of South Elgin Stone Company, director of the Home National Bank and Home Savings Bank, secretary of the Elgin Brick and Tile Company, and a stockholder in the Elgin National Watch Company; director in the Ludlow Shoe Company, the Carpentersville, Elgin & Aurora Railway Company, and nearly every enterprise of importance in the city.

It is, however, as a philanthropist and benefactor that Mr. Grote is entitled to more credit than he has yet received. His charities have ever been of the most quiet and unostentatious character, and within a few years he has given thousands of dollars with scarcely a comment beyond those from the people directly interested.

He has always identified himself with the German Evangelical Association, which erected in Elgin the finest church building of the city, at a cost of about $30,000, of which Mr. Grote gave outright $10,000, supplemented by later donations, enabling the church to be dedicated free from debt. He is a trustee of the association and for many years has been superintendent of the Sunday-school. He also acted as one of the trustees for the Society's Board of Publication for America, Germany and Japan, which has headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio, and as trustee for the Northwestern College, located at Naperville, Illinois. When the society desired to establish a mission in Lane Park addition to Lake View, Chicago, it was found that no funds were available, and Mr. Grote then set to work. He first secured two lots from the owners and personally assisted in building the church and partially supported the minister for a period of five years. This church is now prosperous and self-sustaining. When the Sherman hospital was erected in Elgin he contributed $1,000, and in addition he has given much and often to various other worthy charities and benevolences of which he keeps no record. He gives from a true Christian spirit and not from any desire to win the praise of his fellow men. There is nothing narrow or contracted in his nature and he has made generous donations to various other churches, helping nearly all denominations in Elgin.

In 1887, accompanied by his wife and children, Mr. Grote crossed the Atlantic to the Old World and visited many parts of Europe, as well as spending many pleasant hours amid the scenes of his boyhood. He has also traveled extensively in the United States and finds in travel his chief source of rest and recreation. Mr. Grote is a very busy man, yet he is ever ready to pause in the midst of his business duties to distribute aid to those in need. He is wholly worthy the respect which is everywhere tendered him, for his name is synonymous with honorable dealing and with all that is elevating and beneficial to the city and to the individual.

CHARLES P. KING,

PEORIA.

CHARLES P. KING was born February 11, 1817, in the town of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, his parents being Henry and Betsy (Allen) King, the former a carpenter and farmer by occupation.

When nineteen years of age our subject bought his time of his father, paying therefor the sum of twelve dollars and a half per month, and having learned the trade of carpentering was well fitted to make his way in the world. Leaving his native State in 1838 he came to Peoria, where he followed his trade for a year, when he engaged as second engineer on a steamer plying between Peoria and St. Louis, an occupation that continued during the subsequent three years.

In the meantime he was rapidly becoming prominent, and, after filling several minor positions of trust and responsibility, was elected, in 1853, a member of the Illinois legislature on the Democratic ticket.

At the expiration of the term for which he was chosen he returned to Peoria and engaged as a contractor and builder, and also in the engineering department of one of the leading distilleries, and was thus occupied until 1857. That year he associated himself in partnership with the firm of Lightner, Schimpferman & Company, which then became the leading distillery company in that section. The establishment was known as the Star Distillery, under which title it was successfully operated until 1866, at which time Mr. King withdrew from the firm and became interested in the banking business.

The Second National Bank opened its doors January 1, 1864. Mr. King having been for some years vice-president, succeeded to the presidency on the death of L. Howells, who had been president since its organization. In this capacity Mr. King continued until 1883, when, its charter having expired, the bank's affairs were wound up, with a very handsome margin of profit to the stockholders.

Shortly afterward the Peoria National Bank was organized, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which later was increased to two hundred thousand dollars. Mr. King was chosen president and filled the office with marked ability until his death, February 17, 1893.

Mr. King was also one of the organizers and a very heavy stockholder of the Dime Savings Bank of Peoria, of which he was vice-president, and was interested as a stockholder in various manufacturing concerns.

He always maintained a warm interest in educational matters, and for several terms served as school director in his district. He represented Peoria township in the board of supervisors for five or six terms, and in fact gave liberally of both time and money toward advancing the prosperity of the city of his home. Every enterprise calculated to benefit Peoria found in him a hearty sympathizer and a generous contributor.

He was a loyal adherent to the principles of Democracy, and a warm personal friend and admirer of the lamented Stephen A. Douglas. During the war he was an uncompromising Union man, and labored earnestly and zealously against its disintegration. His charities were many, and there are men in Peoria to-day who owe their success to timely assistance given by him.

Mr. King was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was united in 1840, was Miss Emily Jacobs, who died in 1888, survived by two children: Ada, the wife of M. Huffman, of Quincy; and May, now Mrs. W. M. Benton, of Peoria. In April, 1890, Mr. King was married to Mrs. Susan S. Clegg, a lady of many noble qualities of mind and heart, who survives him.

Mr. King's death occurred at Los Angeles, California, whither he had gone on business, accompanied by his wife. His illness was brief, and though the best available medical skill was obtained, and the tenderest ministrations of a loving and devoted wife were given, he passed away, at the age of seventy-six.

J. R. Doolittle

JAMES ROOD DOOLITTLE,

CHICAGO.

JAMES ROOD DOOLITTLE, the subject of our sketch, was born on the western slope of the Green mountains, in Washington county, New York, January 3, 1815. At four years of age he emigrated with his father's family to western New York, where he was educated. He graduated at Geneva College in 1834, and was admitted to the bar in 1837, in which year also he was married.

As a Democratic Republican, brought up in the school of General Jackson, he was elected district attorney of Wyoming county—a Whig district—and served as such from 1845 to 1849. In 1851 he removed with his family to Racine, Wisconsin; he was elected circuit judge in 1853, and resigned in March, 1856.

In February, 1857, he was elected to the United States senate, and was re-elected in 1863, serving twelve years,—the most important twelve years in our national history, after the Revolutionary war.

His history during that period is well known, as it is part of the history of the country. Since retiring from the senate he has been at the head of a law firm in Chicago.

Perhaps most men of his age, now eighty, would seek retirement; but he does not. He is one of those to whom the ordinary rule as to the age of retirement does not seem to apply. There are some well-known exceptions to that rule, not only in Europe but also in this country. Palmerston and Gladstone in England, Bismarck and Von Moltke in Germany, are notable ones. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson among our statesmen, and Marshall and Taney among our chief justices, were equally notable. The united testimony of the bar and of his associates upon the bench shows that the latter, in his eighty-seventh year of age, presided with as much dignity and conducted consultations and decisions with as much clearness and vigor as he did at the age of sixty-five; and that, too, in the highest judicial tribunal known in the history of mankind.

Mr. Doolittle is also a remarkable instance of the same exceptional mental and physical vigor, vitality and capacity for labor and endurance. Not long ago, when he had occasion, in answer to inquiries of some devoted personal friends, to speak of himself and of his capacity for continuous labor, he said:

"It is so purely personal that I hardly dare to tell you the simple truth, for fear of apparent boasting. So far from boasting, however, it is only with the most humble reverence and gratitude to Almighty God that I can now speak of the greatest of earthly blessings ever bestowed upon man, viz., perfect health in a strong constitution, derived from a hardy and long-lived ancestry.

"My father was the fifth in descent from that sturdy Englishman, Abraham Doolittle, one of the founders of New Haven, and who, in 1644, was sheriff of that county in Connecticut. From that stock, intermingled in the line of descent with the blood of the Holts, the Lewises, the Munsons and the Bunnells, my father was born in the famous year of 1789. If it can be truly said of any man, he was verily a man of iron. He was never sick a day in his life until 1846,—that sickly season in the West,—when, before the day of railways, he rode on horseback through the States of Michigan and Illinois. Filled with malaria, he was taken down with malignant fever, and died at Waukegan, at the early age of fifty-seven. But every tooth in his head was sound when he died.

"My mother, half Scotch and half English, lived nearly to the age of ninety. She was a great reader. She read her Bible through in course twice each year, the last five years of her life; and, what is perhaps more remarkable, she could always read fair-sized print without the aid of glasses. There is lying upon my table, as I now write you, a copy of the New Testament presented by me to her on her eighty-eighth birthday. After her decease it came back to me as a precious memento. I quote from the words of presentation on a fly-leaf; they speak for themselves: 'Dear Mother:—God in His great mercy has spared you to us, to this your eighty-eighth birthday, with sight and all your faculties in full vigor; but you are so great and constant a reader of the

New Testament that I beg you to accept this copy in large print. It will be a little easier for your eyes, especially when you read, as you do, without glasses.'

"Presumptions from heredity, therefore, my friends, do not incline me to give up intellectual labor. Is there anything in my health, personal history or in my nervous or physical condition to show that I should decline it? What are the living facts? Thank God! I am able to say, I have never had a fit of sickness, not even a headache, nor a backache, nor a toothache in my life. Though actively engaged in the profession since 1837 (except during the twelve years of service in the senate), though in the campaign of 1840, and in every presidential election since, except that of 1852, I have taken active part; yet of all the thousands of political and professional engagements, I have never failed to meet one yet, either on account of ill health or fatigue. It is true, I was thrown from a buggy the last of September, 1890; the fall broke my arm and bruised my leg, but in four weeks, with my arm in a sling, I was able to argue two important cases in the supreme court of Illinois. So far as I know, the 'eye is not dim or the natural force abated.' The voice which so many have heard remains, and is just the same now that it was twenty years ago."

Even Mr. Gladstone himself gives no more striking evidence of long-sustained energy and vitality than does the subject of our sketch, ex-Senator Doolittle.

All the judges of Chicago, and of the supreme court of this State, in speaking of him in 1892, united in saying, "If not assured to the contrary, no one would believe him to be past sixty years of age."

ROBERT H. McCLELLAN,

GALENA.

ROBERT H. McCLELLAN was born in Washington county, New York, January 3, 1823, and is the son of Colonel William and Margaret (Randles) McClellan. The family is of Scotch descent. Colonel McClellan was by occupation a farmer, and his boyhood was passed upon his father's farm. His education was obtained at the academies of Argyle and Cambridge, supplemented with a course at Union College, Schenectady, at which institution he graduated in 1847. Upon finishing his college course he entered upon the study of law in the office of the Honorable Martin I. Townsend, at Troy, who is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-four, and is a warm friend of Mr. McClellan.

In December, 1850, young McClellan was admitted to the bar by the New York supreme court at Albany, and, having determined to cast his lot in the then far West, came to Galena, at that time the most prominent city in the upper Mississippi valley. During the first winter of his residence he edited the Galena Gazette, a journal which is still in existence, and the following spring formed a law partnership with John M. Douglas, late of Chicago, who was one of the ablest lawyers of the State, under the firm name of Douglas & McClellan. This connection continued until Mr. Douglas removed to Chicago to become the general attorney of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, he having up to that time been the company's local attorney at Galena,—a position to which Mr. McClellan succeeded and which he has retained ever since. After Mr. Douglas' departure our subject practiced alone, with great success, being almost invariably retained in all the important litigation in his section of the State.

On the 1st day of January, 1864, he became president of the Bank of Galena,—which later became the National Bank of Galena,—an office he continued to fill with marked ability for over twenty years, and from which he retired about five years ago to give his entire attention to his personal business. His administration of the affairs of the National Bank was characterized by conservatism, and he carried it successfully through the various financial crises that during the years of his connection with the institution swept over the country.

Mr. McClellan has also been interested in many other business enterprises, among which may be mentioned the Hanover Woolen Mill, of which he has been a stockholder and director since its organization. He is also a large holder of bank stocks in various cities, being one of the original stockholders of the National Bank of Illinois, of whose stock he owns a large amount. His real-estate holdings, though not so large as formerly, —he having sold a hundred thousand acres of land in the past five or six years,—are still very large, and are located in several of the Western States.

Politically Mr. McClellan is, and has for years been, a strong Republican. He was elected and served as a member of the lower branch of the Illinois legislature during the war session of 1861, and later, from 1876 to 1880, was a member of the State senate. With these exceptions he has never held public office, though his name has been prominently mentioned as a gubernatorial candidate, but he has been a leader in his party's counsels for many years, and has been a liberal contributor toward Republican success.

While always strict in his attention to business Mr. McClellan nevertheless has found time to devote to travel, and has visited all the places of note in our country, averaging probably eight or ten thousand miles of travel, on both business and pleasure, yearly.

As a public speaker Mr. McClellan is clear, logical and convincing, and at any public gathering is invariably in demand. Every event of importance that has taken place at Galena for many years has been made more pleasing and successful by appropriate remarks from Mr. McClellan. When General Grant returned to Galena after his memorable tour around the world, it was Mr. McClellan who welcomed him, on behalf of the citizens of Galena, to his old home; and when the beautiful statue of the great commander, the gift of H. H. Kohlsaat, to the city of Galena, was unveiled in Grant Park, an occasion which drew thousands of people from all parts of the country, and where Chauncey M. Depew delivered a masterly oration, it was Mr. McClellan who accepted the magnificent gift on behalf of Grant's loving and grateful friends and neighbors, in the following eloquent address:

Mr. Kohlsaat: I am requested by his Honor, the Mayor, to respond, in the name and on behalf of the citizens of Galena, to the eloquent address of presentation to which we have just listened with intense interest and satisfaction. This is to me, personally, a very grateful office, and yet I find myself not a little embarrassed, at the outset, by a knowledge of the fact that personal allusions to yourself, especially flattering allusions—and I can make no others on this occasion—are distasteful to you, that you shrink from praise, as other men do from censure. We all know, sir, that you are as modest as you are munificent, and while Fortune has showered her golden gifts upon you with lavish profusion, you generously devote a large measure of these gifts to private charities and to educational and patriotic objects, doing all this in a quiet, unostentatious way, neither expecting nor desiring praise or profit, admiration or applause. There are those who

'Do good by stealth and blush to find it fame.'

"The people of Galena are not insensible to the high honor you have done them, and the weighty obligations you have laid them under, in giving to their city this magnificent statue of their former illustrious fellow citizen. They admire its beauty, they appreciate its worth and significance, and they accept it with the profoundest gratitude. They promise to protect and preserve it, and to forever guard it with a vigilant and jealous care. They have prepared this beautiful park for its reception, and they intend to increase its attractiveness and make it a place to which, in future years, pilgrims and patriots from all parts of this great country may come, and here at this shrine erected by your generosity pay loyal homage to the memory of the eminent man it commemorates.

"As a work of art this statue is a thing of beauty and will be to us a joy forever. In form and features the people of Galena recognize it as a true and faithful likeness of 'Grant Our Citizen' as he was wont to appear when he lived in our midst, and walked a familiar figure upon our streets. Historians have given us a record of his deeds. You have done more and better: you have given us Grant himself, as he looked and as he was.

"And whilst we give all honor and heartfelt thanks to the liberal donor, we would not forget the rising young artist whose fertile genius conceived and whose skillful fingers molded this splendid life-like effigy. We crown him here to-day with the chaplet of our applause, and wish him that fame and fortune to which his genius and his art entitle him. In examining this monument we notice the name of Grant cut upon it in bold relief, as it should be; the name of the sculptor is also there, but the name of Kohlsaat, with characteristic modesty, is not permitted to appear upon it.

"But, sir, let me assure you that though your name be not chiseled upon this marble, it is deeply engraven upon the hearts of the grateful people of Galena, who will never allow it to be disassociated from this, your princely gift to them. Traditions survive ages after written records have perished; and in the remote future, when the printed records of this day's transactions shall have faded into rayless oblivion, the future fathers of Galena will bring their children to this shrine and teach them its history and its lessons; and they will tell them who it was that erected it and gave it to their city; and thus the name of Kohlsaat, associated with it, will go down by tradition from generation to generation as long as this bronze and everlasting granite shall endure.

"But the precious moments are vanishing and I must stop.

"And now, in conclusion, let me say that for this grand memorial of a grand man, in the name and in behalf of all good and true American citizens—North and South, East and West, who honor valor and patriotism and consecrated devotion to the Republic—I thank you. In the name and on behalf of these old, brave soldiers—the Grand Army of the Republic— who followed their great commander through perilous years of bloody war to glory and to victory— I thank you. And finally, in the name and on behalf of the citizens of Galena, the happy recipients of your patriotic benefaction, whose hearts now swell with emotions of inexpressible gratitude, I sincerely and emphatically thank you."

Mr. McClellan has been twice married, his first wife, to whom he was united in 1858, was Miss Caroline Sanford, of Boston, who died in 1876, leaving three children, namely: George, now of Chicago, who has but just returned from an extended European tour; Mary, who resides at home; and Sanford, who has just entered the freshman class of Union College, Schenectady, at which his father graduated nearly half a century ago. In 1879 Mr. McClellan married Clara Dennison Garfield, of Jacksonville, Illinois. Their beautiful home is one of the most hospitable in the city.

In his tastes Mr. McClellan is domestic. He is a great reader, and his well-selected library is a source of continuous enjoyment to him as well as a means of relaxation from business cares.

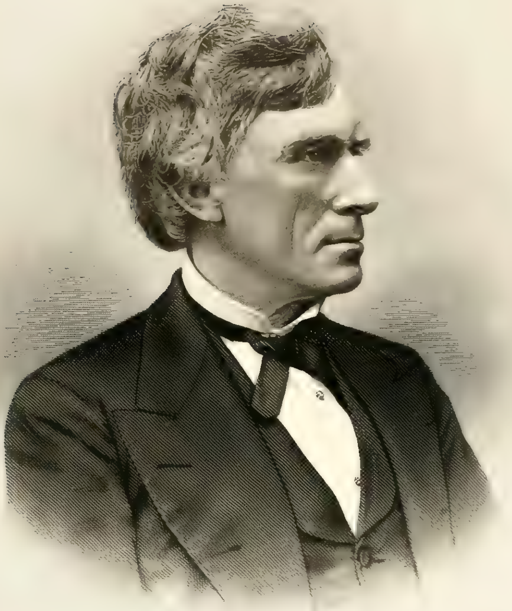
MARK SKINNER,

CHICAGO.

IN the death of Mark Skinner, which occurred September 16, 1887, Chicago lost one of her most honored citizens. He was a native of Manchester, Vermont, and was born September 13, 1813.

His father, Hon. Richard Skinner, a celebrated lawyer of New England, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1778. In 1802 he settled in Manchester, Vermont, and in 1814 was elected to Congress. From 1820 until 1824 he was governor of his State and prior to that was for five years chief justice. His death occurred May 23, 1833.

Our subject's mother, before her marriage, was Miss Fanny Pierpont, who also belonged to a noted New England family. She was born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1782, and traced her genealogy back to one Sir Hugh de Pierrepont, of Picardy, France. The first of the name in this country was John Pierpont, who settled near Boston in 1640. Mrs. Skinner was known for her many womanly virtues and her noble Christian character, and from her training and influence the son received many of those manly traits and qualities that characterized his life; while to his father he was indebted for that legal acumen for which he was noted.



Truly Yours
Mark Skinner

Mr. Skinner enjoyed excellent educational advantages and early developed a fondness for study. He attended school at Bennington, Vermont; later went to Troy, New York; prepared for college at Pittsfield (Massachusetts) Academy; and was finally graduated at Middlebury (Vermont) College in 1833. He next took up the study of law with Judge Ezek Cowan, of Saratoga Springs, New York, and two years later continued his law studies under the instructions of Nicholas Hill, of Albany, and then spent a year at the New Haven Law School. Although urged by his former preceptor, Mr. Hill, to join him in a partnership, Mr. Skinner declined the tempting offer in order to carry out his purpose already formed of beginning his professional career in the growing town of the West,—Chicago,—where he arrived in July, 1836. In the following autumn he associated himself with George Anson Oliver Beaumont in the practice of his profession, and thus began his uniformly successful career.

His scholarly attainments, legal ability and upright, manly demeanor soon brought him into local prominence, and as a natural result he was called to serve the public in offices of responsibility and trust. In 1839-40 he served as city attorney of Chicago and he was many years master in chancery of Cook county. When James K. Polk came to the presidency, Mr. Skinner had a rival for the office in the person of Isaac N. Arnold. The contest between them became so strong that, in order to satisfy all parties, a compromise was finally effected and a third person appointed. The methods employed to secure Federal patronage were so opposed to Mr. Skinner's high sense of manliness and honor that he then resolved to never again seek it,—a resolution which he scrupulously kept. However, his fellow citizens required his services in other directions, and in 1846 he was elected to the general assembly of Illinois. He was chairman of the committee which prepared the bill for refunding the State debt, a prominent feature of which was reducing the six forms of State bonds to one convenient form. At the constitutional convention called during this session Mr. Skinner took a very active part as champion of the northern section of the State, in the memorable contest between that and the southern portion of the State, growing out of the phraseology of the old constitution respecting the representation of the two sections in the convention. His skillful management carried the day. Again, when there was a strong inclination to repudiate the interest on the State debt, which was several years in default, he was largely instrumental in carrying through a bill providing for its payment. In 1851 Mr. Skinner was elected judge of the Cook county court of common pleas, which afterward became the superior court. The circuit court then held but two short terms annually, and the principal part of the commercial and civil business devolved upon the common pleas court.

Judge Skinner filled the office with great satisfaction, but was compelled to decline a re-election in 1853 because the demands of the office were more than his health could endure. In 1854 he was pronounced in his opposition to the course pursued in Congress by Stephen A. Douglas, particularly in reference to the "Nebraska Bill," and was one of the foremost in the movement that revolutionized the political sentiment of all northern Illinois, and led to the fusion of all anti-slavery people and finally absorbed the Whig and Freesoil parties.

His health becoming much impaired he was obliged to abandon the practice of his profession; but as financial agent of moneyed men and corporations of the East, he had the handling of large amounts of money, investing the same in Chicago real estate, a line of business for which his accurate knowledge of the law pertaining to real property eminently fitted him. His long connection with the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company is fittingly memorialized in a tribute by its president, Colonel Jacob L. Greene, on the occasion of Mr. Skinner's death, from which the following is quoted:

"The directors of the company having learned of the death of Hon. Mark Skinner, who was for more than thirty years its financial correspondent and their own trusted confidential adviser at Chicago, entered upon their records this minute, desiring thereby to recall and to mark their sense of the peculiar importance and value of his service to it in that relation, involving the investment of over $27,000,000, the acquisition by unavoidable foreclosure and the subsequent sale of large amounts of real estate, and the personal oversight and handling of those great interests during all the dangerous and trying vicissitudes which fell upon the country at large, and upon his own city in particular, during that most eventful period; the singular intelligence, foresight, sound judgment, delicacy, courage, fidelity and single-heartedness with which he treated every question, faced every emergency and discharged every duty; his untiring watchfulness of every interest involved; his equally wise and kindly zeal for the welfare of the company's debtors in the time of financial distress; that unfailing courtesy which made a long association with him a pleasure as well as a high privilege, and their deep sense of loss and their sympathy with his bereaved family."

During his busy active life, Judge Skinner was associated with many prominent men, among whom he always wielded a great influence. His life was filled with good works; and his strong, sympathetic nature was enlisted in many noble charities and benevolent causes. Prominent among these was the work of the United States Sanitary Commission, organized soon after the opening of the late Civil war. As a member of this organization he was very active in its affairs and gave of his time, energy and money without stint to further its interests. As president also of its northwestern branch he directed its work until compelled to resign by a protracted and serious illness in 1864. He was decidedly a man of affairs; and in all enterprises looking to the welfare of his adopted city he showed a commendable interest. He assisted in organizing the Young Men's Association, which became the Chicago Library Association, the nucleus of whose library was contributed by Mr. Walter L. Newberry on April 24, 1841. In recognition of his hearty co-operation and active service in Chicago's educational interests, the Skinner school at the corner of Aberdeen street and Jackson boulevard was named in his honor. He was a charter trustee of the Cook County Hospital; the Chicago Home for the Friendless was always an object of his bounty, and he served as one of its earliest presidents; he helped to incorporate the Chicago Relief and Aid Society; was the first president of the Chicago Reform School, which he helped to organize, and was also a trustee of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Among the material interests of Chicago in which he was interested were the old Galena, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, the State Insurance Company, the Chicago Marine & Fire Insurance Company, the Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company,—in each of which he was a director.

He was a Presbyterian in religious faith, and in both the Second and Fourth Presbyterian Churches, of which he was a member at different times, he served as an elder. He was officially connected with the Chicago Historical Society from its beginning, and one of its most ardent supporters. He also helped to organize the New England Society of Chicago.

In political sentiment Judge Skinner was in early life a Democrat; he afterward became an earnest advocate of the anti-slavery cause, and after the formation of the Republican party, throughout his life, was a firm supporter of its principles.

On May 21, 1841, he married Miss Elizabeth Magill Williams. Richard, the only son living at the time of the Civil war, fell on June 22, 1861, in the trenches before Petersburg. A younger son, Evelyn Pierrepont, died in childhood. Four daughters are still living, namely: Elizabeth; Frances, wife of Henry J. Willing; Frederika; and Susan Pierrepont, wife of Ambrose Cramer.

Judge Skinner was a man of domestic tastes and loved his home, where, amid the choice books of his well-selected library, surrounded with comfort, the fruits of his well directed efforts, and in the midst of congenial companionship, he found his highest enjoyment.

Notwithstanding his loyalty to Chicago and the West, he always maintained a profound love for his native State, and it was his custom to visit annually his native place, Manchester, for recreation and rest. There his death occurred, on the 16th of September, 1887, after a lingering illness, which he bore with patience and Christian fortitude. His remains were interred beside those of his father and mother,—a place he himself had selected.

His life was a blessing; and wherever he went he made the world better and brighter. He was universally loved and honored, and the memory of his good deeds and the influence of his pure, unselfish life remain as the influence of a holy benediction.

WILLIAM H. SNYDER,

GALENA.

WILLIAM HENRY SNYDER was born in Utica, New York, January 1, 1814. His father, Jacob Snyder, was a retired merchant, and his mother, whose maiden name was Frances Dodge, was a member of the prominent Dodge family of Boston.

Our subject's early life was quiet and uneventful, and his education was such as he was able to obtain at the Utica Academy and high school.

At the age of twenty he decided to go West, and accordingly went to St. Louis, where he spent the winter of 1834-5. In the spring of the latter year he made a trip to Galena, and liking the city and its surroundings, determined to make it his future home. He accordingly engaged in merchandising and continued therein for the ensuing ten years, at the expiration of which period he entered the banking house of Smith & Carter, as cashier. Mr. Smith afterward retired, Mr. Carter continuing the business alone. Mr. Snyder remained with Mr. Carter until 1857, when he became secretary of the Galena Marine Insurance Company, an institution that continued in business for only five years, but whose affairs were so ably conducted by Mr. Snyder that the stockholders received fourteen dollars for every dollar invested! This remarkable evidence of good management was the result of Mr. Snyder's far-seeing policy, in purchasing gold, and holding it until he sold it at 200, and also in purchasing Government bonds.

After the Galena Marine Insurance Company went out of business, the Merchants' National Bank of Galena was organized, with Mr. Snyder as cashier. Augustus Estey was president until about twelve years ago, when he was succeeded by Thomas Foster, who still holds the office. Mr. Snyder is the executive officer of the bank, and all its details are controlled by him. The bank's capital is one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, with a surplus of forty-two thousand dollars; and during the thirty years of its existence has paid to its stockholders over a quarter of a million dollars in dividends,—nearly three times their capital stock! In all these years it has never passed a dividend,—a record probably unsurpassed by any other bank in Illinois. These few statistics tell the story of the able and conservative management of Galena's foremost financial institution and illustrate most forcibly the ability as financiers possessed by those who direct its policy. Every financial crisis has been safely passed over, and there is no sounder monetary institution to-day than the Merchants' National Bank of Galena.

Mr. Snyder is a loyal adherent to the cause of Democracy, but would never consent to become a candidate for office though he could undoubtedly have been elected to any office within the gift of his fellow townsmen.

In 1850 he was united in marriage to Miss Lucretia McLean, second daughter of Samuel McLean, of Alexandria, Virginia, who is now a resident of Galena. She is a lady of much force of character. Of this union there are three children: Wilson, now cashier of a bank at Snohomish, Washington, who has inherited his father's financial ability, if the results of the past year's business of his bank be taken as a criterion,—the stockholders having divided twenty-seven per cent. amongst themselves! The second child is a daughter, Fannie, the wife of C. S. Merrick, who for nineteen years has been teller of the Merchants' National Bank. The youngest child is a daughter, Alice, who lives at home. Mr. Snyder and his family are communicants of the Episcopal Church, and are among the strongest supporters of the parish. In personal appearance Mr. Snyder is of medium height, with a keen eye and a firm, decisive mouth indicative of much force of character and business acumen.

HORATIO CHAPIN BURCHARD,

FREEPORT.

FEW, if any, of our American families can trace their ancestral history farther back through the chronicles of the dim and misty past, through a more honorable and exalted lineage, or to a higher or nobler source, than can the Burchard family. The records of their family name are not shrouded in doubt or founded on conjecture. In the annals of France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland and England we find well authenticated and almost continuous mention of this family from the seventh century down to the time of their emigration to America.

The name has been variously spelled: In French, Bouchard and Burchard; in German, Burchard, Burckard and Burckhardt; in English, Birchard and Burchard; prior to the sixteenth century, it was in conformity with the usage of the times, always written in Latin, and was Burchardus or Burcardus. The name is derived from the Latin words Burgus Carus.

The first of the name whose record is entirely authentic was Johannis Burchardus, a Roman Catholic bishop and saint, born in England early in the seventh century, and who was sent as a diplomat to France, in 732, by Pepin the Short, to depose Childeric III. This ambitious prelate went to Germany in company with St. Boniface to evangelize the Germans. He was made the first bishop of Wurzburg in Franconia, and is said to have been the father of the Franconian dukes. The Emperor Charlemagne sent a nobleman of the name of Burchardus as admiral into Italy and Spain. The first Christian Baron of France followed the court of Hugh the Great, Duke of France. We find his name signed to many important documents. This distinguished man belonged to the Montmorency family, which house was the most illustrious in France after the royal family. The sires of Montmorency figure prominently in the crusades and wars of the middle ages. They were allied to the royal family of France by marriage. Henry IV, King of France, said: "If the house of Bourbon should perish none are more worthy to fill its place than that of Montmorency; i. e., Bouchard or Burchard. In the eleventh century we find a Burchard as bishop of Worms; another of the name as bishop of Halbenstadt, a town of Prussia; and another, Burchardus Abbey, author of the famous Diarium Burchardi, which contains the history of Frederic I, called Barbarossa. This historian died 1326. Johannis Burchardus, born at Strassburg 1485, became master of ceremonies for Pope Alexander VI. He was Bishop De Citta di Castelle. His Diarium Alexandri Papæ is a complete history of that wicked pope, and is called the Diarium Burchardi.

The first of the name who came to America was Thomas Burchard, born in Roxbury, England, 1595, came to this country on the ship Truelove and landed in Boston 1635. He was a man of wealth and note. He settled at Saybrook, Connecticut, and was deputy from that town to the general court of Hartford, 1650-1. John Burchard, his son, was a man of great celebrity in his day. He owned the island of Martha's Vineyard, and was one of the proprietors of Norwich, Connecticut. His plat of ground contained over seven acres, on which he built a house which is still standing. He held various municipal offices, and died in Lebanon, Connecticut, 1702.

It is quite probable that all the Burchards, or most of that name, in America, trace their lineage back to Thomas Burchard. The line of descent from the pioneer Thomas Burchard to Hon. Horatio C. Burchard, is as follows: Thomas, John, James, John, John, John, Jonathan, Horatio, Horatio C.,—Horatio C. thus representing the ninth generation in America. Many of the descendants of Thomas Burchard have won distinction in America,—perhaps the most prominent among them being the late president of the United States, Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes. His mother was Sophia Burchard, and he was third cousin to Hon. H. C. Burchard.

Hon. Horatio Chapin Burchard was born at Marshall, Oneida county, New York, September 22, 1825. He attended the public schools until thirteen years of age, when his father removed to Aurora, Erie county, New York, in 1838, and remained there until 1840. During this period the son was in attendance at the Aurora Academy. His parents then removed to Beloit, Wisconsin, where young Burchard attended the Beloit Seminary, now Beloit College. In 1847 he entered Hamilton College, Clinton, New York. During his collegiate course he studied law under the instruction of Hon. Theodore W. Dwight, then professor of law at Hamilton College, later of Columbia College. After graduation in 1850 he continued the study of law and was admited to the bar at Monroe, Green county, Wisconsin; and soon afterward, his health failing, he took a job in surveying the line of railroad from Monroe to Dubuque (now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul). Operations suspended in 1853 and he came to Freeport, and in the spring of 1854 took charge of the schools here. A year later he formed a partnership with the late Colonel Thomas J. Turner, in the practice of law, and within a few months the late Judge E. P. Barton was admitted to the firm. In 1858, Colonel Turner withdrew, and two years later H. M. Barnum was admitted, the firm being Burchard, Barton & Barnum, which continued until 1874. In the meantime Mr. Burchard served as police magistrate, school commissioner three years,—1857-1860,—and was also interested from 1862 to 1869, in company with his brother, in the hardware business. In November, 1862, he was elected to the General Assembly of Illinois, and re-elected again in 1864. During his first term he was a member of the committee on claims. This was during the troublous times when the two-thirds antagonistic legislature under Governor Yates sought to embarrass the Federal Government, in the prosecution of the war, by various obstructionist methods. Mr. Burchard was an active member of the minority, and prominent in his opposition to the schemes, which were finally brought to naught by the proroguing of the legislature. During his second term he was chairman of the committee of banks and corporations. Among the measures which he introduced and which became laws was one providing for the taking and counting of the votes of Illinois soldiers absent in the United States service, and another for the prevention of fraud in voting by proper registration. After the expiration of his second term in 1865 he for four years devoted himself exclusively to his legal and private business. In 1869, however, when the Hon. E. B. Washburn became secretary of State and resigned his position as Congressman, Mr. Burchard was elected to the vacancy, and by a succession of four subsequent nominations and elections held this honorable position the succeeding ten years. Upon his entrance into the United States Congress, Mr. Burchard began taking an earnest interest in financial and revenue affairs. He served on the committee on banking and currency, of which General Garfield was chairman. He served subsequently on the ways and means committee contemporaneously with Blaine, Garfield, Kelley, Dawes and Banks.

When in 1869 came the decline in the premium on gold, Mr. Burchard voted against the resolution presented in the house advocating an increase of fifty million dollars in the circulating currency, although it received the unanimous vote of the other representatives of his State, and almost the solid vote of members from the entire Northwest. He defended this action in an elaborate speech vehemently opposing an increase of the paper currency without providing a coin reserve, and urged a speedy return to a system of specie payments.

In 1870 General Grant called the attention of Congress to the necessity of educating the newly enfranchised colored voters of the South. A bill was reported by the committee on education and labor, proposing to place under the charge of the general Government the education of all children in the United States except in such States as maintained a system of free schools for all children of the State. The bill called for the appointment of officers to carry out its provisions, and for the appropriation of fifty million dollars a year to defray the expense. Mr. Burchard doubted the constitutionality of the Federal Government charging itself with the education of children in the several States, and introduced a substitute bill, providing for the setting apart and dedicating of the proceeds from the sale of public lands to aid the establishment of a system of free schools in the various States, and appropriating the annual proceeds to each State according to the population. This bill was pending for two sessions, and the house committtee on education and labor finally discarded the original bill and reported one incorporating the major portion of Mr. Burchard's idea.

His speeches on the revenue question during his eight-year service on the committee of ways and means, are conspicuous for their comprehensive, exhausting and logical compilation of facts, and their candid and suggestive argument. Free alike from invective and sophistical reasoning, they have been freely quoted by the best informed, of both political parties.

Near the close of the Forty-fourth Congress during the excitement consequent upon the close presidential election, when the vote of a single State would decide, a committee was appointed by the house of representatives to inquire into and report on the privileges, powers and duties of the house of representatives in counting the electoral vote. Mr. Burchard was made a member of that committee, and after the taking of evidence had been concluded he prepared a report presenting the views of his associates,—the minority of the committee—which accompanied the majority report. This report contained an able review of the powers of the house, and showed a sound and comprehensive knowledge of the constitutional rights and privileges of the presiding officer as established by precedence in counting the electoral vote. The following is the final resolution of the minority report, viz.:

"Resolved, That in the absence of legislative provision on the subject or authoritative directions from the senate and house of representatives, the president of the senate, upon opening the certificates, declares and counts the electoral votes for president and vice-president of the United States."

This resolution met the views of the Republican members of the house and was voted for and sustained by them.

In 1879 Mr. Burchard was appointed by President Hayes director of the mint, being thus placed in charge of all the mints and assay offices in the United States, ten in number. He proved his eminent fitness for this important trust by an honest, economical and intelligent administration of the office, and proved himself to be one of those valuable officers of our Government who combine with a thorough knowledge of official duties a scholarly education, the professional training of a lawyer, the business sagacity and practical information of a merchant, and a knowledge of the statutes and of public affairs acquired by an extended Congressional service. Soon after his entering on the office of director, Mr. Burchard, in addition to making himself acquainted with the business of mints and metallurgical processes employed at the refineries, began perfecting the accounts rendered to the department, so as to exhibit more accurately the business transacted, and succeeded in reducing them to an almost perfect system. In 1880 he called the attention of Congress to the desirability of collecting and compiling information in relation to the productions of the precious metals in this country. The wisdom of his suggestion was recognized, and an appropriation of five thousand dollars was made for that purpose and the work placed under his charge. His reports on this subject have been very complete, and have since become very valuable. While engaged in this work, Mr. Burchard extended his labors and investigations to the collection of statistics of the production, coinage and circulation of the various countries of the world. The results were published in tables in his annual reports and attracted the attention of the savants and statisticians of the world, from whom they received many complimentary notices. They were accepted as authority, and were at the time of their publication the most complete tables of the kind extant in the world. Their value was proven to be such that a like system of tables have been compiled and published annually by his successors since.

As director of the mint Mr. Burchard's administration was marked by a sound understanding of the business transacted at the mints and assay offices, a thorough knowledge of the laws governing them, and the rigid enforcement of the regulations based upon them. He served the full term of five years, was re-appointed by President Arthur, and continued to hold the office until the change of administration and the close of the fiscal year, 1885. Upon his return home, a public reception was tendered him by the citizens of Freeport. He resumed the practice of his profession, and was soon after appointed a member of the revenue commission to revise the revenue laws of the State.

When the World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago, Mr. Burchard was placed in charge of the mining department, Bureau of Awards, and gave this his entire attention from April until December, 1893, when he returned to Freeport and once more resumed the pursuit of his profession and his private affairs.

In all of the positions of honor and trust to which Mr. Burchard has been called he has distinguished himself. His honesty and integrity has been unquestioned, while time has proven the soundness and wisdom of most of the measures which he advocated. He has been an earnest, intelligent, untiring worker, and the public good, not partisan policy, has dominated his course. It is perhaps safe to say that no other man in his district could have so ably and fully filled Washburn's place in Congress. He won an honorable distinction in our national councils, and his name will go down in history as one of the able, trustworthy, incorruptible, public officials during a period when corruption was rife in the land, and when it required more than ordinary moral bravery and intellectual acumen to sustain a successful conflict for the right.

Mr. Burchard was married May 15, 1861, to Miss Jane Lawver, of Stephenson county, and they have had one child. Edward Lawyer Burchard, born September 5, 1867, was graduated at the Beloit College 1891, was clerk in the Mining Department at the World's Fair, soon became chief clerk of that department, and after closing up the affairs of his department, was appointed recorder and librarian of the Field Columbian Museum, which position he now holds. He was married in October, 1893, to Alice, daughter of Judge E. P. Barton, of Freeport.

Mrs. Burchard, wife of Hon. Horatio C., died November 17, 1892.

MORRIS ROSENFIELD,

MOLINE.

MORRIS ROSENFIELD was born December 18, 1841, in the little village of Mühringen, Germany, and is the eldest of the children of Jacob and Helen (Ullman) Rosenfield, the former a merchant of that place. His boyhood was passed in his native town, where he obtained his rudimentary education, afterward taking a course at one of the higher schools in Germany.

In 1858 he came to America, and, having relatives in Rock Island, made that city his home. Upon his arriving he accepted a clerical position with the hide and leather house of J. & M. Rosenfield, the members of which were his uncles, and in 1864 was admitted to a partnership. Here he remained until 1869, when he sold out and purchased an interest in a small hand wagon shop in Moline. For two years the business was carried on in a comparatively small way, under the firm name of First & Rosenfield, at the expiration of which period Mr. First retired and Mr. Rosenfield incorporated the business under the title of The Moline Wagon Company, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. Success attended the business of the new concern, and it stands to-day one of the largest and best known establishments of its kind in the country. Its capacity is one hundred farm wagons daily, which find a ready market throughout the United States and Canada, and in the busy season of the year from five hundred and fifty to six hundred men are employed. Its plant is a most complete one, and covers an area of about eight acres in the heart of the Moline manufacturing district. Mr. Rosenfield is the largest stockholder in the company, and its president. Its great success is due no less to his close attention than to his sound business methods.

Mr. Rosenfield is also a stockholder in the Mutual Wheel Company of Moline, of which he is the vice-president; and he is also a stockholder in other manufacturing enterprises. He is also a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Moline, and is the vice-president of the People's Savings Bank of the same city.

He is a strong Republican, and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis in 1892. But while a strong partisan, he is not an office-seeker, and has never allowed his name to be used in connection with a public office. The vast business whose affairs he directs is of too great magnitude to allow him to accept office, even if he were ambitious in that direction.

Mr. Rosenfield was married in 1874 to Miss Julia E. Ottenheimer, of Cincinnati, a lady of great popularity and social distinction. Mr. and Mrs. Rosenfield have three children: Irene, who is attending Mt. Vernon Seminary, at Washington; Walter A., a student at the Manlius (N. Y.) Military Academy, and Charles D., who is at home. The residence of Mr. Rosenfield is in Rock Island, and the new home, which he has recently erected, is by far the most beautiful and elegant in the three cities.

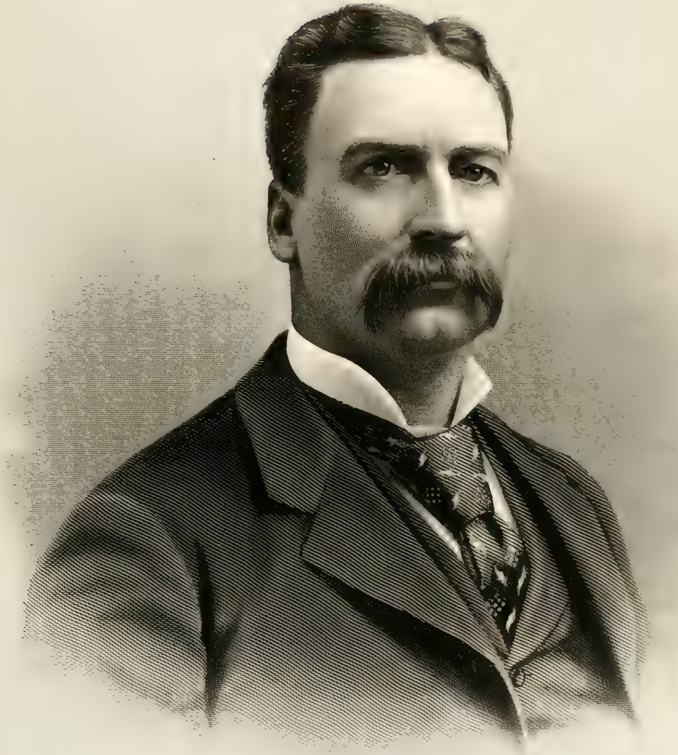
MOSHIER TORRY GREENE,

CHICAGO.

SUCCESS in any line of occupation, in any avenue of business, is not a matter of spontaneity, but is the legitimate offspring of subjective effort in the proper utilization of the means at hand, the improvement of opportunity and the exercise of the highest functions made possible by the specific ability in any case. In view of this condition the study of biography becomes valuable and its lessions of practical use. To trace the history of a successful life, be it in the electrical world of business, where competition is rife; in the intellectual field, where devotees open up the wider realms of knowledge; in a public sphere, where is directed the course of government and the policies formed that sway nations; or in the calm and peaceful pursuits which have to do with the source of all supplies—the calling forth from the earth her benefices and goodly returns,—must ever prove profitable and satisfying indulgence, for the history of the individual is the history of the nation; the history of the nation that of the world. Under the initial element of this category may we direct attention to the life of him whose name initiates this review—a man who, though called from the scene of earthly endeavor at an untimely age and by most untoward accident, had not been denied an almost phenomenal measure of success; whose military record was one of honor, and whose private life was most exemplary and worthy of emulation. A work of this nature exercises its most important function when it enters a memoir of the life and accomplishment of such a man—one who has been in the fullest sense the architect of his own fortune, and whose virile strength was as the number of his days.

Mr. Greene eminently deserves classification among those purely self-made men of Chicago who have distinguished themselves for their ability to master the opposing forces of life and to wrest from fate a large measure of success and an honorable name. Moshier T. Greene had his nativity encompassed by those environments which have ever fostered the spirit of personal independence and self-reliance which have furnished the bulwarks of our national prosperity and wonderful industrial development. He was born on a farm in Huron county, Ohio, on the 18th of April, 1846, the son of Ferguson and Mary S. (Torry) Greene, both of whom were natives of the Empire State. The father while yet in the full vigor of his manhood was called upon to obey death's inexorable summons, his demise occurring in 1852. His life had been one of signal honor and usefulness, and held promise for still greater achievement, as did that of his son, our subject, who also met his death ere he had yet attained to the summit to which his abilities and ambition directed him. The venerable mother is still living.

The parents were people of intelligence and honest worth, and believing in the earnestness and reality of life and that every person should fill the highest sphere of usefulness of which he was capable, they sought to afford their children the best possible education which they had means to provide. But the early death of the father threw a responsibility upon his progeny and this they



M J Greene

did not shirk. The son, Moshier T., being thrown largely upon his own resources, needed no special incentive or inspiration to urge him forward in the securing of a good education and to make such effort as would enable him to rise in the social or business scale. His inclinations from his early youth were in that direction, and accordingly his summers were spent in hard work on the farm and his winters in the district school. A little later he worked out by the month, and thus earned sufficient funds to meet his expenses at school during the ensuing winter. Having mastered the elementary studies, he went to Naples, New York, where he pursued a course of study in the academy, working at first at the rate of seven dollars per month to pay his expenses.

While he was thus engaged the lurid cloud of civil war flew athwart the national horizon and our subject had the loyal patriotism which was not one of inaction and he was not slow to manifest his desire to undertake this higher and sterner duty which was involved in the menace of armed rebellion. At the opening of the war he was yet too young to be accepted as a volunteer, but when he attained the age of seventeen years he was accepted and became a member of the Twenty-sixth New York Battery. In this connection he served under General Canby, and was present at the taking of Mobile and Spanish Fort, and participated in other notable engagements of the war, remaining in the service until the close of the war.

After the closing of his honorable military career Mr. Greene returned to his home in New York, and in November, 1865, he went to Harrisonville, Cass county, Missouri, where in the following January he opened a lumber yard, and thus initiated his connection with a line of enterprise in which he eventually became one of the most extensive operators in the Union. There was at that period a great demand for lumber in the Western country, which was being rapidly opened to settlement, and thus he was enabled to do a very successful business, continuing operations in Harrisonville until 1868, when he disposed of his interests at that point and removed to La Cygne, Kansas, where he entered into the same line of business. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway had not yet reached that town, and the surrounding country was still in the initial stages of development, but the location proved most eligible for an active and intelligent lumber dealer. In fact there came from all that Western country a constantly augmentive demand for lumber to be utilized in the construction of buildings, fences, etc., and Mr. Greene had too much divination and discernment to allow this demand to continue without an effort to turn it to his advantage. He redoubled his efforts, and soon began to establish lumber yards in other Western towns—in Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri. So rapidly and discriminately did he push forward his business operations and so skillfully did he manage the expansion of his interests that when he came to Chicago, in 1872, he was the owner of twenty different yards. He had seen the practical expediency of establishing a central point for mangement and distribution of supplies, and accordingly Chicago was selected. This was a move of great importance, and proved Mr. Greene's possession of marked sagacity and superior business qualifications. From his headquarters here he kept steadily at work, expanding his interests in all directions, and directing details with a precision and comprehension almost phenomenal—multiplying his yards, both in number and extent, until at one time he was the owner of three hundred and twenty yards, disseminated over the Union, from New York city to the Rocky mountains.

It seems almost incredible that one man, in so short a time, through his own resources and by his own energy and ability, should have been able to build up such a gigantic business. When such instances are noted it is not strange that the lumber trade of Chicago has become one of the marvels of this extraordinary city. It is such men, such intelligence and such enterprise that have placed Chicago at the head of the industrial cities of the world. At this point we can not do better than to quote from a sketch of his career, which appeared in connection with an obituary notice, in the Northwestern Lumberman, of August 17, 1895:

"His phenomenal organizing and managing capacity found unceasing vent, and besides involving enormous concessions from railroads, he became not only the largest, but the best buyer of lumber known to the trade. His ambition, his nerve and his operations were alike boundless, the latter extending from ocean to ocean, and, as the result of his efforts, involving millions of capital. His credit had expanded until he commanded bank accommodations, the extent of which, if known, would have startled, if not dismayed, the financial community. His operations in a single year amounted to the fabulous sum of nineteen million dollars, and there can be no doubt but that they were unmatched in the lumber world. As the central figure in the Chicago Lumber Company, and numerous ventures under other names, his interests were diversified and great, far beyond those of any other one concern known to the trade. He was a great buyer, and many were the salesmen that went down under the fire of his resistless aggression. He was not a wonderful talker, but his magnetism and the eloquence of eyes, unmatched for expressive power, made up for everything. In their depths was reflected the restless, virile mind, from the icy glitter of disapproval to the melting glow of sympathy. They would flash a resistless surge of energy or have in them the shadow of sadness.

"He established and conducted in his day the greatest of Chicago lumber yards. This was abandoned in 1891 and the direction of affairs became centered in an office since maintained in the Auditorium building. During this period Mr. Greene was gradually relinquishing his Western interests, and devoting his attention largely to the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, in Ohio and Kentucky, the largest of poplar plants in the country. He was made the president of the Poplar Manufacturers' Association, and was the incumbent of that office at the time of his death. His prominence in this field made him at once a power and a target for shafts of envy, if not malice, from many directions. Mr. Greene was long an active and, as in everything else, aggressive member of the Lumbermen's Exchange of Chicago. He was also among the presidents of the Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Company, of this city, and in many such distinctions found evidence of the confidence of his fellow lumbermen."

Here we have a poor boy who educated himself, went out at the early age of seventeen years to fight his country's battles, came home to put his hands to the tasks of peaceful life, skillfully and by his own efforts built up a business and organized a lumber company which, within about twenty years, received a patronage of about nineteen million dollars annually. While such extraordinary accomplishments, almost like fairy tales, fail to arouse any serious comment or appreciation, it is not on the score that achievement is not wonderful, but simply because business enterprises of so magnificent order are no longer rare or uncommon in Chicago, though the history of such a subjective personal success is exceptional. In connection with his extensive dealings in poplar lumber along the Ohio river it may be noted that he had three saw mills, two on the Kentucky side and one on the Ohio, which annually produce fifty million feet of lumber. About six months prior to his death he withdrew the major part of his interests in these mills, and F. C. Fisher, of Denver, became the manager of the enterprise. He was also the owner and operator of an extensive coal mine at Rock Springs, Wyoming, the daily output of the same being sixteen hundred tons of coal, which finds a market throughout the West. Of this property he also disposed at the beginning of the year 1895. Prior to his death he was simplifying and unifying his great and diverse business interests, and had succeeded in contracting them within something like the limitations he wished to set.

The death of this strong, vital and useful citizen was one of pitifully tragic order and was one in which was shown in tender relief the innate and deep humanity of his nature, and the sterling heroism which animated him. While temporarily sojourning at Highland Park, a suburban village on the shores of Lake Michigan, north of Chicago, as the guest of his son-in-law, W. A. Alexander, Mr. Greene and a coachman took the family dog into a small boat for the purpose of giving the animal a swim. After the boat had been pulled a short distance out into the lake the dog was put overboard, and when, somewhat later, an effort was made to put him aboard again, the boat was capsized and its occupants precipitated into the lake. Mr. Greene, being a good swimmer, at once struck out for the shore, but discovering that the coachman could not swim and was in trouble, he at once turned back and went to the assistance of the frightened and drowning man. As is usual in such cases, the latter grappled with his would-be rescuer, and in the struggle which ensued both sank to a watery grave,—the one the victim of accident alone, the other a noble and almost voluntary sacrifice! That such a life should have met with such an untimely and inglorious—in one sense—extinction is a startling instance of that which has been designated the irony of fate. Here was a man who had emerged unscathed from the field of battle, who had encountered in safety the manifold dangers that beset one who traverses the great artificial highways of our country at frequent intervals, and who, while in the enjoyment of a moment of relaxation and surrounded by the concomitants of pleasure and with no expectation of anything of the least tragic order, is suddenly summoned into the life eternal, imperatively, while performing an act of heroic unselfishness. The cord of life had not yet been frayed nor the cruise run dry, and yet the summons was as irrevocable as though this had been the consistent merging into the infinite of a finite life which had been fully rounded out in the span of many years. We can not but view with the fullest measure of regret the death of such a man at the period which represents his greatest usefulness, and the reconciliation of finite and infinite wisdom is difficult in the extreme when death thus claims.

Mr. Greene was a man of scrupulous honor. There was never any questionable or devious method charged to him. He had a grateful confidence and trust in his fellow men and this confidence was seldom if ever abused, for men respected him and were constrained to render him his just dues. That he was brave, generous and humane is best attested in the heroic act which cost him his life; and that he was considerate, warm-hearted and fascinating in his magnetic personality, those who were closest to him in his domestic and social relations know best, and to them comes the overflowing measure of bereavement. The date on which Mr. Greene met his death was Friday, August 9, 1895. His loss was keenly felt in the business circles of the city, and particularly among those concerned with the great lumbering industry. At a meeting of the Lumbermen's Association appropriate resolutions were adopted as indicating the sentiments of that organization in regard to the honored dead, and the entire lumber world was startled by his tragic death.

In August, 1869, Mr. Greene was united in marriage to Miss Sophia L. McCormick, daughter of Hugh McCormick, a resident of Metcalfe, near Ottawa, Ontario. They adopted a daughter, Maude, who is now the wife of W. A. Alexander.

Our subject was not an office seeker, but was an intense American in all that word politically portends. He was a member of no secret association but was identified with the Union Club of Chicago, and though genial and open-hearted he was essentially a lover of home, and his house was ever his castle and the place where his happiest moments were passed. Probably no person in Chicago was a better representative of a purely self-made man than was Mr. Greene. He owned not a dollar that was not honestly acquired by himself, and his great success should furnish both lesson and incentive, as did his life an example of honest worth and unswerving integrity. Of him nature might well stand up and say to all the world, "This is a man."

BENN PHILIPS REYNOLDS, A. M., M. D.,

CHICAGO.

OF the many residents of Lombard doing business in Chicago, who claim the British Isles as the country of their nativity, there are few, perhaps, of greater relative prominence or more respected for unostentatious acts of charity than Dr. B. P. Reynolds. In appearance he is a striking figure, six feet in height, weighing about two hundred and thirty pounds, well proportioned, and with marked intellectual features, and he immediately attracts attention in a crowd. He is a whole-souled gentleman whose kindness of heart and many charitable deeds have endeared him to all acquainted with him, and those who best know him most highly respect and trust him.

Dr. Reynolds is a thorough Welshman, born in South Wales, Great Britain, December 14, 1832, and is the eldest of six sons and two daughters of David Reynolds, a prominent business man of his native town, being a woolen manufacturer, etc. He was a devoted Christian and earnest worker and a deacon in the church for many years, and his life was full of benevolent and charitable deeds toward his fellow-man. The mother of the Doctor, Sarah (Davies) Reynolds, was on account of the death of her mother brought up and educated by her grandfather, a prominent clergyman, and therefore had superior advantages. She was a grand and noble woman and reared her children in such a way as they caused to be placed on her monument the following epitaph:

"Her children rise up and call her blessed;
Her husband also, and he praiseth her."

Her memory will always remain hallowed, growing more tender and fragrant as the years go by. She is ever present in spirit, stimulating her children to ever aspire to the true, the beautiful and the good.

Dr. Reynolds' great-grandfather, Colonel Reynolds, was killed with General Pictou at the battle of Waterloo. His maternal great-grandfather, the Rev. Benjamin Philips, with whom he lived a few years and for whom he was named, was a clergyman for seventy years in the town where he was born, dying at the age of over one hundred and one. The Doctor comes from a family celebrated in the church, in physics and in the profession of arms, his progenitors for several generations being clergymen, educators, doctors or soldiers. He himself was educated for the church at the Narberth Classical and Commercial Academy, and graduated at Brecon College, which is incorporated with the London University. He was also educated in medicine and surgery, as his intention was to become a medical missionary. His views on doctrinal subjects undergoing a change, however, he abandoned theology for medicine, qualifying as a physician and surgeon in Bartholomew Hospital, London, the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and the University of Pennsylvania, besides subsequently attending lectures at Rush Medical College, and Polyclinics, etc., in Chicago.

On the Doctor's arrival in this country in 1861 his sympathies guided him to place his services at the disposal of the North on account of the slavery question, and as a volunteer surgeon with the Army of the Potomac was a professional participator in and witnessed some of the principal battles of that memorable campaign, such as Groveton, Manassas, Fairfax Courthouse, Chantilly, Antietam, etc. His brother, George Reynolds, who was hospital steward in the regular United States infantry, lost his life in a Southern prison by being wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, after which he was taken prisoner and sent to Richmond, Augusta, Andersonville, Charleston and finally to Florence, South Carolina, where he died of starvation in November, 1864! His brother, James Davies Reynolds, of England, has written and published a work entitled "One of Them," in which he has given an account of the inhuman treatment of his brother and prisoners of war in Southern prisons. George preceded the Doctor to this country, and had become so imbued with the spirit of patriotism and love for his adopted land that he prevailed upon him to come over. The Doctor considers that emigration was the turning point of his whole life. He came to Chicago in 1863 and therein has ever practiced his profession. Although he has done a great deal of charitable work, he has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, being one of the most successful physicians and surgeons in the city. For years after his arrival in Chicago there were few surgeons and only a small county hospital, so that surgeons were in great demand for years. He did as much of it as any other surgeon in the city, and his skill has frequently been demonstrated in many difficult cases.

The Doctor has in other ways demonstrated his versatility, having been a professor in a college, a public lecturer and prolific writer. He is an author of marked ability, has been a voluminous and vigorous writer, some sixty publications having been issued from the press on Masonic, medical physiological, philosophical and other scientific subjects, besides a large amount of lighter literature, embracing fiction and verse, and also many articles for various periodicals. He was for some years editor of a medical journal, also The Forester, The Crusader, Foresters' Magazine, and is now editor of the Chicago Sentinel. He has written some very interesting works on Freemasonry and kindred topics, being recognized as valuable and much appreciated in the ranks of the fraternity. He intends to publish soon a new and enlarged edition of a work entitled "The Beauties of Freemasonry Exemplified," "Masonic Gems and Jewels of Thought," "Freemasonry: Its Relations to Religion," and "What is Freemasonry?"

Besides being a man of letters, he is a great admirer of art and music and possesses a good voice. He has written and published excellent pieces of music that have had a fair circulation. The Doctor has a private library of more than five thousand volumes, one of the largest owned by any physician in Chicago.

The Doctor is quite a society man and has done a great deal toward the success of the various organizations with which he has been connected. For nearly a quarter of a century he has been a member of all of the Masonic organizations of Chicago, and of some elsewhere, and is a life member of many of them. He has filled offices in nearly all of them. He is a member of Wheaton Lodge, No. 269, A. F. & A. M.; Corinthian Chapter, No. 29, R. A. M.; Siloam Council, No. 53, R. S. & S. E. M.; St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T.; Oriental Sovereign Consistory, and co-ordinate bodies, Scottish Rite Masons, St. John's Conclave, No. 1, Knights of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine; Knights of the Holy Sepulchre and St. John, the Evangelist (being a past grand sovereign of the order and having the "Grand Cross"); Mecca Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine; Rosicrucian Society; Oriental Rite of Mizraim; Supreme Rite of Memphis; Ancient and Primitive Rite; Swedenborgian Rite; Eclectic Order of the Palm and Shell; Masonic Veteran Association, etc. He has also been a member of many of the leading social and benevolent organizations, literary and scientific, as well as patriotic societies of the city and of the United States, in some of which, especially the last, he takes a very active interest.

He has always been a Republican in politics, but for some time past has, with many others, been anxious to see a new American party formed which would be thoroughly patriotic and loyal in upholding the free institutions of this country, especially the free-school system of education. The following is a list of the different organizations with which he has been connected and is now a member: Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Independent Order of Foresters, Ancient Order of Foresters, Ancient Druids, Knights of Pythias, National Union, Cambrian Benevolent Society, Cymridorion Society, St. George's Benevolent Association, Mutual Benefit Association, United Order of Ancient Templars, Order of the Red Cross, Order of Knights of Maccabees, Pilgrim Society, Franklin Society, Press Association, Hand-in-Hand Mutual Benefit Society, Knights and Ladies of Honor, Order of Fraternal Circle, Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order, Knight Templars and Masons' Life Indemnity Company, Union Relief Association, Lombard Athletic Club, Amity Club, the Old Tippecanoe Club, Republican Club, Citizens' Association of Chicago, North American Mutual Benefit Association, Cambrian Literary Society, Chicago Lyceum, Chicago Literary Society, Philosophical Society, Loyal Orange Institution, Black Knights of the Camp of Israel, American Orange Knights, Apprentice Boys, American Protective Association, Union League, Order of American Union, Human Freedom League, American Protestant Association, Knights Commanders of the Sun, National League, Anti-Papal League, Pan-Republic League, Free Speech League, American Flag Day Association, American Flag Defenders, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Men's Christian Union, British American Association and Citizens' Committee of One Hundred.

In most of the organizations, Dr. Reynolds has been presiding officer, and also the supreme head of some of them, and in nearly all of the benefit societies has been their medical officer, and in many the grand medical examiner. Some of the societies he did not enter from choice but had to become a member when he was elected physician and surgeon. He has been president of the Cambrian Benevolent Society, holding that position at the time of the great fire when charitable work was greatly increased. He has been president of the Cambrian Literary Society, is past supreme grand commander of the Red Cross, and is the author of its ritual and mottoes and the designer of its jewels, etc. He is past supreme grand master of the Loyal Orange Institution of the United States and has for years been grand master of the grand lodge of Illinois. He is past grand commander-in-chief of the Supreme Cabinet of the American Orange Knights of the United States and is past grand sovereign of the Imperial Grand Council of the Knights of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine and the appendant orders. He is also president of the British-American Association, and has been president of the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred since its organization. He has been high medical examiner for the Independent Order of Foresters, Supreme Medical Examiner for the Order of the Red Cross, medical examiner in chief for the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Insurance Company, physician for the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, surgeon of Ellsworth's Zouaves, surgeon general of the Knights Commander of the Sun, and surgeon general of the American Orange Knights. He is at present the official physician and surgeon, also medical examiner of several insurance, charitable and beneficiary societies, such as Charter Oak Insurance Company, New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, California Insurance Company, American Union Life Insurance Company, Iowa Life Insurance Company, Nederland Insurance Company, Michigan Mutual Insurance Company,Federal Life of Canada Insurance Company, Canada Life Insurance Company, Toronto; New England Mutual Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut; St. George's Benevolent Association, the Foresters, Odd Fellows, Loyal Orange Order, National Union, etc.

After living in this country for some years, Dr. Reynolds visited his old home in Wales and was married there to an old love, Miss Annie Walters Thomas, daughter of John Thomas, one of the superintendents of Her Majesty's dock yard at Pembroke Dock. She was a lady gifted with an extraordinary memory and a well cultivated mind and possessed considerable literary ability. Her writings were much admired and appreciated, especially her poems entitled "Songs of Affection." On account of her failing health the Doctor built his home at Lombard, and went to live there, where she died September 17, 1871, and her remains were buried in Graceland cemetery. Miriam Chapter of the Eastern Star had a memorial service for her at Blair Hall on Sunday, October 8, the day on which the great fire began. The hall was draped in black with a great profusion of flowers on a catafalque. A painting of her by Healey was destroyed there. She was a true woman, a sincere and devoted Christian, esteemed and loved by all who knew her.

In 1879 the Doctor married Miss Blanche E. E. Baldwin, daughter of G. S. Baldwin, of Chicago, a very amiable lady possessed of many accomplishments. She is held in high regard by all who enjoy her acquaintance for her many graces of mind and heart. Kindly and genial in her disposition, she is a loving wife and devoted mother to her family of very interesting children. She had six children,—three girls and three boys. Those living are Annie Blanche, aged fifteen; Lilian Sara, twelve; Alice Florence, nine; and Benn Philips, seven years. Mrs. Reynolds is also a very active and energetic worker in several social, benevolent and patriotic societies, having been for years worthy mistress of the Ladies' Loyal Orange Association; also supreme deputy grand mistress of the order for the United States and Canada. For three years she was the supreme president of the Woman's American Protective Association of the United States and Canada. She is first vice-president of the American Flag Day association. She is also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star (Masonic), Rebekah Degree of Odd Fellows, Relief Corps, Patriotic Women, American Flag Protectors, Women's Club, etc. Mrs. Reynolds originated the idea of the human flags formed by four thousand school children on the stands erected, one on the west and the other on the east side, with the grand reviewing stand on the north side of the Chicago post-office, where they massed the design of the three national colors, stars and stripes on the day of the dedication of the World's Fair, and superintended the flag exercises on that occasion.

The Doctor's office and surgery are at No. 119 Madison street, Chicago. His home is at Lombard, where he has built a residence, calling it Narberth Castle, after his old home in Wales. He has been president of the town and justice of the peace for several years. The Doctor is a

Elmer E. Barrett

genial, courteous gentleman, affable and pleasant in manner and by his integrity and worth has won the esteem of a very large circle of friends.

The coat of arms of the Doctor's family is described as follows: Azure a chevron erm. between three crosses. Crosslet, fitchee argent. Crest, an eagle close argent, ducally gorged and lined. Motto, "Fide, Sed Cui Vide" ("Trust, but look to whom").

ELMER E. BARRETT,

CHICAGO.

ELMER E. BARRETT is one of the younger members of the Chicago bar, but his prominence is by no means measured by his years; on the contrary he has won a reputation which many an older practitioner might well envy. We pay the highest tribute to the heroes who on bloody battle-fields win victories and display a valor that is the admiration of the world. Why should the tribute be withheld from those who wage the bloodless battles that all must fight in attaining greatness in any walk of life? The West owes its prosperity and progress largely to its young men, and Mr. Barrett belongs to that class which has placed this section of the country on a par with the older East.

A native of the State of Michigan, Mr. Barrett was born in Kalamazoo on the 2d of June, 1862, and is a son of James Henry and Sarah M. (Hopkins) Barrett. On his father's side he is of Irish lineage and on his mother's side of Welsh extraction. The early ancestors of both the Barrett and Hopkins families participated in the struggle for independence at the time of the American Revolution, and the mother directly descended from Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. For long years the two families have been residents of the United States, and have ever been found among the true and loyal citizens of the Republic. The Barrett family was founded in Massachusetts in 1630, onlv ten years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, and the Hopkins' crossed the Atlantic and settled in Connecticut in 1862.

Not only in the trying times when the nation was merging from English dominion into American republicanism has it found defenders in these families; whenever need has demanded the service of loyal sons, their representatives have been found at the post of duty, and in 1861, when an attempt was made by the South to overthrow the supremacy of the Union, the father of our subject offered his services to the Government and served with fidelity and courage to the end of the rebellion. His brother, W. W. Barrett, also wore the blue and became colonel of the Forty-fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, which he commanded for a time, when meritorious service and bravery on the field of battle won him further promotion, and he was brevetted brigadier general, in which capacity he served until the war was over. Patriotism and fidelity to duty characterize the family, and the Republic which the ancestors helped to found, the descendants aided to preserve.

Elmer E. Barrett has spent his entire life in the West and typifies its progressive, enterprising spirit. He was educated in the public schools and under the instruction of private tutors. He gained thus a broad general knowledge to serve as an excellent foundation for his special learning, and is one of the best informed men in the city, not only along the line of his profession but also in the broad field of literature as well. He has been a resident of Chicago since 1879. He entered the Chicago Law School and on the completion of a thorough course of study was graduated and admitted to the bar, whereon he at once began practice in this city. He does a general law business, but has made corporation law a specialty and is considered authority on all matters pertaining to that branch of the legal profession. He has been retained as counsel by a number of extensive corporations and has a large clientage, which from the beginning has steadily increased. In the ranks of the legal fraternity he occupies a foremost place that skill and merit have won him.

In this profession all must begin on a common plane and rise to eminence by perseverance, industry and skill or fall back into the ranks of mediocrity. The ambitious nature of Mr. Barrett, however, would never permit him to do the latter, and in consequence he has achieved a prominence which he well deserves.

Mr. Barrett was one of the founders and is now the secretary of the Chicago College of Law,—the Law Department of Lake Forest University, which is one of the leading educational institutions of this country. In its faculty are the following well-known jurists: Hon. Thomas A. Moran, late justice of the appellate court; Hon. H. M. Shepard, justice of the appellate court, First District of Illinois; Hon. Simon P. Shope, late justice of the supreme court of Illinois; Hon. E. W. Burke, judge of the circuit court; Hon. O. N. Carter, judge of the county court. Hon. Joseph M. Bailey, LL.D., late justice of the supreme court of Illinois, was a member of its faculty from its organization to the time of his death, October 17, 1895; also the late Hon. George R. Driggs, the brilliant orator and able jurist.

It has an undergraduate course of two years and a post-graduate course of one year. This college gives many advantages to the law student: perhaps the chief one is, that its sessions are held each week-day evening, giving the student an opportunity to become familiar with the routine work of the law office and also attend the numerous courts, both Federal and State, that are continuously in session in this city. Although the college is comparatively young in years, it numbers among its graduates many of our most able and bright young lawyers.

On the 3d of October, 1883, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Barrett and Miss Helen Marie Walters. They reside in the village of Western Springs, a suburb of Chicago, where Mr. Barrett owns a pleasant home. He is popular at the bar and in social circles, and is an esteemed member of the Union League Club, Chicago Athletic Association, and the Marquette and Lincoln Clubs of Chicago. In religious belief he is a Congregationalist and is a member of the Congregational Club. Coming as he does from a family who were stanch supporters of the Union during the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Barrett is a Republican, warmly advocating the principles of that party.

GEORGE SEMMELROTH,

BELLEVILLE.

GEORGE SEMMELROTH is one of the leading journalists among the German-American citizens of Illinois, being now engaged in the publication of the Post und Zeitung, of Belleville.

He was born in Germany on the 24th of March, 1840, and is one of the three children of Jost Henry Semmelroth. Under the parental roof the days of his early boyhood were passed, and he attended the public schools, acquiring therein his education. At the age of sixteen he bade adieu to friends and native land and sailed for the New World. Reaching the shores of America he made his way to Belleville, Illinois, where he at once sought work, for he had no capital to aid him. He accepted the position of "printer's devil" in the office of the Belleville Volksblatt, which paper was consolidated with the Belleville Zeitung in 1857, and he was employed on the force of that paper until 1865, when he laid aside the pursuits of civil life to enter the service of his adopted country.

He became a member of Company H, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and remained at the front until the close of the war.

In 1866 Mr. Semmelroth returned to his old home and again accepted the position in the office of the Belleville Zeitung. In May of that year he purchased the Stern des Westens, and as editor and proprietor conducted that paper until 1872, when he sold out, but was retained on the staff as manager until 1874. In that year he purchased a half interest in the paper on which he had served his apprenticeship, publishing it until 1879, in connection with a partner, who in that year sold out. The new firm shortly afterward purchased

William Harlev

another paper, Der Stern, and consolidated the same with the Belleville Zeitung, which they published until 1886, when the paper was sold. In 1884 the Post of Belleville was established by General William C. Kueffner, and Mr. Semmelroth purchased a half interest in 1886. In 1893 this firm purchased the Belleville Zeitung and consolidated it with the Post, and then continued the publication under the name of Belleville Post und Zeitung. Upon his partner's death Mr. Semmelroth bought his interest in the paper, of which he is now sole proprietor. It is a well conducted German journal and receives a liberal patronage.

In 1866 Mr. Semmelroth was united in marriage with Miss Minna Deeke, by whom he had eight children. Socially he is connected with St. Clair Lodge, No. 24, A. F. & A. M., the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he is a stalwart and active advocate of Republican principles, and is a public-spirited man, devoted to all measures that are calculated to advance the welfare of his adopted city. His fondness for music is indicated by his connection with various musical societies and the hearty encouragement he always gives to everything connected with that art.

WILLIAM HARLEV,

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO is pre-eminently a city of generals,—generals of commerce, of manufactures, of construction and what-not. The small salesman has a modest occupation, looked upon as comparatively humble until he becomes a manager and employer of men on a large scale. Then is when he proves his ability as a general, and then it is that his occupation is no longer humble but abreast of those of the leaders of all countries, for the powers of generalship are most highly prized in these days of extreme resort to organization. This is equally true in the lines of manufacture and construction. The maker becomes the general of manufactures and the carpenter becomes the general of construction. It is a promotion like rising from the ranks of the army through the lower grades to that of general. Such are the members of the Harlev family, father and sons.

The Harlevs are of Danish origin—or rather Dano-German origin, for the Schleswig-Holstein region became a part of Prussia under Bismarck's manipulation. In Schleswig, or Schlesvig as the Dane has it, there was in the early part of this century a prominent "pedagogue," by name Jans Andreas Harlev, who married an Irish lady, Miss Elsie Catherine Hennings. Seven years before the old teacher's decease, in 1844, they had a son born to them, whom they named William, and who was to become a great contractor in the New World's Western metropolis in later years, where his mother was to find a home with him in her old age, before following her husband to her last resting place, as she did in 1884.

Born in 1837, young William was but seven years of age when his father died, but he received an excellent education in his German home and was taught the trade of a carpenter. At the age of twenty years, or in 1857, he joined the universal movement to America and located in the city at the head of the lakes. For the first two years young Harlev engaged as clerk in a general store and gained an experience that was to be of great service in later days. At the end of this time, however, he became attracted to that northwestern State which is so partial to North-Europeans, Minnesota, and for the next two years or thereabouts he was occupied there in growing from a carpenter into a general of construction, enlarging his contracts from that of smaller carpentering dealings to those of railway and general contracting.

The year of the great catastrophe that laid Chicago in ashes, and proved her ability to rise from the flames, Phœnix-like, also suggested to Mr Harlev the great opportunities offered in the clothing trade on the West side. Joining his brother-in-law under the firm title of Harlev

& Johnson, clothing dealers on Milwaukee avenue, they continued the business with an extensive trade for the next eight years.

In 1879, however, Mr Harlev returned to his first love, as a contractor, in which capacity he has since won so enviable a reputation. His experience seemed to be ripe for bold work on a large scale. From year to year he secured contracts for and erected some of the largest buildings and works, and laid some of the finest brick pavements to be found in the city or State. Indeed his brick pavement operations have been very extensive, while some of his miscellaneous public works over the State may be illustrated by the Quincy (Illinois) City Hall, the Newcomb Hotel, of Quincy, the new Soldiers' and Sailors' Home of that city, and also the new Insane Asylum, of Chicago. His operations are not confined to this State, however, but cover various other parts of the Mississippi valley, and his promptness and efficiency, his skill and reliability have won medals of recognition from several commonwealths,—gold medals from Ohio and Texas, and one in the form of a silver brick from Montana. His successes easily secured him contracts for several of the State buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. Among them were the buildings of Illinois, Texas, Ohio, Montana and Utah, and that of the Australian province of New South Wales. The masterpiece of these operations, however, was that greatest of the buildings representing commonwealths, that of the State of Illinois. This structure was one of the cardinal dominating structures of that marvelous collection. Its position at the boundary of the northern vista from the Court of Honor made it almost as conspicuous as the Administration building itself. In the form of a Greek cross, whose respective axes were 450 feet and 285 feet, its dominant feature was the lofty dome of 152 feet, whose basal diameter was 75 feet and which was surmounted by a gleaming light 12 feet in diameter and 35 feet high. To say that 3,000,000 feet of lumber and 1,300,000 pounds of iron were used in the construction of this mammoth structure will be only to suggest its vastness. That this and other of these great buildings were constructed promptly and with satisfaction to all concerned is a proof of the generalship of both William Harlev and his son Alfred, for the exposition work was done by them as a firm.

If illustration were still further needed, it could be found in the fact that in the long period of employment of multitudes of men they have never had a strike and have always used union men. One fact that has no doubt contributed to this end is this, namely, that no irregularity has ever interfered with the customary promptness in handling pay-rolls. William Harlev is one of those employers who with kindness seek the good of the employé as well as the contractor. Arriving in this country with but ten dollars in his possession, Mr. Harlev has remembered the rights of his men, and the fact that he is now wealthy and a large owner of real estate shows the wisdom of such a course when joined with ability as a manager.

Mr. Harlev is a member of several fraternal and insurance organizations. Among them are the various orders of Masonry, including Knights Templars and the Thirty-second degree; also the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, in a lodge of which latter he is past chancellor; the list further includes the Elks, the Red Men, the Mystic Shrine and others. In politics he is a Democrat. Of Mr. Harlev's family his two sons, Alfred and William, junior, have already won their reputation in business.

ALFRED HARLEV,

CHICAGO.

ALFRED HARLEV, the junior partner of the firm of William Harlev & Son, and now practically the manager of the company, is the eldest son of William Harlev, just mentioned, and was born while the family were living at Blue Earth, Minnesota, in the year 1859. At an early age young Alfred was sent back to Mr. Harlev's fatherland, Denmark, a country whose educational system is hardly surpassed in Europe or America. There he was placed in the national schools, for they are all under governmental control through the Royal College. Denmark has also a military school, the Royal Academy,—which is a sort of Danish "West Point,"—and in this institution young Harlev received a most excellent education, especially in the department of civil engineering. The course of the bright young Dano-American was such as to secure him a first-lieutenancy under the Danish government, but in a few years he decided to return to the land of his father's adoption and his own nativity.

This was in 1877; and returning to Chicago he at once united with his father in the present firm of William Harlev & Son, a company whose brilliant career has already been outlined above, and which, in recent years, has been very largely due to his talents, owing to the fact that the father believes that "young men are for action and the old for counsel." Mr. Harlev, as one of his achievements in the management of the extensive interests of the firm, in 1892, secured in his own name the contract for the construction of section one of the great Illinois drainage canal, one of the greatest engineering feats of history and one which will rank with those of the Suez and Manchester canals of the Old World. This contract was secured on a bid of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Harlev has a pleasant family, composed of a wife and two children. Mrs. Harlev, to whom he was married in 1880, bore the maiden name, Miss Lydia Mehder. Their daughter, Alfreda, is at home, while their eldest child, a son, William Hannibal, is pursuing his educational studies at Christian Brothers' College, at St. Louis.

Mr. Alfred Harlev is almost as devoted a fraternity man as his father, and holds membership in several prominent organizations. The Mystic Shrine comes in for a share of his attention, and also the brilliant order of Knights of Pythias, while for so young a man he has made rapid progress in the mysteries of Masonry, being not only a Knight Templar but having also passed to the eminent thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite. Mr. Harlev is a young man of but thirty-five years, and has already given proof of a brilliant future.

WILLIAM HARLEV, JR.,

CHICAGO.

WILLIAM HARLEV, junior, is the youngest member of the family that were born during their Minnesota residence, and although he is but twenty-nine years of age he has himself done some most creditable work, both as an architect and builder. As he was born in Brown county, Minnesota, in 1866, he was but six years old when his father moved back to Chicago, and consequently received his education in this city. This was an excellent character and extended through the course of the high school. After this he entered an architect's office and secured the thorough preparation that soon fitted him to become the junior member of the firm of architects, Meldahl, Hessmueller & Harlev. He was married, soon after attaining his majority, to Miss Lizzie Consoer, in 1887, and the little daughter that has come to them bears the name Edith. Mr. William Harlev, junior, began early to evince that devotion to fraternities that characterizes the family, and at the time of his initiation was the youngest Mason in the State of Illinois. He is a Knight Templar and likewise a member of the Scottish rite and the Mystic Shrine. For so young an architect, Mr. Harlev is one of unusually excellent experience.

APOLLOS CAMP,

PONTIAC.

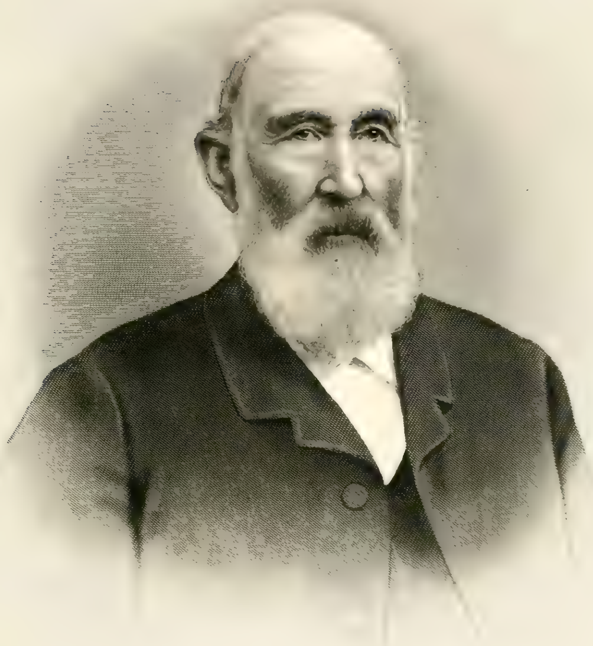
THE first half of the nineteenth century might properly be termed the age of utility, especially in the West. The vast region known as the upper Mississippi valley was but then opened up to civilization, and the honored pioneers who found homes in this fertile but undeveloped region were men who had to contend with the trials and difficulties of pioneer life. Theirs were lives of toil. They were endeavoring to make homes, to cultivate farms, to establish business enterprises, and often from early youth to old age their lot was one of labor; but their importance to the community cannot be overestimated, and the comforts and luxuries which we to-day enjoy we largely owe to the brave band of pioneer men and women who came to the West during its primitive condition. It is also encouraging and interesting to note that many who came here empty-handed worked their way upward from a humble position in life to one of affluence; that as the years passed and the country improved prosperity attended their efforts and wealth rewarded their earnest endeavors.

To this class of honored men belonged Apollos Camp, who became one of the most distinguished citizens of Livingston county, Illinois. He was a true type of American chivalry and America's best manhood, possessing the open-handed hospitality, generosity and helpfulness for which the citizens of the West are so justly noted. He was born in Plymouth, now Thomaston, Litchfield county, Connecticut, on the 19th of March, 1806, and was a son of Ephraim and Mabel (Pardy) Camp, who also were natives of the same place. The father engaged in the milling business, and so successful was he in his operations that in his later life he was enabled to lay aside all business cares and enjoy the rest which he had truly earned and richly deserved. He was one of the heroes of the Revolution and possessed the hardy and resolute spirit of the men of his time.

During the childhood of Apollos Camp the father had not obtained a competence, and the son was early obliged to seek his own living. His educational privileges were meager, being limited to two or three months' attendance at the common schools during the winter prior to his tenth year. After he had passed the tenth milestone on life's journey he did not again enter the schoolroom as a student. From that time forward he was dependent upon his own resources, and at first began doing chores on a farm for his board. As the years passed and his strength increased so that he was able to do more work he secured employment as a farm hand and continued his service in that capacity until he had attained his majority, when he began learning the trade of stonemason. When he had mastered the business he began contracting, and through the succeeding five years was exclusively engaged in taking contracts for heavy work. In 1828 he secured a responsible position, being appointed foreman of the farm and superintendent of material and all outside work connected with the cotton factory and shops of the great clock maker, Seth Thomas, of Thomaston, Connecticut, in whose employ he remained for a period of eighteen years. What higher testimonial of his faithfulness could be given than his long service? In 1846 he desired a change of employment and invested his capital in one hundred and twenty acres of land in his native county of Litchfield, operating that farm for two seasons.

In 1852 Mr. Camp sought a home on the broad prairies of the West, and entered from the government three hundred and twenty acres of land in Livingston county, Illinois. In October following he returned to Connecticut, and in May, 1853, moved his family to Illinois, where he purchased eight hundred acres of land additional. He was sagacious and far-sighted, and not only took note of the fertility, but also believed that the land would soon be in great demand. In 1853 he built upon his second farm a good residence and gradually effected the valuable improvements which made it so well known throughout that section of the State.

In Connecticut, in June, 1833, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Camp and Miss Nancy Thomas, a native of the Nutmeg State and a



A Camp

niece of Seth Thomas. Of this union there is but one living child, a daughter, Harriet, wife of Bennet Humiston. He was born in Thomaston, Connecticut, September 6, 1830, and was a son of Bennet and Emily (Warner) Humiston. He acquired a liberal education in the district schools and the academy of his native town, and when a young man came to the West, arriving in Illinois in 1852. Here he was extensively engaged in farming, forming a partnership with his father-in-law in the stock business. This connection proved highly successful to both gentlemen until Mr. Humiston's removal to Pontiac in 1876. He acquired a handsome fortune, and for more than thirty years was one of the prominent and respected citizens of Livingston county. His political support was given to the Democracy and its principles he warmly advocated. In a fine residence in Pontiac he spent the last seven years of his life, passing away on the 15th of November, 1883, at the age of fifty-three years. His public and private career were alike above reproach and his exemplary life won him the esteem of many friends and the confidence of those with whom business brought him in contact.

Edward T. Camp, the only son of Apollos Camp, was born in Thomaston, Connecticut, December 24, 1843, and was a child of nine summers when his parents came to Illinois. His early educational privileges were supplemented by study in Clark Seminary, at Aurora, and Lombard University, at Galesburg, Illinois. He was a very earnest and ambitious student, applying himself closely to his studies, and in this way to a degree undermined his health, and he the more readily succumbed to an attack of typhoid fever, which after an illness of ten days terminated fatally on the 11th of September, 1864. He was a young man of great promise and fine intellectual attainments, and his death proved almost an unendurable blow to the father, who had in the same year been called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, her death having occurred on the 21st of January.

Mr. Camp was one of the most successful farmers and stock-raisers of Livingston county. He carried on business in that line until 1880, when he retired to private life and went to live with his daughter in Pontiac. Although he never assumed the active management of enterprises, he invested his capital in different concerns, becoming a stockholder and director in the National Bank of Pontiac and a heavy stockholder in the Pontiac Coal Company. Indolence and idleness were utterly foreign to his nature and to the last he retained his interest in business affairs. He became a wealthy man, his property coming to him through the legitimate channels of trade. He was never found in the field of speculation.

In politics Mr. Camp was a stanch and loyal Democrat, and was regarded as a wise counselor and faithful adviser of his party, but he disliked publicity and therefore always refused official preferment. He was a generous and benevolent man, ever ready to extend a helping hand to the poor and needy, and especially willing to assist those who were anxious to engage in business for themselves. His charity was unostentatious and the spirit of his giving is shown in the fact that at one time he sold a good farm for the consideration of one dollar, in order to help the purchaser make a start in life. Kindliness was one of his marked characteristics, and his sympathy and good will were extended to all mankind. He recognized the brotherhood of the race, and no man was ever more quiet and unassuming in his gifts. As a citizen he was public-spirited in an eminent degree, deeply interested in the welfare of his country and the prosperity of his community. He passed away at the home of his daughter, May 3, 1892, at the age of eighty-six years, and his death seemed a personal bereavement to the majority of the citizens of Livingston county, for he was honored and esteemed alike by young and old, rich and poor.

WILLIAM SPENCER HARVEY, M. D.,

CHICAGO.

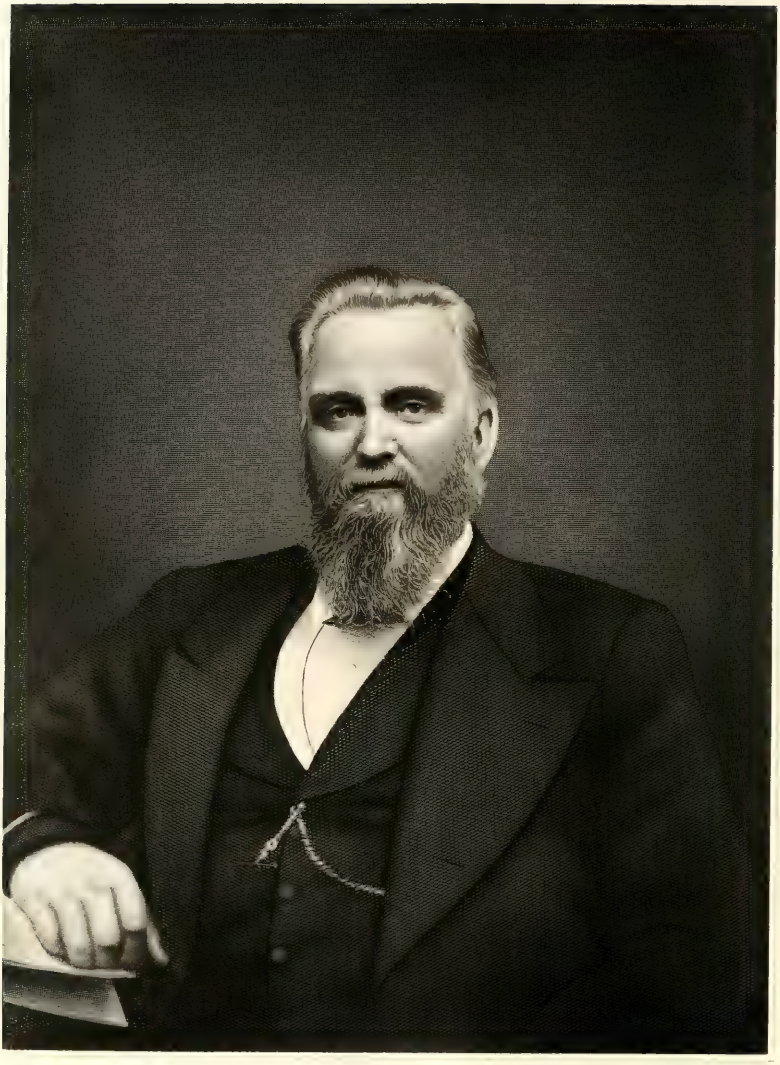
THIS city is the home of many of the most prominent representatives of the different lines of business to which men give their time and attention. It is the center of learning, art, of culture and of commercial activity in the West, and to win a name and a place of prominence in any line of undertaking in this metropolis requires merit far beyond the ordinary, and a skill that places one in the foremost rank in their chosen field of labor. Dr. Harvey is widely recognized as one of the most prominent physicians of Chicago, having for some years successfully engaged in the practice of the medical profession.

He is numbered among the native sons of Illinois, being born in Galesburg, on the 29th of August, 1859, and a descendant of worthy English ancestry. His paternal grandfather, Rev. John Harvey, was a native of Norwich, England, and in his younger years served in the British army. While in the military service in Ireland, he became acquainted with and married Ann Brennan, whose brother, Michael Brennan, was a noted Catholic priest in Dublin, and the author of the Ecclesiastical History of Ireland. Accompanied by his wife the Rev. John Harvey emigrated to the New World and took up his residence in Oneida county, New York. During the Civil war he served as chaplain in the Union army, continuing at the front until after the cessation of hostilities. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for over fifty years did pastoral work in Oneida county, New York, where he was widely known and universally respected.

His son, William Nathaniel Harvey, the father of the Doctor, is a native of New York Mills, Oneida county, New York. He married Lovina Brewer, who came of an old Vermont family, and in 1845 removed from the Empire State to Galesburg, Illinois, where with his wife he has since resided. He has now laid aside active business cares and is enjoying a well earned rest. Three of his sons have given their lives to the medical profession, and have attained prominence in their chosen calling: Dr. J. B. Harvey is a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, and is now engaged in practice in Galesburg; Dr. Andrew M. Harvey is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, and at this writing is the resident surgeon of St. Elizabeth's Hospital of this city.

To a student of human nature there is nothing of more interest than to examine into the life history of a self-made man and to analyze those principles that have enabled him to pass many on the highway of life and attain a position of prominence in the community. The life record of Dr. Harvey certainly contains much of interest and demonstrates the fact that success is not a matter of genius, but is the result of well directed energy, developed natural ability and sound judgment. His boyhood was passed in his parents' home in Galesburg, and after pursuing the preparatory course in Knox Academy he entered Knox College of that city, at which he was graduated with honor in 1880. He was an apt and thorough student, who applied himself diligently to his studies, but at the same time neglected not the physical training without which there is no perfect development. He took great interest in athletics of all kinds, and was a recognized leader in such sports in Knox College and in the University of Michigan. Soon after his graduation at the former institution he began fitting himself for the practice of medicine in the latter school, where he continued his studies during 1881-2. His next instruction was obtained in Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, at which he was graduated in the class of 1883. Upon receiving his degree he formed a partnership with Dr. J. E. Gilman of this city, and during their connection of two years he acquired a valuable experience and won a reputation as a skilled physician. His ability being thus recognized he was offered the chair of physiology and histology in his alma mater,—the Hahnemann Medical College,—which position he accepted and satisfactorily filled for the succeeding three years.

Dr. Harvey has ever manifested a deep interest



Lemuel Milk

in all that pertains to his profession, its advancement and improvement. Being a man of thorough research, he delves deeply into the hidden mysteries in order to bring to light that which will benefit humanity through the line of his profession. In connection with the World's Columbian Exposition, he was one of the organizers and a director of the Columbian Homeopathic Hospital, and from the first was active in its management, insuring its success by his efficient and untiring labors. He was also an important factor in organizing the Homeopathic Post-Graduate Medical College, of Chicago, of which he is now secretary, and a member of the board of directors. He is also professor of surgery in that institution, and is the surgeon of the Chicago Baptist Hospital and the regular lecturer before the training school of nurses connected with that institution. He is also surgeon of the Garfield Park Sanitarium and the Chicago Railway Hospital. He has made a specialty of surgery, and has won a reputation that makes him one of the foremost representatives of this branch of the profession. He is an honored and valuable member of various medical societies and clubs, including the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Homeopathic Medical Society, the American Institute of Homeopathy, and the Clinical Society of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital. He also holds membership in the Illinois Club, the Chicago Athletic Club, and is the honored president of the Knox College Club, of Chicago. In 1883 he was honored by that institution with the degree of Master of Arts.

In 1891 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Harvey and Miss Alice Flash, of New Orleans, Louisiana, the daughter of one of the prominent residents of that city, well known in business and social circles. Mrs. Harvey is a lady of culture and refinement who presides with grace over her pleasant home and extends to her many friends true Southern hospitality. They have two children,—a son and daughter,—Alice Flash and William Spencer, Jr.

From the time of attaining his majority the Doctor has affiliated with the Republican party, and is a stanch adherent of its principles. In his religious connections he is an Episcopalian. Although reared in the Methodist Church he united with the Church of the Epiphany at the corner of Adams street and Ashland boulevard, Chicago, soon after his marriage. In manner he is courteous and affable, in disposition kindly and generous and withal is a true gentleman who commands the respect and admiration of those with whom he comes in contact, and has won a large circle of friends. An eminent physician and surgeon, he has added to his natural ability a sincere love of his work, without which the greatest success cannot be achieved. He is always well poised, is a man of keen discrimination, prompt in action, and his excellent preparation makes him thoroughly reliable in the most difficult cases and under the most trying circumstances.

LEMUEL MILK,

KANKAKEE.

IN some respects Lemuel Milk was a remarkable character. In this age of urban development and prosperity, few men of his strength of character and practical business qualifications are content to lead what might be called a pastoral life; and certainly few men who had the natural trend of sentiment and love for mother nature that would lead them to shun the more glittering opportunities for material advancement in a business or speculative city life, have had in their make-up so blended the rather unique qualities required to harmonize the nineteenth-century spirit of advancement and adaptation with the quiet life of the husbandman.

We have in this age those yclept railroad kings, merchant princes, Napoleons of finance, etc., and in that view certainly Lemuel Milk may be justly termed the Prince of Agriculture. He is entitled to this distinction not merely on account of the extent of his operations, but more particularly on account of his methods. Through the whole course of his career the prime moving spirit that prompted all his actions seems to have been improvement and advancement. The idea and intent of leaving whatever he touched better than he found it, and this even when his personal gain might often have been better advanced by an opposite course, has been dominant with him. He was a man whose true character, to be rightly understood, must be studied beneath the surface. His life's work must be taken in its entirety, its environment included, and also his possibilities and probabilities of success in other and more inviting fields of speculation and labor. Thus examined the unselfish and commendable purpose and object of his life work becomes apparent and in fact unquestionable. In a general work of this character we can only touch upon the leading events of his career, and thus hint at the underlying motives and spirit that impelled his actions; but enough may be outlined to show that he was both in natural ability and purity of motive a man above the ordinary class.

He was born in Ledyard, Cayuga county, New York, October 18, 1820. Both his parents were natives of the old Bay State, his father having been born in Westport, Massachusetts, and his mother, a descendant and member of the old puritan Hathaway family, being born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, where many of her family name still reside.

When Lemuel was but two years of age his parents removed to Fleming, Cayuga county, and here his boyhood and youth were passed. He was brought up to agricultural pursuits, and, unlike most farmers' sons, did not despise his occupation. He loved nature and nature's processes and products. When yet a lad he developed marked business instincts and qualities. The first money he ever earned he invested in stock, this by increase and judicious manipulation developed into quite a little capital, and also, while yet a lad, he assumed the active management of his father's farm, and soon purchased—mostly on credit—an adjoining farm, which he paid for in the four years succeeding. He engaged quite extensively in buying and selling cattle, horses, hogs, etc.

About this time Colonel William Howard, an extensive trader and live-stock dealer, became interested in the qualities displayed by the young man, and a partnership was the result. Colonel Howard used to make trips to Illinois, Indiana and Ohio buying stock, which would be shipped and driven to the Eastern markets. During one of these Western trips he entered a tract of Government land in Iroquois county, Illinois, in what was then known as Hickory Grove, afterward Enos Grove, now Milk's Grove.

In 1850, upon his representation, Mr. Milk purchased a half interest in the same without ever having seen it. In the following spring (1851) Mr. Milk came West to inspect his new purchase, finding it entirely satisfactory, and, finding also as he believed a field here better suited to his ambition and enterprise, he determined to close his interests in the East and make his home in this then new country. Upon the death of his partner, Colonel Howard, in 1853, he purchased from the heirs their interest in these lands and at once began to add to the tract by entering and purchasing adjacent lands, until at one time he owned nine thousand acres in one body.

On the first of June, 1854, he married Miss Jane A. Platt, of Otsego county, New York, and soon after he came to Illinois to locate permanently, choosing as his place of abode the village of Kankakee. Here he purchased a residence with lands adjoining, and his residence at the time of his decease comprised part of the original dwelling.

From the time he first became interested in Western lands it was his custom to clear up, drain and improve them, buy, feed, graze and breed all kinds of stock for market, and with the proceeds of this operation buy more land and proceed to convert it to a high state of productiveness. He was one of the few original farmers of our Western country who did not prey upon the natural fertility of the soil and proceed to wear it out giving nothing in return. He bought thousands of acres of land considered by others useless for purposes of tillage, and by an intelligent system of drainage and fertilizing converted these waste places into beautiful and productive farms.

Where suitable tenants were not available he hired men to carry out his ideas, and thus by a system of tenantry and hired labor he kept up his improvements until at one time he owned in Illinois and Indiana over one hundred and fifty improved farms of one hundred and sixty acres each, or more than twenty-five thousand acres of actual farming lands, all under a high state of cultivation. He also owned real estate in Chicago, Kankakee, Wilmington, Manteno, Waldron and Chebanse, and at the latter place established one of the largest general stores ever operated in Illinois outside of Chicago.

He kept up his interest in live-stock buying, rearing and breeding, and for many years gave especial attention to the breeding of Percheron horses and Hereford cattle. In addition to all these extensive interests he also conducted for more than twenty years a large ice business which is still carried on by Mrs. Milk.

To his first marriage were born two children: Jennie M., now Mrs. Conrad, of Indiana, and Sherwood P., who died June 17, 1883. Mrs. Milk died in December, 1881, at El Paso, Texas, while in attendance on this invalid son. October 30, 1886, Mr. Milk married as his second wife, Miss May E. Sherwood, of Tennessee, and they had one child, Mary Sherwood, born July 17, 1888.

For some years prior to Mr. Milk's death he had been at various times disposing of his landed interests, but even then he left extensive possessions, in realty in Illinois and Indiana and North Dakota. He always had unbounded confidence in the eventual prosperity of this latter region, and used often to remark in later years that were he a younger man he would center his interests there and help to develop that beautiful region.

Mr. Milk died at Kankakee, July 19, 1893. In his death Illinois lost one of the best and most advanced representatives of its farming interests that the State ever possessed. The simple acquisition of wealth was never his ruling passion. Had it been he might have been many times a millionaire. His purpose in life seemed to be in one word, "improvement." He made the waste places of the earth to blossom as the rose, he took an interest in worthy and ambitious young men and took pride in helping them to a start in life.

One of the most beautiful and touching tributes to the memory of the man was the many letters received by his devoted wife after his decease, from those whom he had assisted to a start on the road to prosperity, acknowledging their obligation and extolling his generosity. These came unsolicited from every part of the country. He was the kindest and most considerate of landlords. His tenants regarded him as their friend, and would at any time go out of their way to oblige him, as he indeed would to oblige them. He was a man who inspired confidence and enthusiasm; of stalwart build, genial manners, forceful presence and unswerving will, he would have won success in almost any calling in life.

He was always too busy to seek or accept office. The only time he ever deviated from this was in serving two years as trustee for the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee, and was also the first and till his death the only president of the Mound Grove Cemetery Association.

He was broad-gauged and liberal in all his views, political, religious and social. A Democrat in early life, upon the organization of the Republican party he found in its declaration of principles the underlying elements of freedom, right and justice between man and man that accorded with his own views, and henceforth gave his allegiance to that party. He was a man of action rather than theory. While others might argue and debate he went to work and demonstrated. He furnished homes, the means of education, and a start in life to thousands who in coming years will bless his memory.

JESSE C. WHEATON,

WHEATON.

THE history of northeastern Illinois would be incomplete without the life record of Jesse C. Wheaton, whose labors largely promoted the material, educational and moral welfare of this section of the State. He is known as the founder of the city which bears his name, as one of the chief promoters of the first railroad of Illinois, and was one of the organizers and benefactors of Wheaton College.

He was born at Pomfret, Connecticut, March 27, 1813, and was a son of James and Nancy Wheaton, *nee* Lyon. The Wheaton family originated in Ireland, where the great-grandfather of our subject was born. The grandfather, James Wheaton, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and the father served as one of the defenders of this country in the war of 1812. He was a farmer by occupation and owned a valuable tract of land of three hundred acres near Pomfret. His wife died at the age of twenty-nine, while he lived to the advanced age of eighty-nine.

Jesse C. Wheaton was only four years old when his mother departed this life. He was reared on his father's farm, obtained his education in the common schools of the neighborhood, and later served a four-years apprenticeship at the carpenter and joiner's trade, receiving during that time five dollars per month and his board. On the completion of his term of service he went to Worcester, Massachusetts, where he worked for a time as a journeyman. Believing, however, that the West offered greater opportunities for young men of ambition and industry, he left Worcester for Chicago in the spring of 1837, making the journey by stage to Norwich, thence to New London and New York, by river to Albany, and by canal to Buffalo, where he boarded a sailing vessel for Mackinaw. While on Lake Huron the mainmast of the boat was broken and thirty days were consumed ere the journey was ended. On the last day of June he arrived in Chicago, which then had a population of less than three thousand.

Mr. Wheaton settled in Warrenville, Du Page county, Illinois, and began work at his trade. The United States survey had not been made at this time, and he secured a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres of land south of the present city of Wheaton. He had only three hundred dollars to invest, but prosperity attended his efforts from the beginning. He raised wheat, which he hauled to Chicago with oxen and sold for thirty-three cents per bushel at a time when "three pecks of potatoes would glut the Chicago market!" The first crop he raised was on unfenced land, and he continued farming in connection with carpenter work, and added to his realty until he owned over three hundred acres.

At the time of the building of the old Galena road,—the first railroad in Illinois,—when John B. Turner was president and John Van Nortwick was chief engineer, the Wheaton brothers did more than any one else to further the enterprise, and in consequence a warm friendship sprang up between them and the builders of the road, which was ended only by death. The Wheaton brothers gave three miles of the right of way through their land to the railroad company, and it was in recognition of this liberal gift that Mr. Turner named the station Wheaton.

With the development and progress of the new city, Jesse C. Wheaton was prominently identified, taking an active interest in everything pertaining to its upbuilding and advancement. When it was proposed to establish Wheaton College he made a generous donation of three hundred dollars to further the enterprise at a time (1852) when ready money was much harder to secure than it is to-day. In addition he also donated twenty acres of land,—one-half of the land on which the college is located. Later he contributed liberally toward liquidating the indebtedness of the school and served for more than ten years as one of its trustees. Mr. Wheaton always took an active interest in the cause of public education, and for twenty years was a member of the board of trustees of Wheaton, being its president at the time of his death. He was one of the promoters of what is known as the "Elephant Schoolhouse," so named by those who predicted that the building would not be filled for the next fifty years. Their mistake is apparent, as it is now almost too crowded, and soon another building will be necessary. Mr. Wheaton labored long and earnestly in behalf of the schools of the city in which he made his home, and they were advanced to their present high standard largely through his efforts. The high school is considered the best in the county, and its graduates are permitted to enter Wheaton College or any other first-class academy without further examination.

The various business enterprises with which Mr. Wheaton was connected promoted the material prosperity of the city. In 1879 the Wheaton Bank, now known as the Gary Bank, was established, Mr. Wheaton becoming one of its founders, and continuing his connection with it until his death. He laid out the first and second additions to Wheaton, besides the original plat of the city, and used his best endeavors to have the county seat removed from Naperville; Wheaton being the exact geographical center of the county and therefore the proper place for the county government.

On the 6th of March, 1839, in Du Page county, Mr. Wheaton married Miss Oneida Gary, daughter of William and Lucy (Perin) Gary, who had also emigrated westward from Pomfret, Connecticut. Her death occurred on the 4th of April, 1882. They had nine children, six of whom survive the parents. Lora A., wife of John Stepson, is a graduate of Wheaton College, having completed the classical course. For many years she has been engaged in teaching languages, having been thus employed in Hedding College, of Abingdon, Illinois, for five years, and in Rock River Seminary for three years, while for the past fifteen years she has been a teacher of Latin in the North Division high school of Chicago. Maria N., wife of R. A. Morrison, of Grant Park, died, leaving three children,—Frankie, Willie and Mamie, who, after the death of their mother, made their home with Mr. Wheaton. Jesse C. is the next of the family. Ellen F. died in childhood. Mary E., deceased, was the wife of Henry Hewes, of Crete, Will county, Illinois. James M. is a Methodist minister located in St. Charles, Illinois. Franklin Emry has since his father's death taken charge of the business affairs of the estate. Washington Irving has for some years successfully engaged in farming. Frankie E. is the wife of J. F. Snyder, an attorney-at-law of Wheaton.

In religious belief, Mr. Wheaton was always a Methodist, and assisted in organizing the church of that denomination in 1849. The building was dedicated in 1857, and it is needless to say that he assisted materially in the maintenance of the church. At one time he made this statement: "My first donation to the church was four hundred dollars. I did not know where the money was to come from, but it came." For more than twenty years he served as one of its trustees, and justly merited the esteem in which he was held by his co-laborers. He was a loyal Republican, and for many years was the assessor and collector of Milton township, and was deputy assessor of internal revenue of Du Page county from 1862 until 1868.

The death of Mr. Wheaton, which occurred in 1895, in his eighty-second year, was deeply felt throughout the entire community, but the memory of his pure, useful and successful life is the consolation left his family. He was prominent if not foremost in every public enterprise of importance in the history of the place named in his honor. No other man has been more interested in the development of Du Page county than he whose industry and frugality, faithfulness and sobriety, justice and perseverance, thoroughness and success were universally recognized and appreciated. No one could misunderstand him. When he said No he meant No. When his mind decided there was no further parley. His word was good for all he was worth. Morally he was exceptionally strong and greatly respected. His religion was characteristic of his deliberate constitution. He loved the church, encouraged education and sustained the social interests in the most unassuming and practical way. What he deemed to be right and desirable he supported in every way possible. He was rather conservative than enthusiastic, and rarely demonstrative. He was naturally tender-hearted and essentially benevolent. Whatever his faults, he made no enemies by conceit of superiority or contempt of poverty. He was never proud, never vain, never vacillating. He will be generally and greatly missed by a circle of friends in whose estimation he was a model for emulation and in whose recollection he will ever remain the type of a true friend and worthy citizen. Upon his death the board of education, of which he was president, passed the following resolutions:

"Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to call from his labors our friend and associate, Jesse Wheaton, who for many years served as president of this board, and who has for so long been prominently identified with the cause of education in the town which bears his name; be it

"Resolved, That the members of this board tender to his family their heartfelt sympathy in their time of sorrow, and that we desire to express our sense of the loss we have sustained in the death of our honored president. We feel that in the death of Jesse Wheaton the cause of education loses a strong champion, and we desire to place on record our appreciation of the character of our deceased associate as a man, a public-spirited citizen and a sincere friend; be it further

"Resolved, That this preamble and resolution be spread upon the records of the board and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased and published in the Wheaton papers."

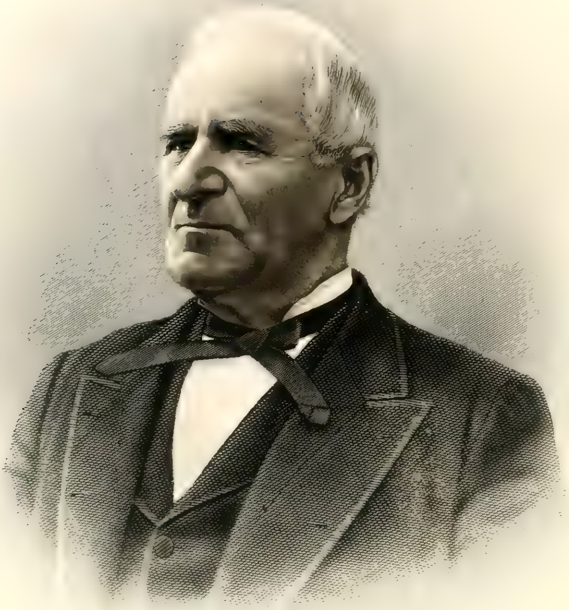
F. J. KERN,

BELLEVILLE.

ONE of the prominent representatives of the journalistic profession is the gentleman whose name heads this brief notice, the well-known editor and proprietor of the News Democrat of Belleville. He is numbered among the native sons of St. Clair county, where his birth occurred on the 2d of September, 1864. His parents, H. L. and Katherine Kern, were early settlers of this locality. Our subject acquired his education in the public schools, and supplemented his early privileges by a course in the Illinois State Normal University. On leaving the school room he took up the teacher's profession, which he successfully followed for five years in the schools of St. Clair county.

On the expiration of that period Mr. Kern entered upon his connection with journalistic work and is an important factor in newspaper circles in this section of Illinois. He became editor of the East St. Louis Gazette at the commencement of his career and later purchased and published the Belleville Weekly and Daily News Democrat, the leading Democratic paper of southern Illinois. This paper was established in 1857. It has now entered upon a prosperous era of its existence and is recognized as a leading journal. Mr. Kern has had a varied business career, having followed various lines of business. He carried on farming for a time, afterward engaged in teaming, has followed coal mining, been employed as a stationary engineer and railway engineer, has been an educator and an editor. He has also been an active and effective worker in the interests of the Democratic party, has served as delegate to the State and national conventions, and has delivered many campaign addresses, being a fluent, entertaining, instructive and convincing speaker.

In July, 1893, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Kern and Miss Alma Eidmann, of Mascoutah, Illinois, by whom he has one son, Alfred. Socially Mr. Kern is connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Modern Woodmen of America and has filled various offices in both lodges. He is also a member of the St. Clair County Fair Association and the Belleville Cycle Club. He is one of the founders of the Belleville Lyceum and was the first president of that well known literary organization. He is a man of much force of character, strong individuality, and his pleasant, social manner has won him a host of warm friends.



W. L. Wheaton

WARREN L. WHEATON,

WHEATON.

THE city of Wheaton, Du Page county, Illinois, stands as a monument to the progressive spirit and the enterprise of two brothers, one of whom is the gentleman whose name begins this review. His life work has been of decided advantage to this locality. He was born in Pomfret, Windham county, Connecticut, March 6, 1812, and is a son of James Wheaton, who was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, in 1784. His son acquired his education in the common schools of Pomfret, in Woodstock Academy, and at a classical school at Oxford, Massachusetts. At the age of nineteen he began teaching school in the winter season, while in the summer months he worked on a farm. He was successful in this undertaking, as he has been in nearly every work to which his attention has been given throughout his active business career.

Attracted by the limitless possibilities of the West, he started for Illinois in the spring of 1837, and on the 1st of June arrived in Du Page county. Several months were passed in looking over the country, during which time he visited Madison, Wisconsin, Galena, Ottawa, La Salle and Quincy, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri, returning by way of Galena. Becoming convinced that no better land could be secured than in Du Page county, he returned to his first location, and in June, 1838, made a claim of 640 acres. This region had not been surveyed, and he indicated his ownership of the property by plowing around it. Becoming convinced that Chicago was to be the great entrepot for all the Western produce, he wrote his brother to come to the West. Jesse Wheaton responded in person and in the summer of 1838 came to Illinois and took a claim of three hundred and twenty acres that Erastus and Jude P. Gary held in reserve for some of their friends. Thus Du Page county became the home of two of its most prominent residents.

Warren L. Wheaton spent the first season previous to making his tour to the West in the home of Messrs. Gary, who lived in a double log house near Warrenville. He went through the experiences and trials of life on the frontier, and in the winter after his arrival he lost some of his cash capital. He had eleven sovereigns and thirty-four silver half dollars in a trunk in his room when the Gary house was destroyed by fire. The next day ten of the eleven sovereigns, somewhat blackened, were found in the ashes of the ruins, but nothing could be found of the other currency except a few globules of silver, which were sold by Mr. Wheaton for $3. During the summer of 1838 he broke eighteen acres of land, in the fall sowed it to winter wheat, and in the spring reaped a good harvest. This was raised on the open prairie, no fences protecting it from neighbors' cattle; but it was unmolested save when a deer had now and then wandered through. Since that time Mr. Wheaton has carried on agricultural pursuits and is still engaged in farming on the school section in Milton township,—the land which he claimed from the Government almost sixty years ago.

On the 25th of June, 1848, Mr. Wheaton was united in marriage with Miss Harriet E. Rickert, who was also a native of Pomfret, Connecticut, and a daughter of Mrs. Laura Rickert. When a child of but ten years she was brought by her parents to Illinois, where she lived until called from this life on the 29th of May, 1863, at the age of thirty-seven years. In the family were six children: Warren L., Jr., who was born on the 11th of June, 1850, and is associated with his father in business; Stella C., who was born in February 13, 1853, and died on the 9th of June, 1863; Charles Henry, who was born July 20, 1855, and died September 8, 1856; Lucy E., born February 22, 1858; Wilbur F., born May 12, 1860; and Harry, born May 29, 1863. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Wheaton married Miss Christiana Shugg, of New York city.

It is safe to say that no man has been more interested in advancing every enterprise for the good of Wheaton and the neighborhood than has Warren L. Wheaton. When John B. Turner, president, and Hon. William B. Ogden, director, of the Chicago and Galena Railroad, were securing the right of way for the road they were asked fifteen dollars per acre for the land at Danby; but the Wheaton brothers and E. Gary voluntarily offered the right of way through their land, anxious to aid the new undertaking. Their ardent support and generosity in this matter gained them the good will and favor of the officials of the road and when a station was located Captain Turner named it Wheaton, in honor of the man who had so liberally come forward and met him open-handed.

When the road was so far completed that the question was discussed, Where shall the depot be located? there arose a diversity of opinions. A strenuous effort was made by Mr. Jewell to secure the station on his father's land, and for this purpose erected a large two-story balloon frame thereon, about four rods from the track. He secured an appointment as postmaster at this place, and in order to make security doubly secure went to Naperville and induced the people to come to his neighborhood. The company gathered in front of the home of Warren L. Wheaton and organized a self-constituted power, Captain Joseph Naper being elected president and John J. Riddler clerk. When Captain Naper was shown where section 16 is, it was resolved that the station should be located on Warren Wheaton's west farm The station was, however, located where the brothers wanted it.

From the first the Wheaton brothers adopted what has proved to be a very wise plan in building up the town. They first gave away a lot here and there to any one who would build, and in accordance with the building to be erected thereon. Later they sold for a nominal sum lots to any one who would build, realizing but little more than enough to pay the cost of the survey, transfer, etc. Thus they promoted the growth of the city which to-day stands as a monument to these honored pioneers.

In 1852, when Professor Lumery's father, a Wesleyan Methodist minister, and the Rev. John Cross, came to Wheaton to secure subscription to the construction fund of a college to be called the Illinois Institute, to be founded at Wheaton, provided $3,000 in subscription could be secured, the Wheaton brothers and E. Gary pledged themselves for $3,000, which insured the success of the subscription part of the work at least. After selecting the present site of the college grounds, the title was secured in this way. The land belonged to William N. Dodge, but was incumbered by a trust deed and was to be sold in a short time. The Wheaton brothers proposed to D. Howard that if he would attend the sale and bid off the land and let the institute have forty acres at the price per acre that it sold for at the sale, they would furnish him the money to buy the farm,—which was done and the title secured. Warren Wheaton has always been one of the earnest and enthusiastic supporters of the college thus founded, and from the beginning has served as trustee. The cause of education has ever found in him a stalwart advocate and the public schools of Wheaton largely owe their high standard of excellence to his efforts in their behalf while serving on the board of education. The high school is recognized as one of the best in the State and the citizens have just reason to be proud of the institution.

In the summer of 1848 Mr. Wheaton was nominated by the Democracy as a candidate for the legislature and served in the session of 1848-9, and the extra session convened by proclamation of the governor. He took an active part in the deliberations of the house, and was a staunch supporter of every measure pertaining to the true progress of the commonwealth. He was one of the committee on township organization, and the work which he did will be placed to his credit for years to come. In 1850 he served as supervisor of Milton township, where again he did faithful service for his constituents. He has passed the eighty-third milestone of life's journey, and his career is one in which unimpeachable honor, straightforward dealing and unquestioned integrity commands the respect of all. In his life he has embodied the belief that he does best who does most to help his fellow men.

ELIJAH ILES,

SPRINGFIELD.

MAJOR ELIJAH ILES was one of the earliest settlers of central Illinois, and his name is inseparably connected with its history. He was born in Kentucky, March 28, 1796, at which period all the district west of the Alleghany mountains was an almost unbroken wilderness. His grandfather, William Iles, emigrated from England to this country, and married a lady of Welsh descent. Their son, Thomas Iles, the father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1766. His mother died and his father married a second time.

Becoming restless he determined to leave home and depend upon his own exertions in the future. At the age of seventeen an opportunity presented itself. He started for Virginia and thence went to Kentucky, with a family by the name of Trumbo, in the year 1788. The Indians were at that time stealing horses and killing the inhabitants of Kentucky, and Mr. Iles joined the settlers who were engaged in driving the red men across the river into the Territory of Ohio. Finally his own horse was stolen, his money was all spent and his clothes were worn and rusty.

He was now forced to turn his attention to some business which would yield him a living. Through the summer months he worked on farms and in the winter attended school, working in the evenings and on Saturdays in order to pay for his board. In this way he obtained an education sufficient to enable him to teach school, which profession he followed through the winter months and carried on agricultural pursuits through the summer. His time was thus passed until 1792, when he married Betsey Crocket, a lady of Irish descent. With his wife, her two brothers, John and Robert Crocket, and others, he formed a colony that settled on the border of eastern Kentucky in a rough and hilly section on Slate creek, which is one of the sources of the Licking river. This land is now comprised in Bath county.

The home of Mr. Iles was a buckeye cabin of one room, that stood on the bank of a clear stream of water, the bed of which was of flat limestone rock and pebbles. The bottom lands surrounding the cabin were covered with a heavy growth of beech timber, so thick that it hardly admitted the sun's light. The neighbors were so widely scattered that they could not see the smoke of each other's cabins. The district at that day was truly a wild and backwoods region, in which were many bears, panthers and deer. They could not raise hogs because the two former would kill the young pigs, so they depended upon bear and deer meat to supply the table. The clothing for the family was all spun, woven and made by the mother, except the buckskin trousers worn by the father and sons. The furniture of the cabin was very primitive, as all articles had to be brought from Virginia to Kentucky on pack-horses. The dishes and spoons were of pewter, and the tumblers Japan tin, while gourds often served for drinking cups. The bread was always made of corn-meal, baked on a board or in the ashes, and the meat supply was bear meat, turkey, venison, squirrel and fish, which was often roasted before the fire. The mother of our subject died in 1802, leaving five children,—Polly, Elijah, William, Washington and Betsey.

In 1810 the father was again married and left our subject with a male and female servant to conduct the farm. He had acquired his education in a little log schoolhouse four miles from home, where he had studied little else than the "three R's;" but his father was a well educated man and instructed his children at home. In 1812 Major Iles began serving as deputy sheriff under his father. In 1816 the latter loaned him three hundred dollars with which he purchased one hundred yearling calves. He drove these beyond the settlement in the Kentucky mountains, where he camped for three summers and two winters. In October, 1818, he started for Missouri, passing few settlements on the way. The land had not then been surveyed. He secured a clerkship in Booneville, then the extreme western settlement, with a merchant who was also clerk for the receiver of the land office. To the care of our subject the money was often intrusted, and he has had as high as one hundred thousand dollars hidden in barrels of paper under the counter of the store! Three years later he returned to his old Kentucky home, but not for a long period.

Major Iles had heard excellent reports of the fertility and richness of the Sangamon valley in Illinois, and journeyed thither. He was delighted with the district and erected a store where the stakes had been set up for laying out a town, now the city of Springfield. Purchasing a stock of goods in St. Louis, these were towed on a flatboat up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers to the mouth of the Sangamon, fifty miles from Springfield, and then hauled across the country. This was the first mercantile establishment in the county. It was eighteen feet square and customers came from eighty miles around. In 1821 Mr. Iles laid claim to a quarter section of land on which stood his store, divided it into town lots, and gave a lot to each settler who would build upon it. That year one hundred and fifty people came to the neighborhood. In 1823 he bought considerable land at the sales, and in 1831 he sold his store to John Williams, who had come from Kentucky to clerk for him, while he turned his attention to other interests. In 1824, in connection with P. P. Enos, Thomas Cox and John Taylor, he purchased from the Government the town site of Springfield, at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre.

Mr. Iles was married in the same year to Melinda Benjamin, and they had two children: Louisa, who was born in 1825, and died in 1857; and Thomas, who was born in 1830 and died in 1877. The mother's death occurred in 1866.

Major Iles was a very prominent and influential citizen during his residence in Illinois. He was elected to the State senate from Sangamon county, when it extended north for a distance of two hundred miles to the boundary line of Wisconsin, and included Fort Dearborn, now the site of Chicago. He twice served in that office, and was a colleague of Abraham Lincoln. In 1827 he was elected major of a regiment commanded by Colonel T. McNeal, for service against the Winnebago Indians, but the troops were not called forth to action. In the Black Hawk war he enlisted as a private, but was promoted to the rank of captain, Abraham Lincoln serving in his command. He was always a prominent factor in public affairs, and was honored and esteemed by all who knew him. In 1866 he first visited Florida and from that time until his death spent all his winters there. He was very familiar with all the events connected with the history of the State from the years of its early settlement. As one of the founders of the capital city he well deserves mention in this volume. In 1883, when eighty-seven years of age, he published his memoirs, which embraced many accounts of important events connected with the early development and upbuilding of Illinois. His death occurred in September 4, 1883.

CHARLES O. NASON,

MOLINE.

THE subject of this sketch, Charles Otis Nason, one of the leading citizens of Moline, was born in Hartford, Windsor county, Vermont, September 20, 1828, and was the seventh of nine children of Horace and Mary (Lamb) Nason, the former a machinist by occupation, and both members of old New England families. During the early '30s, when Charles was about five or six years of age, his parents moved to Claremont, New Hampshire, and in the latter place his boyhood was passed. At the age of seventeen he left school and obtained a situation as assistant overseer in the weaving room of a cotton factory, being promoted later to the position of overseer. For a number of years he continued to occupy this position, and in the spring of 1857 he made a visit to his uncle, John Deere, of Moline, Illinois, the head of the great Deere Plow Company. When the time came for him to return Mr. Deere induced him to give up his Eastern position and accept one with him, and he entered the woodworking shop of the con-

cern as a sort of foreman. In this position he gave complete satisfaction, and was advanced to the position of contractor and superintendent, filling the latter office until December, 1894, at which time he retired from active participation in the business. When the plow works were incorporated, in 1868, Mr. Nason was one of the original stockholders, and for many years was a director of the company. During a portion of this period he served as treasurer. He still retains his stock interest, but since his retirement has held no office in the corporation. At the present time he is a stockholder and treasurer of the People's Power Company, of Moline, a corporation occupying the water power at that point.

In political faith Mr. Nason is a strong Republican, but is not a politician. He was elected mayor of the city in 1887-8, and served his term in a manner that won unqualified commendation. But he has no ambition for political preferment, and leaves the self-seeking to others.

In August, 1849, Mr. Nason was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Johnson, of Claremont, New Hampshire, and they have had five children, two of whom are living, viz.: Clarence E., who married Miss Ella Estelle, of Moline, and is engaged in the oil business in that city; and Ellen F., who resides with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Nason attend the Episcopal Church. Mrs. Nason being especially active in the church work of the parish. Their residence on Third avenue is a home of comfort and hospitality. Every summer is spent at York Beach, Maine, where they have a summer home. Though always a man of activity, Mr. Nason is thoroughly domestic in his tastes, and is not a member of any clubs or societies. To every enterprise calculating to advance the prosperity of Moline he is a generous contributor, and has been an important factor in the development of that city, of which he is one of the most popular citizens.

EDWARD ABEND,

BELLEVILLE.

EDWARD ABEND has done more to promote the commercial activity, advance the general welfare and secure the material development of Belleville and the surrounding section of Illinois than probably any other individual. As a business man he has been enterprising, energetic and always abreast of the times, and has been rewarded by an ample fortune.

Mr. Abend is a native of Germany, born in the province of Bavaria, on the 30th of May, 1822, and is the second of the family of seven children, whose parents were Henry and Margaret (Grode) Abend. The father was a revenue collector, and extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits, owning large tracts of land. He served as a soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte in 1812, and belonged to the patriot or liberal party. Emigrating to America, he took up his residence in St. Louis, where he died in 1833, at the age of forty-three years. A brother and older sister of our subject also died in the same week, of cholera. The mother afterward brought her family to Belleville, where her death occurred in 1865, having attained the allotted age of three-score years and ten.

Edward attended the public schools of St. Louis, and after coming to Belleville pursued his studies under private instruction, and in 1840 entered Lebanon College, where he remained for several terms. At the age of twenty-two he took up the study of law under ex-Governor Trumbull, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He practiced there until 1845, but although he has not made the profession a life work his knowledge of law has undoubtedly been of benefit to him in his extensive and varied business career. In 1844 he purchased a farm, which he operated until 1850. He then returned to Belleville and resumed the practice of law, in connection with the management of his mother's business, but gradually other interests superseded his labors in this line.

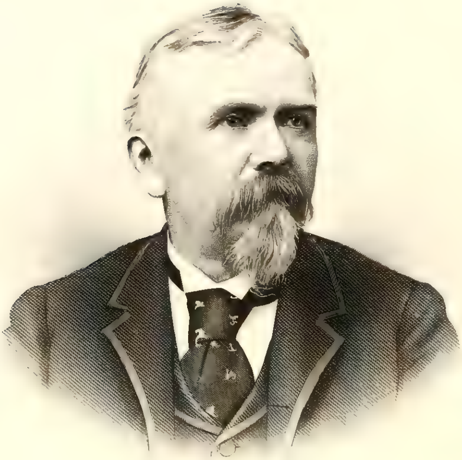
In 1860 he organized the Belleville Savings Bank, one of the oldest and most substantial monetary institutions of the county, and from the beginning has been its president. It at first had a paid-up capital of ten thousand dollars, but the present capital is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the surplus is one hundred thousand dollars. Thirty-six years of prosperity has been experienced by this bank, in which it has weathered all panics. It was established on a sound basis, has followed a safe and conservative business policy, and its success is undoubtedly due in a very large measure to the executive ability and capable management of its president. Mr. Abend was one of the organizers of the gas works, which were erected in 1855, has since been a stockholder and officer in the company, and is now also president of the Electric Light Company of Belleville. For some years he was the president and manager of the St. Clair Turnpike Company, which built the turnpike road in 1850, and was holding the office of secretary and treasurer when the stock was sold to an electric railway company, with a view of changing it to an electric road, connecting Belleville with East St. Louis.

He has assisted in building all the artificial roads in this locality, and is now secretary and treasurer of several of the last named companies. Whatever tends to promote the advancement and prosperity of the city receives his enthusiastic and substantial support. He has been one of the directors of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad for twenty years, and a member of its auditing committee. He was interested in the water-works company of the city, and for two years was its president. He is the owner of extensive real-estate interests in Belleville, and has aided largely in the upbuilding of the town by the erection of many residences and business blocks. Exactness and thoroughness characterize all his undertakings and his progress has been a steady growth in the line of honest, persistent effort. His record is clean, and his example is indeed worthy of emulation.

In 1852 Mr. Abend married Miss Caroline Westermann, a native of Wiesbaden, Germany, and a representative of a prominent family. They had one child,—Louisa,—who died at the age of four years. On the 26th of October, 1856, Mr. Abend wedded Miss Anna Hilgard, of Belleville, and to them were born six children: Alexander, a civil engineer of East St. Louis; Lina, wife of John A. Day, president of the Electric Railway Company and of a brick manufacturing company; Helen, wife of Samuel Brunaugh, of Chicago, agent of the United States Printing Company, of Cincinnati; Ernest, who is in the Belleville Bank; Edward, who is bookkeeper and collector of the gas company; and Alfred, who died at the age of seventeen years.

Mr. Abend has not only been a leader in business circles but is alike prominent in political affairs. In 1847 he was elected to the State legislature as a Wilmot Proviso Democrat, serving for two terms as a most able representative of his party and its interests. He is now affiliated with the Democracy, yet is not strictly partisan, having twice voted for Abraham Lincoln and once for General U. S. Grant. He has frequently served as a delegate to the State conventions and was a delegate to the silver convention which met in Springfield in June, 1895. He has five times served as mayor of Belleville, and the reins of city government have never been in more capable hands, for he is a progressive man, pre-eminently public-spirited, and all that pertains to the public welfare receives his hearty endorsement. He has also served as a member of the city council, has been city attorney, was a member of the board of county supervisors for one term, and was justice of the peace for four years, discharging his various duties with a promptness and fidelity worthy of all commendation. Other official honors would have been conferred upon him had he not declined.

He is emphatically a man of enterprise, positive character, indomitable energy, strict integrity and liberal views, and is thoroughly identified in feeling with the growth and prosperity of his adopted city and State. He has never taken a very prominent part in fraternal matters but holds membership with the Masonic society. He is a true lover of nature, and his taste for the noble art has found expression in his hearty encouragement of all that tends to its cultivation. He was also one of the organizers of the German library, and his own home contains many of the works of our best authors. He has traveled extensively



Yours Truly
C. F. Gunther

in this country, and has twice visited Europe, and his observing eye and retentive memory have enabled him to carry back with him the scenes of beauty and historic interest that he has visited, they remaining with him as pictures on memory's wall. Travel and his social, genial nature have made him an entertaining companion, and he is a stanch and loyal friend, fond of good fellowship and devoted to those who have his confidence.

CHARLES FREDERICK GUNTHER,

CHICAGO.

AMONG the men who have visited most quarters of the globe and made use of the artistic, scientific and practical knowledge that they had thus obtained, for the benefit of their fellow-men, none is more favorably known, nor has made better use of their advantages, thus obtained, for the city of Chicago and its inhabitants, than has the subject of this biography. He was born in Wildberg, a beautiful town located in the celebrated "Black Forest" district of Würtemberg, South Germany, on March 6, 1837. When a lad of five years, his parents immigrated to the United States, the ocean voyage occupying fifty-two days between Havre and New York. They finally settled at Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. In 1848, the family moved to the mountain district in Somerset county, and it was here and in the place of their previous residence that Charles obtained his elementary education, by attending private schools. Our subject early in life showed those traits of independence and love of adventure and travel that have characterized his later life, and when but a mere child he made daily journeys over the mountains, carrying the United States mail. His daily trip was twenty miles and return. For this service he received twenty-five cents per diem.

In the spring of 1850 the family removed to Peru, Illinois, journeying by the Pennsylvania canal to Pittsburg, thence by the rivers to St. Louis, and thence up to the headwaters of the Illinois river. Here young Gunther attended private and public schools, and at an early age began his business career in a general store, which he soon left to accept a position in a drug store. He became a competent drug clerk, and also studied the rudiments of medical science. His next position was in the post office at Peru, where he became manager of the office. Following that he became an employee in the bank of Alexander Cruickshank, who represented the famous banking house of George Smith & Company, of Chicago. He remained with this firm five years, and after three years in their employ was made cashier of the bank.

In those days Peru was a great ice-packing depot, whence large quantities of this commodity were shipped to Southern cities. Young Gunther, through his business relations, became intimately acquainted with prominent business men of the South, which at that time offered great opportunities to an ambitious young man. Resigning his position in the early fall of 1860, he went thither, and after visiting all of the leading cities of the Southern States, settled in Memphis, accepting a position with Messrs. Bohlen, Wilson & Company, the leading ice firm in the South. The opening of the war of the Rebellion about this time paralyzed mercantile business in the South. After the firing upon Fort Sumter and the proclamation by President Lincoln closing the ports of all Southern cities, a majority of the population of the South enlisted in the Confederate army, and many of the "Sons of the North" fled from the Southern territory. Not so with Mr. Gunther: he believed, with many others in the South, that the trouble would be short-lived, and remained faithfully at his post. When the blockade became effective and all mercantile pursuits practically dead, he accepted a position on the Arkansas river steamer, "Rose Douglas," in the service of the Confederate Government, as purchasing steward and subsequently as purser. He navigated all of the southern rivers tributary to the Mississippi, transporting troops, conscripts and supplies. By the capture of Memphis and New Orleans, this steamer, while up the Arkansas river, was blockaded, and afterward was captured and burned at Van Buren, Arkansas, by General Blunt's army, consisting principally of Kansas troops. Mr. Gunther, upon being liberated, was courteously entertained at the headquarters of the commanding general, and also at the headquarters of his successor, General Schofield. He next journeyed northward to Fort Scott and thence to Fort Leavenworth, traveling partly on horseback and partly on a captured coach, there being then no railroads in that part of Missouri and Kansas. Returning to his old home in Peru, he remained there three days and then accepted a position, for a short time, in a bank at Peoria, made vacant by the temporary illness of an employee.

He next accepted a position as traveling salesman for the wholesale confectionery of C. W. Sanford, of Chicago, and became one of the first representatives of Chicago that sold goods throughout the South. He placed large amounts of goods in the cities of the reconstructed South and he also represented the firm in the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, West Virginia and Kentucky. It was while employed as a traveling salesman that he made his first trip to Europe and so familiarized himself with European languages and customs that he was afterward enabled to converse fluently with those of his customers who had been reared on the other side of the Atlantic.

Tempted by an increased salary he next entered the employ of Thompson, Johnson & Company, wholesale grocers on South Water street. He represented the house in the West for two years, but finding the business uncongenial he returned to the line in which he had become so prominent, and became the Chicago representative of Messrs. Greenfield, Young & Company, the leading New York confectioners, for whom his travels covered the New England, Middle and Western States.

In the fall of 1868 he opened a retail store at No. 125 Clark street, Chicago, on his own account, it being the first establishment opened in Chicago introducing high-grade confections.

Mr. Gunther was the first confectioner to manufacture and introduce the famous caramels as now made and sold throughout the United States and Europe, a fact in which he takes a justifiable pride. The general conflagration of 1871 totally destroyed his establishment and left him absolutely without resources, but with characteristic enterprise he immediately reopened business in a small way and soon recuperated his losses, and was rewarded with great subsequent success.

Mr. Gunther has a decided inclination for adventure and travel, and has visited all the expositions of note in Europe, and he has traveled in every country from the land of the "midnight sun" to Constantinople and Damascus; he has also journeyed to the Holy Land, through Egypt, Syria and the continents lying adjacent to the Mediterranean, including Morocco, Algeria, Tripoli, Spain, Portugal, Italy and Turkey. He speaks French, German and Spanish fluently, and he is perfectly at home in all of the capitals of Europe.

In 1879 Mr. Gunther was one of a commission organized to make a tour of Mexico with a view to opening trade relations between the two republics, that up to that time had been very inconsiderable. On that tour, which was one continual ovation, he acquired much useful information. The result of the commission's work was to call the attention of our merchants to the advantages derivable from trade relations with this sister republic, which at that time had no railroad connections with the United States.

Mr. Gunther has indulged his innate love for historical and scientific research to the fullest extent, and has secured the finest historical collection in the United States. This collection comprises manuscripts of the most ancient writings of the world, from the stone rolls of the Assyrian of the Babylonian period, and, in fact, parchments and writings on papyrus from the days of the earliest Pharaohs down to modern times. He undoubtedly possesses the rarest and finest collection of Bibles in the world, including the famous Martha Washington Bible, also that of Washington's sister Betty, also the first New Testament printed in the English language, at Worms, Germany, by Tindal, about 1528, and all of the first Bibles printed on the American continent, including the Elliot Indian Bibles, and the first German Bible, by Sauer, 1743, and the first American Bible, by Atkinson, 1782. He also owns historic manuscripts of all nations of many centuries past, including an autograph of Shakespeare and original manuscripts of Goethe, Schiller, Tasso, Michael Angelo, Gallileo, Moliére, and many others; also original manuscripts of all the world's famous writers, poets, musicians, kings, queens, clergymen and politicians, including the original manuscripts of "Home, Sweet Home," "Old Lang Syne," "Old Grimes," "Lead, Kindly Light," "Star-Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," "Dixie," etc., etc. He also has all the earliest maps of America from 1507 up, and the first edition of the Cosmographie of Martin Waldseemüller, which was the first book that gave the name of America to the New World; also a large number of relics of George Washington, covering his entire career, as well as of Abraham Lincoln, and of all other American historical characters.

His collection also includes the famous portrait of Columbus by Sir Antonio Moro, painted about 1552, from two miniatures then in possession at the Palace of Pardo, Spain. Washington Irving pronounced this the best and truest likeness of Columbus extant, and used an engraved copy of it (afterward destroyed by fire) as a frontispiece for his second revised English edition of his "Life of Columbus." The collection also contains six original portraits of Washington, including the first ever made of him, by the elder Peale, and the only portrait in existence of Washington's sister Betty and her husband.

One of the greatest attractions that is at present on exhibition in Chicago, and one that will doubtless excite the interest of the many thousands that will visit the Columbian Exposition, is the War Museum contained in the celebrated Libby Prison, that was several years ago removed to Chicago from Richmond, Virginia. This vast undertaking was successfully accomplished by Mr. Gunther, associated with Mr. W. H. Gray and other public-spirited men of Chicago, and to them Chicago is indebted for the finest collection of war relics on the American continent. The great collection of interesting and historical war relics with which the Libby Prison is filled is the private property of Mr. Gunther, and is loaned by him to the association.

Mr. Gunther is president of the Libby Prison War Museum Association, also a prominent member of the Chicago Historical Society, a trustee of the Academy of Science, and a member of the Union League and Iroquois Clubs. He became a Master Mason in Peru, Illinois, in 1860, and during his thirty-three years' membership he has passed through many degrees, including the Knights Templar, Oriental Consistory (thirty-second degree) and Soverign Grand Inspector-General of the thirty-third and last degree of the Northern Jurisdiction, U. S. A. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine.

In 1869, he was married to Miss Jennie Burnell, of Lima, Indiana. They have two sons—Burnell and Whitman. Mrs. Gunther is a highly educated and refined woman, active in charitable and religious work. Mr. and Mrs. Gunther are active members of Grace Episcopal Church.

In politics, Mr. Gunther had been for many years affiliated with the Republican party, but, being fully in sympathy with Mr. Cleveland's views on the tariff, supported that gentleman for the presidency. He believes in "tariff for revenue only."

As a business man, Mr. Gunther has been enterprising, energetic and always abreast of the times, and has been rewarded by an ample fortune. His business motto has always been "Not how cheap, but how good!" He undoubtedly has the largest retail trade in fine confections of all houses in the United States, and his store is not surpassed in beauty or arrangement by that of any of its kind in the world. Mr. Gunther has attained to a position of prominence through his own exertions, and may justly be proud of what he has wrought. He is a man of generous impulses and gives liberally of his time and money to all worthy causes, and in everything that he does he tries to make the world brighter and better.

H. W. HAWLEY,

CHICAGO.

TO a student of human nature there is nothing of greater interest than to examine into the life of a self-made man and analyze the principles by which he has been governed, the methods he has pursued, to know what means he has employed for advancement and to study the plans which have given him prominence, enabling him to pass on the highway of life many who had a more advantageous start. In the history of Mr. Hawley there is deep food for thought, and if one so desires he may profit by the obvious lessons therein contained.

Mr. Hawley is now managing editor of the Times-Herald, one of the leading dailies of the world, and he owes his rise to his own well-directed efforts. He was born in Fort Dodge, Iowa, on the 13th of December, 1861, and is a son of Theodore and Augusta (Johnson) Hawley,—the eldest in their family of four children. His father was a prominent attorney of Iowa, where he successfully engaged in practice for many years, winning a liberal and lucrative clientage. In 1892 he removed to Denver, Colorado, where he is now living retired. He served for three terms in the Iowa senate and also filled various minor offices, and now in his declining years he is enjoying a rest to which he is justly entitled.

H. W. Hawley acquired his primary education in the public schools of his native town and his first independent effort in life was as an employee in the office of a country newspaper, where he remained two years. Possessing a laudable ambition and desiring further educational privileges, he saved his earnings and thus paid two years' college tuition, becoming a student in the State University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. During the last two years of his college course he acted as reporter for Detroit and Chicago papers and also for the Ann Arbor Register, thus meeting his expenses. He was graduated at the university with the degree of B. A. in 1884, and then went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he obtained a position as reporter on the Tribune of that city. After six months he was promoted to the position of assistant city editor, but resigned when the Minneapolis Journal Company was organized, identifying himself with that publication by purchasing a fourth interest and becoming managing editor.

The close confinement of the office and his arduous service told on the health of Mr. Hawley after a time, and during the last two years of his connection with the Journal he was unable to perform his work much of the time. In consequence he sold out and went to the West, where he sought in travel and outdoor life the means of recuperation. He traveled over much of the Rocky mountain region, spending the summer in camping out, while in the winter season he sought the more genial climes of the sunny South. Two years of rest and recreation restored him to health, and in January, 1891, he purchased the Denver Times, which he successfully conducted until July, 1894, when he sold that paper and came to Chicago. Although his connection with Chicago journalism is of comparatively short duration he has already established a reputation in his chosen field that insures him prominence in newspaper circles in this great city. On the 1st of November, 1894, he purchased a half interest in the Chicago Times, and in company with Mr. Kraus greatly improved the paper and advanced its standard of excellence. When James W. Scott of the Herald purchased the interest of John R. Walsh, Mr. Hawley bought the Kraus interest, and on the 4th of March, 1895, the two papers were consolidated under the name of the Times-Herald. Either paper had a reputation which would insure the success of the new publication, but combined they constitute a power in the newspaper world that will be strongly felt. Their merits have been too well-known to need commendation here. The fact that Mr. Hawley is at the head of the new enterprise is a sufficient guarantee of the continued advancement and improvement which will attend the paper.

Mr. Hawley is public-spirited in an eminent degree and has always done much in behalf of the national interests and the general welfare of his community. His prominent characteristics were

Archibald Means

manifest when he provided for his own education,—determination, self-reliance and undaunted perseverance, showing that the student would make a capable man of affairs in the business world. He is popular and is the center of a large circle of friends and acquaintances who honor and esteem him for his many virtues and his genuine worth. Of large brain and kindly heart, he is interesting and instructive in conversation, courteous and genial in deportment and affable and agreeable at all times. He is a fluent and forcible speaker, an attractive and correct writer and a gentleman of ripe scholarship and large information.

On the 28th of October, 1891, Mr. Hawley was united in marriage with Miss Clara Mack of Ann Arbor, Michigan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Mack, a refined and cultured lady, who comes of a prominent family. Her father is now president of the Savings Bank of Ann Arbor, and for some years has been president of the board of education of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Hawley are communicants of the Episcopal Church. They have one son,—Harry.

ARCHIBALD MEANS,

PERU.

AMONG those who followed the old flag on Southern battlefields is this gentleman, who held the rank of captain. He was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1833, descending from Scotch-Irish ancestry.

His paternal grandfather was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1750, and in 1787 became a citizen of the newly-established republic of the United States. He took up his residence on a tract of land in Pennsylvania, where, on the 15th of September, 1803, occurred the birth of William Means, father of our subject. On the old homestead he was reared, but after arriving at years of maturity removed to Steubenville, Ohio, in 1836, where he engaged in the foundry and manufacturing business until 1850. Turning his attention to farming, he was then interested in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in October, 1871, when he was aged sixty-eight years. On the 11th of February, 1832, he married Miss Nancy Swearingen, who was born in the Keystone State. She descended from Gerret van Swearingen, who sailed on the ship Prince Maurice from Holland to America, landing December 21, 1656, and he located near New Amstel, Delaware, on the Delaware river, in March, 1657, whence he removed to St. Mary's, Maryland, in 1664. He had one son, Zacharias, who became the father of four sons, including John, who was the great-grandfather of Nicholas D. Swearingen. The two intervening ancestors in the line of direct descent also bore the name of John. Nicholas D. Swearingen, in November, 1795, married Verlinda Blackmore, who was born April 30, 1776, and was a grand-daughter of Samuel Blackmore, Sr., a native of England, who, crossing the briny deep, located on a tract of Maryland land granted him by Lord Baltimore, which comprised land within the present limits of the city of Washington, District of Columbia.

Thus on both sides Captain Means descends from worthy ancestors. He was reared in the city and acquired an academic education in Steubenville, but the confinement of student life impaired his health and caused him to take up his residence upon a farm at the age of eighteen, hoping that the outdoor exercise would prove beneficial. In 1853 he left the Buckeye State for Kentucky and was numbered among its residents during the memorable and exciting presidential campaign of 1860. The most important epoch in American history was approaching, and the attention of the entire nation was directed to public affairs, wondering what would be the outcome of the strongly opposing views of the North and South. Captain Means cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan and was a supporter of Democratic principles until after the election of 1856, but with fair-minded impartiality he studied the issues of the day and became convinced that the Republican party was the upholder of the national Government. In consequence his next vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, and his support was given to the Union with a loyalty that he soon manifested by offering his services to the army. A fearless defense of what he believes to be right has always been one of the Captain's strong characteristics, and he courageously defended his views when it was a dangerous thing to announce in Kentucky allegiance to the national Government and opposition to slavery. However, he was one of five men in his precinct and one of the eleven in the county who voted the Republican ticket in 1860.

Watching the belligerent attitude of the South, Mr. Means resolved that if war was inaugurated he would strike a blow in defense of the Union; so in June, 1861, he began to recruit a company of loyal men of Kentucky, which was afterward known as Company E, Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry, and of which he was elected captain, receiving his commission on the 16th of October, 1861. He at once went to the front with his command, and served under General Garfield, then Colonel, on the Big Sandy river in January, 1862, against Humphrey Marshall. At the battle of Cumberland mountain, while actively engaged in service, Captain Means was taken seriously ill and sent home on a furlough. His comrades thought that he would never live to rejoin them, but slowly he recovered his health, and was assigned to the staff of General A. J. Smith, having charge of the pontoon bridge at Cincinnati. His health, however, again failed him, and he was obliged to resign in October, 1862.

When he had somewhat recovered, Captain Means turned his attention to business affairs and made his home in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and in Manchester, Ohio. In 1871, however, he came further West and has since been prominently connected with the commercial interests of Peru. He erected the extensive zinc works at this place, and has since been a stockholder, vice-president and manager, capably directing its affairs until it has assumed extensive proportions and become one of the leading industries in this section of the State. He is a man of progressive methods, of diligence and sound judgment and his commercial success is well deserved.

On the 2d of June, 1858, Captain Means was united in marriage with Miss Isabella, daughter of Thomas W. Means, of Lawrence county, Ohio. She died near Hanging Rock, that State, January 20, 1863. The Captain was again married April 26, 1866, his second union being with Sarah Jane Ellison, daughter of William Ellison, a resident of Manchester, Adams county, Ohio. Her death occurred in Peru, January 24, 1880. She left four children,—William E., Archibald L., Sadie and Robert W., who was drowned December 29, 1888, while attempting to rescue a companion who had broken through the ice. The present wife of Captain Means was Jennie Schleich, daughter of General Newton Schleich, of Lancaster, Ohio. Their marriage was celebrated August 16, 1881, and has been blessed with one son, Allan Hay.

Captain Means is a charter member and active worker in E. N. Kirk Post, G. A. R., and has served as its commander. He has also been president of the school board of Peru, and has done effective service in the cause of education. In manner he is quiet and unassuming, yet his sterling qualities command the respect and confidence of all, and have secured for him the high regard of a large circle of friends. His residence in Peru, covering a period of a quarter of a century, has numbered him among its valued citizens who have been devoted to the public welfare. He has manifested the same loyalty in days of peace as in days of war, and all who know him have for him the highest regard.

E. A. BRADLEY,

AURORA.

PROMINENT among business men of Aurora is E. A. Bradley, who for forty years has been closely identified with the history of the city, while his name is inseparably connected with its financial records. The banking interests are well represented by him, for he is to-day at the head of the First National Bank, the leading moneyed institution of this place. He is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and his executive ability and excellent management have brought to the concern with which he is connected a high degree of success. The safe, conservative policy which he inaugurated commends itself to the judgment of all, and has secured a patronage which makes the volume of business transacted over its counters of great importance and magnitude. The success of the bank is certainly due in a large measure to him, and through it he has promoted the welfare of the city.

Mr. Bradley comes of a family that has long been prominent in the affairs of the country. The original ancestors came from England and settled in Massachusetts. Bradley was an old Anglo-Saxon name and came from the words "broad" and "lea," which were combined and finally corrupted into the present spelling. His parents, Eli and Amanda (Ball) Bradley, were both natives of the old Bay State and came of leading families of that locality. Early members of both houses lived upon farms, but also followed the occupation of shoemaking, going from house to house and working for a dollar per day, the day being twelve hours in length. The Balls later became important manufacturers in Lee, Massachusetts, and an influential family.

In that city, which was so long the home of his ancestors, E. A. Bradley was born on the 5th of September, 1830. Upon his father's farm he was reared, and in addition to the usual common-school training he was fortunate in having the teachings and Christian influence of a good home. His parents were strict members of the Presbyterian Church and early instilled into the minds of their children habits of honesty, industry and steadfastness which have borne good fruit in later years. For many years prior to her death the mother was a widow and devoted herself untiringly to her children and their welfare. Her last days were spent on the old homestead at Lee, and at length she was called to the reward prepared for the righteous.

E. A. Bradley lived at home with his parents until his seventeenth year, and during that time spent two years in attendance on Lee Academy. He then entered upon his business career as a salesman in a mercantile house, and after a time he became a partner in the institution. Thus early he had displayed excellent business ability, such as to warrant his admission into the business as part owner. At the age of twenty-two he was offered and accepted the position of teller in the Lee Bank, where he remained for three years, and this proved to him a school of training to fit him for future connection with moneyed institutions of the same character. He thoroughly studied and mastered the business, becoming familiar with every detail, and when he left that employ at the age of twenty-five few young men of his years were better qualified for the banking business than Mr. Bradley.

He now came to the West, seeking a broader field of labor, and on the 5th of September, 1855, took up his residence in Aurora, where he has since made his home. Here he soon purchased an interest in the banking business of Albert Jenks & Company, and became virtually the founder of the banking firm of Brady, Hawkins & Allen, and contributed materially to its success. He continued with this house during its existence, and until it was merged into the First National Bank of Aurora, which was incorporated June 20, 1863. Mr. Bradley then became manager of the new institution, a position which he acceptably and creditably filled until 1885, when he succeeded to the presidency. He has since served in that capacity, and any one familiar with the history of the First National Bank of Aurora, knows practically the business record of its honored president for the past ten years. He acted as the bank's cashier from 1865 until 1881, was then elected vice-president, and thus continued until raised to the presidency. The first charter of the bank covered a period of nineteen years, within which time it paid some almost marvelous dividends. In 1882 the charter was renewed for twenty years. During the early period of its existence the bank paid an annual dividend of twenty-four per cent. to its stockholders, and its losses during that time were less than $1,500. The success of this institution seems almost phenomenal, but is due entirely to the careful and systematic management and progressive, yet safe, business policy of the gentlemen who have been largely interested in it, foremost among whom stands E. A. Bradley.

In 1862 was celebrated his marriage with Miss Sophia Wetmore, of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, who died in 1864, and in 1876 he led to the marriage altar Mrs. Elizabeth Griffin. Their home is noted for its hospitality, and in social circles they hold a most enviable position. Mr. Bradley is identified with the Congregational Church and contributes liberally to the support of church and charitable institutions. In his political views he is a stalwart Republican.

The several financial concerns which have been under the management of Mr. Bradley during the past forty years attest his eminent and pronounced ability as a financier. He is probably equally prominent in social life. In the counting room he is resolute, possessing a firmness and decision of character which, however, never degenerates into stubbornness or impulsive haste; in the drawing room he is a courteous, affable gentleman, and, above all, wherever he is found, whether in public or in private life, his integrity is above question and his honor above reproach. Aurora owes much to him and numbers him among her valued citizens.

OWEN T. REEVES,

BLOOMINGTON.

FOR more than forty years Owen T. Reeves has been a resident of Bloomington, connected with its professional, educational, political and social advancement. He is distinctively American and has aided in developing at this place a typical American city whose progress and enterprise are worthy of the spirit of the West.

He comes from a State that has furnished to Illinois many of its most honored and valued citizens, his birth having occurred in Ross county, Ohio, on the 18th of December, 1829. During his boyhood he attended the common schools near his home and later entered the Wesleyan University of Delaware, Ohio, where he pursued his studies uninterruptedly and with the most gratifying results, being graduated in the class of 1850 as one of the most thorough and able students that ever left the institution. That his high abilities were recognized by the school was shown by the merited compliment of his being retained in the institution as tutor. He also filled the responsible position as principal of the high school of Chillicothe, Ohio, for four years, during which time he introduced many important changes in the methods of study and the system of teaching which proved of incalculable benefit to that school.

He soon won a reputation as one of the finest educators in Ohio at that time, but to school teaching he did not desire to devote his entire time and attention and had in the meantime taken up the study of law. His abilities, both natural and acquired, seemed to fit him for his profession, and though competent to enter various other fields of labor, had he done so the legal profession of Illinois would have lost one of its most eminent members.

At the time Mr. Reeves came to the West this State was a rapidly developing region, and in 1854 the young and promising city of Bloomington became his home. From the beginning he was identified with the history of the city. His interest and efficient service in the cause of education became known, and in 1857 he drew up the charter of the union-school system of Bloomington, while for five years he promoted the interests of education in this city by his faithful service as a member of the school board. In a large measure the high standing of Bloomington schools is due to his efforts, and from the beginning of his residence there up to the present time his interest has never abated. For over forty years he has been continuously a member of the board of trustees of the Illinois Wesleyan University, located at Bloomington, and for several years has been the president of the board.

Shortly after his arrival Mr. Reeves began the practice of law, which he has followed continuously since, though often has he been called to positions of public honor and trust. In 1861 he was elected a member of the board of supervisors of Bloomington township, and the following year was elected city attorney, but his labors in that position were interrupted by his service in the Civil war. In the latter part of 1862, prompted by a spirit of patriotism, Mr. Reeves responded to the President's call for troops to aid in crushing out the rebellion and aided in forming and organizing the Seventieth Illinois Infantry, which he commanded as colonel with marked distinction. On the field of battle he was brave and fearless, inspiring and encouraging his men by his dauntless presence, yet he never needlessly sacrificed those who were under his leadership. His military record is one of which he may well be proud, for it proved him a loyal defender of his country in her hour of peril.

His military service being over, Colonel Reeves returned to private life and again became a valued and influential citizen of Bloomington. He has been deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the city that would enhance the material prosperity as well as promote its social and educational development. In 1867 he procured a charter for the La Fayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad, and took a prominent part in the organization of the company and the construction of the road. This varied and important business occupied actively all his time, and when the road was leased to the Wabash, Mr. Reeves became general solicitor of the leased line and continued such as long as the road remained in the hands of the Wabash company.

In 1874 Colonel Reeves joined Judge Benjamin in the organization of the Bloomington Law School. During all this time he had enjoyed a large and important law practice, which constantly grew until it had assumed extensive proportions. In the month of March, 1877, he was elected judge of the circuit court, and upon the bench his fine legal talents were called into frequent requisition. He is quick to grasp the points in an argument, and in his charge to the jury was clear, logical and concise, suiting his words to the mental capacity of his hearers, so that there was no danger of misunderstanding. He remained on the bench until June, 1891, and in the time served as one of the judges of the appellate court of the State. As an advocate he is devoted to the best interests of his clients, and his thorough preparation of cases is manifest in the success which has attended his efforts. That he is always master of the situation is shown by his ready replies, his ability to cite authorities and precedents, and by his earnest and fluent words. He is eloquent, possesses a good delivery and has long been recognized as one of the most able members of the bar of McLean county.

DANIEL HOGAN,

MOUND CITY.

HON. DANIEL HOGAN, one of the most prominent men of southern Illinois, was born in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland, on July 4, 1849. His father was a respectable and well-to-do farmer, whose ancestors had for generations been land-owners. His mother was a descendant of the O'Mahers, a family of title and distincton, famous in the early and present history of Ireland.

In 1852, when the subject of this sketch was but a child, his father brought his family to America and became one of the early settlers of Pulaski county, Illinois. The early days of Daniel's life were spent on a farm in the above county. He attended the public schools of the district, and took the high school course at Cairo, studying also telegraphy at night. The latter acquirement was of great benefit to him during the late war. The first signal for the great civil conflict found him too young to enlist, but he was smuggled by an elder brother into the camp of the Thirty-first Illinois Volunteers, commanded by Colonel John A. Logan. Some months later he was regularly enrolled in the telegraph corps of the United States army and attached to the brigade serving under General U. S. Grant, as confidential cipher clerk, with the rank of lieutenant, and afterward of captain. He was present at the capture of Fort Henry, Clarksville and Nashville, Tennessee, and was under fire at Fort Donelson, Corinth and Iuka. He was with Generals Hatch and Grierson, in their various cavalry raids and fights in Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama. He was frequently stationed at important and exposed posts in the enemy's country, and engaged in tapping his telegraph wires, many times narrowly escaping capture. He accompanied General W. T. Sherman and staff to Chattanooga, before starting on his "march to the sea," as his confidential cipher clerk and telegrapher, but being urgently wanted at Memphis was sent there as chief of military lines. At the close of the war he was honorably mustered out for "faithful and important military services." He then entered and graduated at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, and took service in the Western Union Telegraph Company in the principal cities of the United States. He came to Mound City in 1869, in order to be near his aged parents, who both died at an advanced age, the father at seventy-four and the mother at seventy-two years.

The ability and business integrity of Mr. Hogan soon attracted the attention of his neighbors, and although very young for the office he was in 1873 elected county clerk of Pulaski county, and re-elected at each ensuing election, and held the office continually until 1882, when he was elected to the State senate from the Fifty-first Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Franklin, Williamson, Johnson and Pulaski, defeating the Democratic candidate by nearly one thousand votes. He at once took an active part in all important legislation, and was placed on many of the important committees, proving himself a most valuable member. During the protracted deadlock of the legislature in January, 1883, which finally elected Governor S. M. Cullom to the United States senate, and again in the celebrated contest which elected General John A. Logan to the senate in 1885, Mr. Hogan contributed no small part to the results, and showed himself to be one of the shrewdest politicians and caucus managers in the State. In 1886 he was re-elected to the senate, and in 1889 was appointed collector of internal revenue. In 1894 he was elected member at large of the Republican State central committee.

In 1876 Mr. Hogan married the daughter of the late Judge G. W. Carter, of Versailles, Kentucky.

Edgar A Bancroft

EDGAR A. BANCROFT,

CHICAGO.

ONE of the younger members of the Chicago bar, Edgar A. Bancroft, was in June, 1895, elected vice-president and general counsel of the Chicago & Western Indiana and Belt Line railroads. He came to Chicago in 1892 and was for three years Solicitor for Illinois of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company. He possesses a thorough knowledge of railroad affairs and of the law applicable to them, and is rendering most valuable service in his present position.

Mr. Bancroft is a native of Illinois. He was born at Galesburg, and acquired his early education in its public schools. Subsequently he entered Knox College, where he was graduated with honors in 1878, having won at St. Louis the first prize in the Inter-State Oratorical Contest of that year. In 1880 he received the degree of LL. B. from Columbia College Law School, New York, and entered upon his professional career at Galesburg. In 1884 he became a member of the firm of Williams, Lawrence & Bancroft, and so continued until he came to Chicago. During his residence at Galesburg he was prominent in the educational, political and business affairs of the city; was a member of the library board and of the city council; director of the Second National Bank, president of the Electric Street Railroad Company, etc. As a lawyer he was engaged in most of the important litigation in the circuit court of Knox county.

Mr. Bancroft is a well-known and influential member of the Bar Associations of Chicago and of Illinois, and is popular with his associates, both in business and social circles. During the memorable railroad strike in 1894, he had charge of the various proceedings for injunction orders, in which the Receivers of the Atchison Company were interested; and he appeared for the Receivers in the famous contempt case of the United States against Debs and his associates. At the meeting of the Illinois Bar Association, in Springfield, in January, 1895, he read a masterly paper on "The Chicago Strike of 1894." It presented a complete history of that conflict, and discussed the various legal questions involved in the injunction and contempt proceedings, giving a concise and clear view of the controversy, the causes that led up to it and the results which followed. This paper has since been privately published in pamphlet form.

In politics Mr. Bancroft is a "true blue" Republican, unfaltering in his support of the principles of his party and of its fit candidates. His response on "Political Ideals," at the banquet of the Hamilton Club, at the Auditorium, in January, 1893, showed his strong interest in clean, practical and progressive Republicanism. While a resident of Galesburg, in 1888, he was presidential elector from the Tenth Congressional district, and secretary of the Illinois Electoral College that cast its ballots for Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton. In the fall and winter of 1887-8 he was the leading counsel for General P. S. Post in the contested election case of Worthington *versus* Post for a seat in the Fiftieth Congress as a representative of that district, and argued the case before the elections committee. Although the committee was largely Democratic, and General Post's plurality on the official count was only twenty-nine, and the contestant, a member of the preceding Congress and a prominent Democrat, presented his own case, the committee reported, and the house voted, in favor of General Post, and he was declared entitled to the seat in that Congress by a plurality of forty-one.

Since coming to this city Mr. Bancroft has taken no active part in partisan politics, devoting his energies exclusively to his profession. He has, however, been an aggressive member of the Civil Service Reform League. He rendered conspicuous aid in securing the passage of the civil-service law by the legislature and its adoption by the people of Chicago last spring. He has advanced rapidly and steadily in his profession, and is one of the most widely known and popular lawyers of the Chicago bar. His popularity also extends to society and club circles as well. He is a member of the Union League Club, the Chicago Literary Club, the Marquette Club and the Caxton Club. He has earned considerable reputation as a graceful writer, and is known as an eloquent and able speaker; and beneath the adornments of oratory and rhetoric there is a stratum of sound logic that holds the attention of his hearers and impresses them with thoughts that are not easily forgotten. In manner he is unostentatious even to reticence, but his genuine worth is recognized by a large circle of friends.

BENJAMIN RUDOLPH BURROUGHS,

EDWARDSVILLE.

MR. BURROUGHS is a native of Maryland, born in Charles county, on the 20th of May, 1849, and is the tenth in order of birth in the family of twelve children whose parents were John A. and Eliza T. (Dent) Burroughs. The father was a farmer by occupation and died in February, 1872, at the ripe old age of sixty-nine years, while his wife passed away in April, 1878, at the age of seventy-four years. She belonged to the prominent Dent family of Maryland, noted for its culture, refinement and prominence. Her people were also large land-owners of that State, and her father was one of the heroes of the Revolution, joining the service in the memorable year of 1776 and winning the rank of captain by meritorious conduct on the field of battle. A British officer tried to bribe him to betray his country, but his loyalty scorned such a proposal, and as one of the valiant soldiers of the Colonial army he aided in the struggle for independence. The paternal grandfather of our subject served in Captain Dent's company, and both families were of English origin and were also represented in the war of 1812.

Mr. Burroughs of this review remained at home until 1864, when he entered Charlotte Hall Academy, Maryland, and was graduated in August, 1867, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then came to Illinois, and for one term was engaged in teaching school near Edwardsville, Illinois, after which he began transcribing records in the office of the circuit clerk of Madison county, Illinois, at Edwardsville. The following winter he again taught school, and then kept a hardware and agricultural implement store, until March, 1872, when the death of his father caused him to return to his Maryland home, where he remained for a year. Returning to Illinois he was married, having on the 29th of January, 1873, led to the marriage altar Miss Mary Judy, daughter of Colonel Thomas and Mrs. Demaris Judy, who lived on a farm near Edwardsville, Illinois. Colonel Judy served one term as a member of the State legislature. Miss Mary Judy was graduated at the Jackson Female Academy, and is an educated and cultured lady. In the family are four children, namely: Mary M., who also graduated at the Jacksonville (Illinois) Female Seminary; Nora J., a student in the Lasell Seminary of Auburndale, Massachusetts, belonging to the class of 1897; Clara E. and Wilbur G., who are attending school in Edwardsville.

In 1873 Mr. Burroughs returned to Edwardsville, Illinois, and took up the study of law under W. F. L. Hadley & Wm. H. Krome. He continued his studies there until September, 1875, when he became a student in the Northwestern College of Law, Chicago, being graduated at that institution in June, 1876, with the degree of LL. B. In the same month he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Illinois, at Mt. Vernon, Illinois, and began the practice of law in Edwardsville, where he has since continued, being recognized as one of the ablest attorneys in that section of the State. Early in his professional career F. W. Burnett and he were retained as counsel in the notable case of Bradshaw *versus* Combs, reported in the 102d Illinois Supreme Court Reports, page 428, and their able handling of the important questions at issue won them the commendation of bench, bar and public. He has since been connected with many of the most important cases that have come up for trial in the courts of that locality. Thoroughness characterizes all his efforts, and he conducts all his business with a strict regard to a high standard

Chas. S. Thornton

of professional ethics. He is an able advocate, a wise counselor, strong in argument and logical in reasoning, winning the support of his hearers by addresses that are earnest, forceful and carry conviction. In 1877 he was elected city attorney of Edwardsville, which position he filled for two years, when he declined further honors in that line. For seven years he was a member of the board of education of Edwardsville, and in January, 1889, he was elected judge of the circuit court of the Third Circuit of Illinois, to fill a vacancy, and in 1891 was re-elected for the full term. His course upon the bench has justified the hopes of his supporters and the confidence they reposed in him. His rulings are singularly free from prejudice and judicial bias and his knowledge of the law applicable to a case is above question. His election came to him through a majority of two thousand in Madison, his home county, and five thousand in the circuit,—a high tribute to his personal worth and popularity, as well as to his legal attainments; and in the district convention, when nominated for circuit Judge, each time he received every vote on the first ballot. In 1892 he was called to Chicago to preside over a session of the circuit court there from the 1st of May until the 15th of July. In connection with his legal business he is president of the Board of Trade, and also of the Cahokia Manufacturing Company, which is manufacturing a new-process grain-separator.

In his political associations Mr. Burroughs is a stalwart Democrat, active in the ranks of his party, and has on various occasions been a delegate to State conventions, and has frequently served as chairman of the county central committee. He belongs to Edwardsville Lodge, No. 99, A. F. & A. M., with which he has been connected since October, 1870, and has filled all of its offices. He is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, which was organized in Edwardsville in 1882, and he also belongs to the Odd Fellows Lodge, which he joined in 1887. He gives his support to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a liberal contributor to charities and benevolent associations. He has been a leading factor in the progress of Edwardsville. Educational, church and social interests owe their promotion in a considerable degree to him. Twenty-eight years has this city been his home,—years largely devoted to the public good.

CHARLES S. THORNTON,

CHICAGO.

CHARLES S. THORNTON is one of the ablest lawyers practicing at the Chicago bar, having that mental grasp which enables him to discover the points in a case. A man of sound judgment, he manages his cases with masterly skill and tact, and is regarded as one of the best jury advocates in Chicago. He is a logical reasoner and has a ready command of English. He has made a specialty of real-estate and corporation law, and in these lines has gained a most enviable reputation.

Mr. Thornton claims Boston as his native city, and the date of his birth 1851. He is a son of Solon and Cordelia A. (Tilden) Thornton, the former a native of New Hampshire, and the latter of Massachusetts, belonging to the well known Tilden family of Marshfield, that State. Charles attended the public schools of Boston, pursuing a six-years course in the famous Boston Latin School, and afterward graduated at Harvard College. While in college his leisure hours were spent in the study of law, for it had long been his high ambition to become a member of the legal profession. He continued his reading under the guidance of Henry Adams, of Cambridge, and attended the lectures in the Harvard Law School until 1873, when, choosing the West as the scene of his future labors, he removed to Chicago, in the month of March. Further preparation for the legal profession was continued by study in the law office of Lyman & Jackson, and subsequently with the well known firm of Isham & Lincoln. In September, 1873, he was admitted to practice in the State of Illinois, at once opened an office in this city, and entered upon his professional career. At a later date he entered into partnership with Justus Chancellor, which connection, with the addition of several well known lawyers, still continues, and the firm of Thornton & Chancellor now numbering seven members has become one of the largest and most prominent in the legal fraternity of Chicago. Mr. Thornton, although practicing in many branches of the law, makes real-estate and corporation law his specialty, and is thoroughly informed in all matters pertaining to this department. He has been connected with many notable cases. The most recent of these, the Williams forgery case, although a criminal cause, obtained for Mr. Thornton well deserved reputation, and his successful speech to the jury on behalf of the defendant, occupying two days in delivery, at the end of a trial of great public interest, which lasted six weeks, placed him in the proud rank of successful jury advocates. Many other cases in which he has been engaged and which have attracted widespread notice have demonstrated his superior ability. A man's reputation is his chief property, and the reputation of Mr. Thornton is one which reflects credit upon him. His powers as an advocate have been demonstrated by his success on many occasions. He is an able lawyer of a large and varied experience in all the courts. Thoroughness characterizes all his efforts, and he conducts all his business with a strict regard to a high standard of professional ethics.

Previous to the annexation of the town of Lake, which at that time contained one hundred thousand inhabitants, Mr. Thornton was elected to the office of corporation counsel and most efficiently served in that capacity. About the same time he was elected president of the board of education of Auburn Park, which is his place of residence. The pride of the American citizen in American institutions culminates in the public schools, and considering the zeal and energy expended in developing them and the momentous influence they have upon the manhood of the country, this is justifiable. Mr. Thornton was elected a member of the Cook County Board of Education and subsequently was elected a member of the Board of Education of the city of Chicago. In January, 1885, an appointment made by the governor of the State and confirmed by the Senate of Illinois, made him a member of the State Board of Education. He has been a prominent and very useful factor in educational circles, and is the originator of a number of reformatory measures now enforced in the public schools. His observations, gleaned from investigations of the Cook County Normal School, were published and attained considerable prominence. He inaugurated the College Preparatory School of this city, and the system of truant schools. Last year he framed the teachers' pension bill, and through his influence it became a law. The educational interests of this city are certainly largely indebted to Mr. Thornton, and his work has been of the greatest benefit. He is himself a broadminded man, possessing a wide fund of general information, and is not only practical, but above all is progressive in his methods.

In 1883 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Thornton and Miss Jessie F. Benton, of Chicago. They now have an interesting family of three children,—all daughters: Mabel J., Pearl Esther and Hattie May. Mr. Thornton is of a very social and genial nature, and belongs to many of the prominent local societies, where he is ever heartily welcome. He has figured prominently in local politics, and is an influential member of the Democracy. The success of his life is due to no inherited fortune, or to any happy succession of advantageous circumstances, but to his own sturdy will, steady application, studious habits, tireless industry and sterling integrity.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON,

BLOOMINGTON.

NO State in the Union has contributed a greater number of distinguished statesmen and jurists to the catalogue of names which occupy a foremost position in the nation's history for the last third of a century than Illinois. The list includes two presidents, a chief justice of the United States supreme court, and ministers to Great Britain, France and Germany.

Adlai Ewing Stevenson, the subject of this sketch, was born in Christian county, Kentucky, October 23, 1835.

In 1852 his family removed from Kentucky to Bloomington, in this State, where Adlai attended the Wesleyan University, and subsequently returned to Danville, in his native State, where he completed his scholastic education at Center College. Here he not only won his diploma but the heart of Miss Letitia Green, daughter of President Lewis W. Green, of the college, to whom he was united in marriage in December, 1866.

Returning to Bloomington he read law in the office of Hon. Robert E. Williams, and being admitted to the bar began the practice of his profession at Metamora, in Woodford county, in 1858. Here his good training, devotion to the interests of his clients, probity of character and pronounced legal ability were rewarded with unusual success. He filled the responsible office of master in chancery from 1861 to 1865, and subsequently was elected district attorney for a term of four years from 1865. The duties of these positions were discharged with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of his friends and the public.

In 1864 he was a candidate for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket. Having achieved a reputation which had reached beyond the limited sphere originally prescribed for himself he decided, in 1868, to remove to a larger field, and returned to the enterprising and growing city of Bloomington. Here he at once arose to a controlling position as a lawyer and political leader. In 1874 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for Congress in the Bloomington district, which was usually Republican by 3,000 majority, and was elected over General McNulta by 1,285 votes. He was again a candidate in 1876, but being a presidential year he failed of success, lacking only 200 votes. In 1878, however, he was again successful, carrying the district by over 1,800 majority. These two elections in a district which before and since gave large Republican majorities unmistakably demonstrate his strength and popularity as a candidate.

Mr. Stevenson became a prominent member of Congress, faithful to his party and friends. Although a strong partisan, he made no distinctions in the treatment of his constituents, attending to petitions and wants of all alike, with equal courtesy and fidelity.

Mr. Stevenson was a delegate to the National Democratic convention that nominated Cleveland in 1884, and after his election was appointed first assistant postmaster general, in which position he was efficient and popular.

Mr. Stevenson was a delegate from the State at large to the national Democratic convention of 1892, and chairman of the Illinois delegation. While the struggle was going on for the nomination of a candidate for president, which resulted in the success of Mr. Cleveland, although opposed by leading men of his party, the friends of Adlai Stevenson were quietly presenting his name for the vice-presidency, and when the first ballot was taken, to the surprise and gratification of his friends he was found to be so far in the lead as to insure his nomination. That he added great strength to the ticket, both by his personal popularity and his ability as a speaker, and thus largely contributed to the Waterloo defeat of the Republicans, there can be no doubt. The choice was an excellent one in many respects, not the least of which is the distinguished ability which characterizes the vice-president as a presiding officer. He is not a mere figure-head, giving the second place in the Government only a perfunctory and occasional attention, but takes an active interest in the discharge of his duties.

The vice-president has not only proved himself to be an able lawyer and a successful politician, but is a good business man as well. In the management of men, as the president of a local coal company, where others have had strikes and failures, and interruptions of trade, his mines are worked alike to the satisfaction of employes and owners.

Mr. Stevenson has a splendid physique, being over six feet in height, straight limbed and well proportioned. His appearance is at once commanding and graceful. Add to this an agreeable presence and first-class conversational powers, and you have the secret of his personal popularity. His name, indeed, is frequently mentioned in connection with the presidency, and it is a question whether a better candidate for the success of his party at this time has been presented.

REUBEN F. DYER, M. D.,

OTTAWA.

IN this enlightened age when men of energy, industry and merit are rapidly pushing their way to the front, those who, by their own individual efforts, have won favor and fortune may properly claim recognition. Years ago, when the West was entering upon its era of growth and development and Illinois was laying its foundation for future prosperity, there came hither from all parts of the country men poor but honest, and with sturdy independence and a determination to succeed that justly entitled them to representation in the history of the great West. Among this class is numbered Dr. Dyer.

He is a native of the Pine Tree State, having been born in the town of Strong, Franklin county, Maine, on the 29th of January, 1833. He is a son of Moses and Sarah (Day) Dyer, the former born at Cape Elizabeth, and the latter at Damariscotta, Maine. Reuben acquired his early education in the district schools of Franklin county, and graduated at Burnham's Academy in Farmington, Maine. He was ambitious to enter Bowdoin College and prepared to do so, passing an examination which would have admitted him to the sophomore class, but unfortunately for him he could not raise the necessary funds to carry him through college. Consequently, at the age of eighteen he entered the office of Dr. J. S. Phillips of Farmington to study medicine, remaining with him three years and teaching school for three terms in Maine. He was also employed in a similar way in Massachusetts and thus earned the means with which to provide for his own livelihood.

In the meantime his parents had removed to Illinois, where he joined them in 1854 and found employment in a drug store, continuing his services there until the fall of that year. He had by that time saved enough money to go to Cincinnati and pursue a course of lectures at the American Medical College.

Dr. Dyer entered upon the practice of his chosen calling in Newark, Illinois, in the spring of 1855, and from the beginning met with good success. He was graduated at the American Medical College in 1856 and then resumed practice in Newark, where he continued until the outbreak of the war. With true American patriotism he answered President Lincoln's call for troops, raising a company of which he was elected Captain. They were mustered into the Twentieth Illinois Infantry, commanded by Colonel C. C. Marsh, and went at once to the front. The Doctor remained with his regiment until after the battle of Fort Donelson in 1862, when he resigned his commission as Captain, hoping to obtain a medical appointment in the army. Returning then to Illinois he aided in the organization of the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Regiment, of which he was appointed Surgeon with the rank of Major. The command was ordered at once to the front and he remained in the service until after the close of the war. He served as brigade surgeon by virtue of his rank. He was the only surgeon of Illinois troops who acted as division and corps surgeon without being specially appointed. At the close of the war he was a member of the staff of General J. C. Davis, Fourteenth Army Corps. After a service of nearly four years in the field he returned

Reuben T. Dyer

to private life and located in Ottawa, where he has built up a very lucrative practice. His skill as a surgeon soon attracted attention, and patients from distant points, learning of his ability, displayed their confidence in his skill by not only consulting him but by employing his services in difficult cases. He is a general practitioner, but his specialty is surgery and he is considered one of the best representatives of this branch of the profession in the State. He is a close and thorough student, a man of deep research, and his investigations into the science of medicine and his skilful application of the knowledge he has thereby obtained has won him a place in the foremost ranks of the medical fraternity.

In 1857 Dr. Dyer was united in marriage with Miss Susanna A. Goodrich, a native of Massachusetts, born on the 31st of August, 1841, and a daughter of Sewell and Amelia (Holbrook) Goodrich. One of her ancestors on the paternal side was a publisher in Boston, and published the first Bibles issued in America. He was also one of the incorporators of Pittsburg, Massachusetts, and a man of much prominence in the community in which he lived. Dr. and Mrs. Dyer have had three children, two sons and a daughter, but one son has now passed away. The oldest son, Ralph, graduated in medicine at the P. & S. College, Chicago, in 1882, and entered in the practice of his profession at Ottawa, but did not live to follow it long, dying in 1887. Edgar G., the second son, is practicing law in Palo Alto, California. The daughter, Susie L., is entering a course in Wellesley College, Massachusetts.

Politically Dr. Dyer has always been a Republican, and though in no sense a politician, having frequently refused to become a candidate for office, he is strongly partisan and has done all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party in its various campaigns. He has served on the board of pension examiners for twelve years, and has been president of the La Salle County and Ottawa Medical Societies. He is also a member of the State Medical Society, was a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Washington, and has been a member of the Auxiliary State Board of Health. Since its organization he has served as surgeon of Seth E. Earle Post, G. A. R., and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a great lover of horses and is the owner of some fine stock. As a physician he enjoys the honor of being the peer of any in the West. His life has been characterized by energy, perseverance and untiring labor, and to these principles his success is due.

Dr. Dyer traces his ancestry back to Major William Dyer (or Dyre), who was the tenth Mayor of New York, and a son of Captain William and Mary Dyer. The latter was the famous Mary Dyer, of Quaker persecution, the only woman to suffer capital punishment in all the oppression of the Friends throughout the world. She was executed on Boston Commons, Massachusetts, in 1660. Major Dyer was a very prominent citizen of New York. Prior to 1673 he was in the service of the crown. The following year and for several subsequent years he was a member of the Governor's Council, and in 1680 was elected Mayor of New York city. He served as collector for the Duke of York, and held many other prominent positions under the crown.

HUGH W. HARRISON,

BELLEVILLE.

HUGH W. HARRISON was born in the city which is still his home,—Belleville, Illinois, —April 26, 1853, and is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of this section of the State, his grandfather having emigrated from Virginia to St. Clair county in 1830. His parents were Thomas Oglesby and Eliza J. (Calbraith) Harrison, and their family numbered eight children. The father was interested as part owner in the Harrison Mills of Belleville. He died about thirty-three years ago, when thirty-four years of age, but his widow still resides in this place, at the age of sixty-two years.

Mr. Harrison, of this review, acquired his elementary education in the public and private schools of his native town, and subsequently entered McKendree College, of Lebanon, Illinois. He afterward pursued a course in a commercial college of St. Louis, and then entered upon his business career by serving an apprenticeship with Harrison & Company, owners of a large machinery, molding and carpentering establishment. This business was begun by Cox Roberts, and later was sold to Theophilus Harrison and W. C. Buchanan. Subsequently another change occurred in the firm, and the business was incorporated in 1878, under the State laws, as the Harrison Machine Works, with our subject as secretary of the company. They now have two plants and manufacture engines and threshers, turning out annually four hundred a year. They manufacture the "Jumbo" engines and "Belleville" threshers, and their extensive and well-conducted business furnishes employment to some two hundred and fifty men. This is one of the leading industries of Belleville. Such business enterprises are the making of a town, promoting its commercial activity and advancing its material interests.

Mr. Harrison was married on the 26th of September, 1877, to Miss Parthenia Tureman, of Virginia, Illinois, and they have one child, Zoe. Mrs. Harrison is highly educated in music and languages, and is a lady of culture and refinement, whose gracious manner and kindly courtesy make her hospitable home a favorite resort with many friends. A fine library attests the literary taste of Mr. Harrison and his wife, and with the contents of the many volumes they are very familiar.

Mr. Harrison is now quite a prominent Mason. In June, 1888, he became a member of St. Clair Lodge, No. 24, F. & A. M.; in 1889 joined Belleville Chapter, No. 106, R. A. M.; and the same year was initiated into Tancred Commandery, of which he was treasurer for five years. In 1890 he joined Oriental Consistory of Chicago, and in these various lodges he has filled many offices. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, was its treasurer for fourteen years, and has represented the local organization in the grand lodge. He belongs to the Knights of Honor, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Modern Woodmen of America, and has represented these fraternities in the grand lodge. Socially he is connected with the Fish and Bowling Club of Belleville. His political support is unswervingly given to the Republican party, and for nine years he served as a member of the board of education, advancing the interests of the schools in a most worthy manner. He is a consistent member and earnest supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is now serving as one of its trustees. He has traveled extensively, and entertains the broad and liberal views of men and affairs that travel always brings. His career clearly illustrates the possibilities that are open in this country to earnest, persevering young men who have the courage of their convictions and are determined to be the architects of their own fortunes. When judged by what he has accomplished his right to a first place among the representative citizens of Belleville cannot be questioned.

Adolph Moses

ADOLPH MOSES,

CHICAGO.

IN the great city of Chicago a majority of the inhabitants are of foreign birth. Those who attracted by finer institutions, larger educational facilities and the superior advantages of making a living, have come here with their families and means, intending to find a new home in a new country,—these valuable additions to the native population have, by their industry, economy, and honest methods, become essential factors in the growth of the city. They furnish not only needed workmen, skilled and unskilled, but enterprising merchants, manufacturers, artists and apt dealers upon our marts of trade. They have also naturally embraced the various professions, where they have proved themselves useful, talented and influential.

Adolph Moses is a native of Germany, where he was born, in Speyer, the capital of the Palatinate, February 27, 1837. Here he received his early education, attending the public and Latin schools, preparatory to his study of law, the profession selected for him by his parents, and his own choice, as well. His proficiency was encouraging, but in view of the disabilities surrounding the Israelites in that country he determined to remove to the United States, arriving at New Orleans December 22, 1852. He soon after attended the Louisiana University, where he remained some years, his legal education having been conducted under the training of such distinguished lawyers as Randall Hunt, Christian Roselius and Judge McCaleb. He graduated in March, 1861, and was admitted to the bar of Louisiana.

The secession of Louisiana, soon after, found him a young man who, having lived for so many years under the Southern influences, with many other students in like circumstances, was naturally imbued with sentiments common to all classes of people in that State, and when the Twenty-first Louisiana regiment was raised, he was appointed one of its officers and served nearly two years. He then determined to come North and, an opportunity offering, settled in Quincy, Illinois, where he remained until 1869. He then decided to locate permanently in Chicago, and his career since that time has been one of continued success, he having reached the point of being considered one of the leading lawyers of the city. The extent and variety of his practice can be seen by reference to the reports of the appellate and supreme courts, where the briefs and arguments of his firm are of frequent occurrence.

Mr. Moses had already become so well and favorably known in 1879 as to receive the Democratic nomination for judge of the superior court, but failed of an election. He has since been prominently mentioned for a seat on the Federal bench of this circuit. As a lawyer he is exceedingly painstaking, of good judgment as to the merits of a controversy, and especially devoted to the interests of his clients. The wonder is that one of another tongue, educated in the forms and rules of the civil law, can become so familiar with the practice of the common law. Here the genius of his mind and his superior education come into full play and develop at once the highest qualities of the pleader at the bar and the accomplished jurist. The court methods of Mr. Moses are eminently courteous and fair to court, counsel and jury.

As a speaker, Mr. Moses is clear in his statements and forcible in delivery. The judge gives him undivided attention, and the jury follows his earnest, compact sentences with unflagging interest to the end. He is a devoted member of the American, Chicago, and State Bar Associations. At the last meeting of the latter at Springfield (1895), he read a valuable paper on "The Variance the necessity of its abolition as a legal cause for reversing judgments and decrees," which deservedly attracted wide attention. He is now one of its vice-presidents. While an active member of the Chicago Bar Association he rendered effective services in disbarring unworthy members of the legal profession.

While not ambitious for political preferment, Mr. Moses has consented to act in the important capacity of one of the directors of the Chicago Public Library, a position he filled for six years.

and as chairman of the library committee gave the library special attention.

In 1890 he founded the National Corporation Reporter, a most valuable journal, devoted to the interests of business corporations, which is now in its eleventh volume and has proved (occupying, as it does, a comparatively new field) a great success. He has also, in connection with this new publication, established the United States Corporation Bureau, which has for its object the collection of information in regard to corporations.

Socially he is an active member of social, benevolent and political societies, among which may be mentioned the Masons, the Standard, the Lakeside and Iroquois Clubs, the I. O. B. B., of the national convention of whose lodges he has been president. He also is a member of the Sinai Congregation, presided over by Dr. Hirsch.

Mr. Moses was married in 1869. His two sons are members of the Chicago bar, and members of the firm of which he is the head, viz., Moses, Pam & Kennedy. In his private relations he is kindly and courteous, an agreeable companion and firm friend.

J. A. WILLOUGHBY,

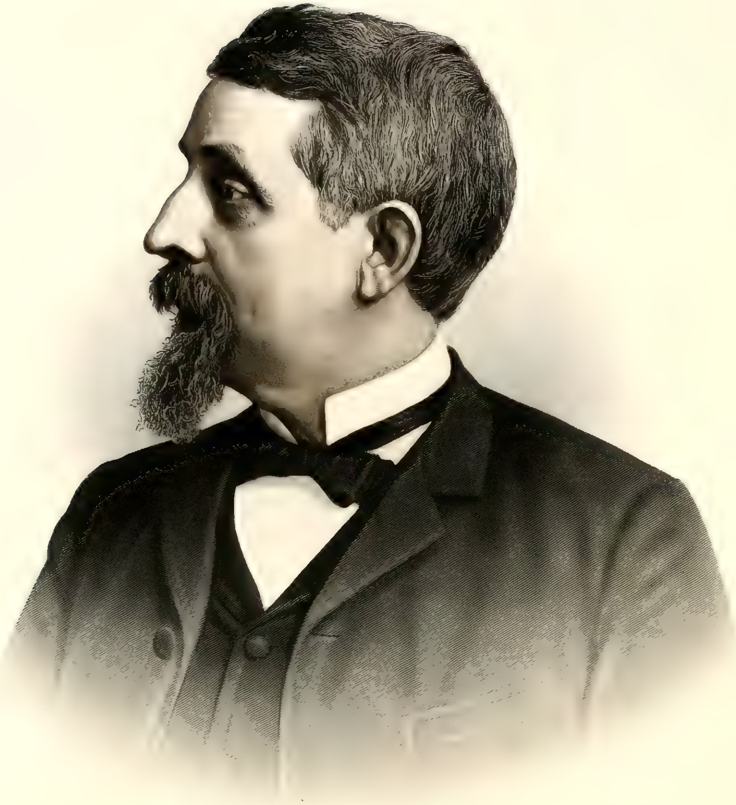
BELLEVILLE.

THE subject of this review is a native of Illinois and has risen to a position as one of the representative men of the State and attained distinction in the field of politics, being clearly entitled to a due recognition in this connection. He was born on the parental homestead, six miles northeast of Lebanon, Illinois, being the son of W. E. and Mary (Moore) Willoughby. The father was a successful farmer and is now living in retirement in Lebanon, having long been a man of prominence in that locality. Our subject received his preliminary education in the public schools and completed his studies at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he graduated in the law department, in 1876. He established himself for the practice of his profession in Lebanon, Illinois, thus continuing for six months, after which he became the proprietor of a drug store in Lebanon, an enterprise which he conducted successfully. In 1880 he was elected county recorder, retaining this incumbency for four years, being defeated for re-election in 1884. In June, 1885, he effected the purchase of the Advocate, a local weekly newspaper, enlisted in the support of the Republican party. The paper was established in 1839 and had changed hands many times. Through the able efforts of Mr. Willoughby the circulation of the paper was increased to the issuing of 1,800 copies each week, and was made to assume due importance as furthering the interests of the section and advancing the cause of the Republican party.

Mr. Willoughby has been an ardent and influential worker in the ranks of the Republican party. He was for four years chairman of the congressional committee, and has been a member of the county central committee of his party from the time he attained his majority. He has been many times a delegate to the State conventions. He served as postmaster of Belleville for four years, under Harrison's administration. In 1894 he was elected to the State senate, by the flattering majority of 1,211 votes, and he has proved a capable and discriminating official, doing much to advance wise legislation and further the interests of the State at large.

Mr. Willoughby is recognized as one of the representative men of Belleville. He is prominently identified with the Masonic order, having been initiated into its mysteries in 1876, and having now advanced to the Knights Templar degree, being Past Eminent Commander of his commandery. Religiously he renders support to the Episcopal Church and its active charities and missions.

In November, 1886, Mr. Willoughby was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie V. Hughes, daughter of James Hughes, ex-sheriff of the county and a prominent resident of Belleville. Their only child, Mary L., died in January, 1892. Mrs. Willoughby's parents were early settlers in Belleville, and the family is one of culture and refinement. The home of our subject is at 412 South Jackson street, and here is dispensed the most gracious hospitality to a large circle of friends.



Yours Truly
E. P. Griswold,

EDWARD P. GRISWOLD,

CHICAGO.

MR. GRISWOLD is a native of Connecticut, having been born near Hartford, August 6, 1838, the son of Thomas and Jerusha (Wells) Griswold. His father was the leading cloth manufacturer in Connecticut. The boyhood of Edward embraced attendance upon the public schools of his native town, but for the completion of his education he went to East Hampton, Massachusetts. In 1854, at the age of sixteen, he began life as a clerk in the employ of Mr. S. W. Griswold, at Hartford, Connecticut, who was then in the line of business in which Mr. Griswold, the subject of this sketch, is now engaged.

In 1857 young Griswold went to Milwaukee, and for six years was engaged with his brother, Mr. J. W. Griswold, in the cloak-manufacturing business. In 1863 the brothers removed to Chicago, where they continued the manufacture of ladies' and children's cloaks, under the firm name of J. W. Griswold & Company. The business of the firm constantly increased from its start, in 1857, until now it has grown to be one of the largest of its kind in the country. Mr. J. W. Griswold retired from the firm in 1886. Since then the management, shared by Edward P. Griswold and P. B. Palmer, under the firm name of Griswold, Palmer & Company, has become most aggressive, and they have won a reputation as being among the most energetic, popular and reliable merchants in the cloak trade. It has been the aim of the firm from its very start not only to manufacture garments that could be depended upon for style, but that would give satisfaction to the wearer. The popularity of the house with its customers is a well known fact, and is attributed to the uniform maintenance of the above named policy. No firm has a better record, and it has been established in this business longer than any other cloak-manufacturing house in this country, passing successfully through the financial crisis of 1857 and 1887, and the great fire of 1871. While thousands of firms were broken up and others settled at various percentages of their indebtedness, this firm has always met its obligations, paying one hundred cents on the dollar.

As a citizen, no man stands higher than Mr. Griswold. While he is modest and unostentatious in his demeanor, he is always found in the front rank in all matters of reform. He is a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church, and a man of whom it may be said the world is made better by his having lived in it. He belongs to the Union League and Sunset Clubs, and is a member of the Citizens' Association and the Art Institute of Chicago.

In his political affiliations he is strongly Republican, and has been since he was entitled to cast his first ballot, believing thoroughly in the principles of protection to home industries, as championed by that party.

Mr. Griswold was married in the year 1865 to Miss Mary Browning. They have four children,—two sons and two daughters,—Edward Browning, Mary Maud, Grace and Harold Griswold, constituting a happy family circle.

Among the names of the prominent business men of Chicago who have been closely identified with its interests, and have assisted in its marvelous growth, and who, while helping to build up a metropolis, have founded for themselves reputations more enduring than iron and stone, will stand that of Edward P. Griswold, who, by force of native ability and steady perseverance, has raised himself to a position of wealth and honor. His life history illustrates in a marked degree what may be accomplished by well directed efforts, and a strict adherence to correct business principles.

RT. REV. JOHN JANSSEN, D. D.,

BELLEVILLE.

AMONG the representatives of the Catholic Church in southwestern Illinois is the Rt. Rev. John Janssen, Bishop of Belleville. He was born in Germany, on the 3d of March, 1835, and began his education in the private and parish schools near his home. He afterward attended the Bishops' College, after which he crossed the Atlantic to the United States. In 1858 he was ordained as a priest at Alton, by Bishop Juncker, and at once entered upon his pastoral work, taking charge of a church in Springfield, Illinois, where he remained for five years. In 1863 he became secretary to the bishop, holding that position until 1868, and was chancellor of the Alton diocese from 1863 until 1870, when he became vicar general to Bishop Baltes. In 1886 he was made administrator of the diocese, serving in that position for about a year, when, in 1887, the diocese of Alton was divided and that of Belleville established. He then served as administrator of both, and on the 28th of February, 1888, became bishop of Belleville.

GEORGE CATLIN,

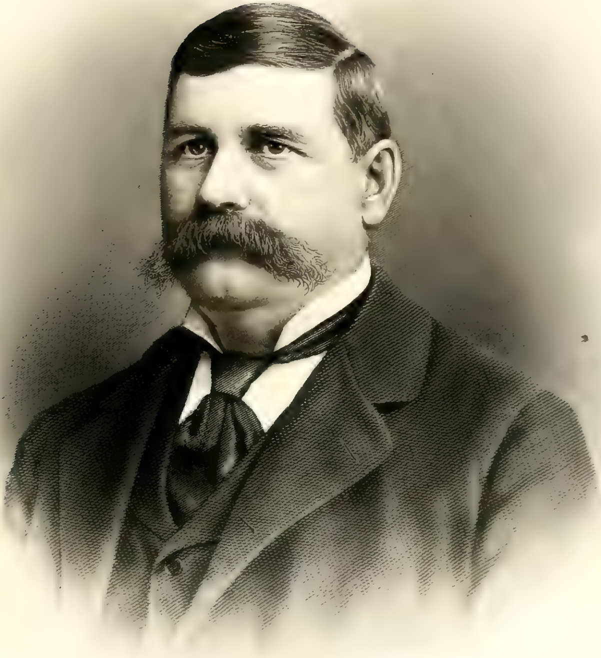
CHICAGO.

GEORGE CATLIN is one of the many self-made men of Chicago. His ancestors were of the best New England stock on both sides, some of them having served with great credit in the old French and Indian wars and the war of the Revolution, while in times of peace they were prominent officials in their respective towns.

His father was Seth Catlin, who came to Chicago from Deerfield, Massachusetts, in 1834, and became active in commercial and banking affairs, finally, 1858-1863, filling the position of secretary of the Board of Trade. He was the sixth in descent from John Catlin, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, through John Catlin, second, and Major Seth Catlin, of the latter place. The John Catlin last mentioned was one of the first settlers of Branford, Connecticut, and a resident of Newark, New Jersey, and Deerfield, Massachusetts. The mother of George Catlin was Helen M. Griswold, of the Griswold family of Vermont.

George Catlin was born in Chicago in 1843. He attended the public schools and acquired his first business experience in his father's office, assisting in the preparation of the first annual report of the Board of Trade. At the age of twenty-two he enlisted, in answer to a call for volunteers, in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Regiment, and six months later, at the close of the war, was mustered out. Returning home he secured a clerkship in the service of the Goodrich Transportation Company. Later he entered the employ of the Buckingham Elevator Company, with which he was connected for eighteen years. His faithful performance of duty and the unqualified confidence reposed in him by the company is well indicated by his long continued service.

On the expiration of that period Mr. Catlin engaged for a time in the fire-insurance business. In the year 1883 he commenced the manufacture of druggists' sundries, being now located at 217 and 219 State street. He began operations on a small scale, but has greatly enlarged his business and has an extensive sale among the leading druggists in the city and throughout the country. The growth of his business has been steady and rapid. He may truly be called a self-made man, for his prosperity is the crown of his own labors. Industry has been the golden key that has opened to him the portals of success. Perseverance, hard work, mastery of the details of his business and a determination that has overcome all obstacles are numbered among his chief characteristics. Success in life is something to be proud of, and the world is better for the life of every successful man.



Jas Catlin

In the year 1867 Mr. Catlin married Miss Elsie A. Ray, a native of Boston, Massachusetts. She died in 1874, leaving a daughter,—Elsie A. In 1880 Mr. Catlin was again married, his second union being with Miss Imogen Blanche, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. They now have two children,—Seth and Helen Blanche.

Mr. Catlin is a man of domestic tastes, who finds his greatest pleasure in the society of his family and his friends. He holds membership in the Hyde Park Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, and is a life member of Waubansia Lodge. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason, a member of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., and belongs to the Mystic Shrine. In political faith he rather leans toward the Democracy, but may be said to be independent. Mr. Catlin is a modest, unassuming man, caring not for notoriety, yet deserves the praise that is usually given a self-made man and the high regard which is accorded him by his friends.

PHILEMON L. MITCHELL,

ROCK ISLAND.

PHILEMON LIBBEY MITCHELL was born in Limington, Maine, October 16, 1812, the youngest but one of the six children of Isaac and Martha (Libby) Mitchell, the former a general merchant of that village.

Philemon's early boyhood was passed in his native town, where he attended the district school until he was thirteen years of age, at which time he engaged as a clerk in a country store and post-office, where he remained for three years. At the expiration of that period he went to Exeter, New Hampshire, and passed the ensuing five years in a large wholesale establishment.

Being impressed with the idea that the possibilities of advancement for a young man were greater in the West than in the East, he relinquished his position in Exeter and removed to Georgetown, Kentucky, where, with what he had saved from his salary, he was enabled to go into mercantile business for himself. In this venture he remained until 1851, and then entered the field in which he has been so eminently successful, as cashier of the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, at Georgetown. In 1856 he resigned this position and removed to Rock Island, where, in company with the late P. L. Cable, he organized a banking house under the firm name of Mitchell & Cable. Four years later Mr. Cable disposed of his interest to Judge Cornelius Lynde, and the firm name was changed to Mitchell & Lynde, under which it is still operated—next to the oldest, and one of the strongest monetary institutions in Illinois.

During this time the First National Bank of Rock Island was established, with Mr. Mitchell as its president, and continued in business for a number of years, until 1890, when it became merged with Mitchell & Lynde's Bank. Mr. Mitchell was largely instrumental in organizing the Rock Island Savings Bank, which has a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars; and commenced business July 8, 1890; at the present time its deposits aggregate over a million dollars. Of this bank Mr. Mitchell is the president. Both of the banks with which our subject is connected, have, since 1891, occupied handsome offices in Mitchell & Lynde's Block,—one of the finest business structures in the city.

In addition to his banking interests Mr. Mitchell is a stockholder in some of Rock Island's most important manufacturing establishments, notably the Rock Island Plow Company, and the Rock Island Buggy Company, of both of which he is a director.

For thirty years or more he has been secretary of the Chippianock Cemetery Association, of which he is the largest stockholder; and to him is due the fact that Rock Island has one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the Western country.

Politically, Mr. Mitchell is a strong Republican. Previous to the organization of that party he was an old-line Whig, but for forty years now he has voted the Republican ticket, and has held several minor local offices.

Though always devoted to his business he has found time to travel and has been all over the United States, spending the summers at Eastern resorts and his winters in the South.

Though now in his eighty-third year, he has never been sick in his life, and is as strong and well as many men who are his junior by a score of years. Every day finds him at his desk in the bank, over whose affairs he exercises a close supervision, while his son takes the active management of its details His wonderful constitution may be ascribed to his correct habits, formed in youth and continued in later years.

On the 11th day of October, 1837, Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Hall, of Exeter, New Hampshire, whose death occurred October 4, 1868. Of the five children born of this union four are living: Annie M., wife of W. C. Wadsworth, of Davenport, Iowa; Mary H., who married Henry T. Wadsworth, now deceased; Phil, a prominent business man of Rock Island, who married Miss Ella Judd, of Janesville, Wisconsin, October 24, 1877; and Kate M., now Mrs. Henry S. Fraser, of Indianapolis. A daughter, Laura, who was the wife of Captain Charles Shaler, of the United States Army, died December 26, 1877.

Since the foregoing sketch was prepared, the long and useful career of its subject has been brought to a close. An illness of two weeks terminated fatally on the 23d day of January, 1895, and Mr. Mitchell passed away at the ripe age of eighty-three years, beloved and mourned by all who knew him.

WALTER B. PALMER,

OTTAWA.

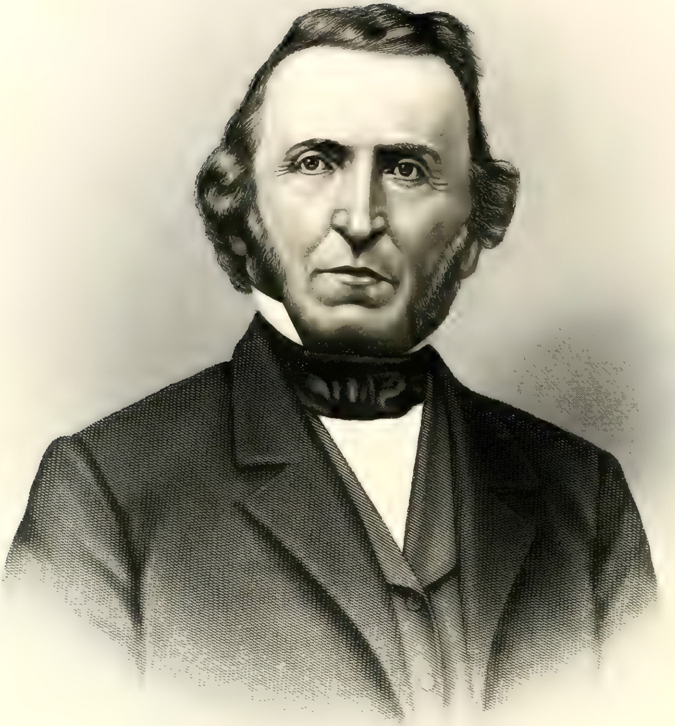
THE task of writing the biography of a living representative man is a most difficult one, because the prevailing modesty of American manhood shrinks from personal prominence and invariably discourages even the most friendly attempt to uncover the secret of his success or popularity in life.

The subject of this sketch is a typical representative of the fast-growing class of American landed proprietors,—deriving his income from that safest of all investments, real estate. He is the owner of several of the finest farms in La Salle county, and devotes his time and energy to the raising and developing of the American light-harness horse, possessing one of the finest studs in the State.

Walter inherited his landed possessions and an ample fortune from his father, E. M. Palmer, who was a respected and esteemed citizen of Ottawa, and who at the age of eighteen bought his time of his father at the expense of his legal interest in the paternal estates, and in 1849 crossed the plains to California. He became a successful trader, made a fortune, and returned to Ottawa in 1857, where he invested in the rich farm lands of La Salle county and became a successful farmer and breeder of blooded stock, and did much to improve and forward the stock-raising interests of that section, particularly the raising of trotting horses, and has left in his only son a worthy representative to continue in the path of his father.

Mr. Palmer was born in Prairie Center, Illinois, June 26, 1868, the son of E. M. and Sarah (Butler) Palmer, graduated at the Northwestern Normal College at Geneseo, Illinois, and in the fall of 1894 married Miss Mary F. White, of Ottawa, this State, one of that city's most respected and charming young ladies.

Mr. Palmer is a man of strictest probity and steadfast integrity, an honored and prominent member of the flourishing community of Ottawa, and has the respect and esteem of the best class of citizens in the city and county; is a young man of fine moral character, genial and affable manners, and is a sturdy, clean-cut type of an American gentleman farmer and landed proprietor. He has traveled somewhat extensively in this country, having made several journeys through the West and South and to the Pacific coast. His views of life are broad and progressive; he is independent, generous and public-spirited, and admires and sympathizes with all that is best and highest in life. He is devoted to his charming



N. W. Fairfield

young wife, and an attentive and loving son. He was much attached to his estimable father and devotedly cherishes his memory. His residence on Ottawa avenue is one of the finest in a city noted for its beautiful homes; and his stable is a model of equinal comfort and convenience, and cost over four thousand dollars to build.

Being an only son, and inheriting an abundance of wealth, Walter B. Palmer has had a smooth and easy path through life, and unlike most sons of rich men, has used his vast means wisely. For so young a man he is a noted and prominent citizen of Ottawa, and in coming years will no doubt gain distinction and win admiration in many yet untried paths of public life. In politics he is a stanch Republican, but as yet has never accepted public office. At present he has only one passion, and that is for that noblest of animals, the horse. Although young in years, he has already owned or controlled the following well known horses: Frank Agan, 2:05¾; Nellie M., 2:12¾; Harry H., 2:20; Budinger, 2:24; and numerous other lesser lights of the trotting world.

Mr. Palmer's independent means enable him to devote his time to the raising of blooded stock as a pastime, and for the purpose of getting the purest strains of thoroughbreds, thereby putting the American blooded horse on the level of the highest equine aristocracy, he is not a horseman in the mercenary sense, and can in no way be classed with the ordinary racing man, as he follows the pursuit from pleasure and because the love of horses is a passion with him.

Over Mr. Palmer's life lies the shadow of privacy, and he does not willingly lift the veil and give the world an insight into his private ambitions and aspirations. He has a cultivated conscience, which makes his many acts of generosity and friendship things to be hidden rather than advertised. He is one of the best class of young men of wealth and leisure which the West affords, and if health and length of years are given him his forceful character, strong individuality, and engaging personality will leave their mark upon the times in the shape of a noteworthy and noble career.

WILLIAM WELLS FAIRFIELD,

ROCKFORD.

IN the year 1748 Nathaniel Fairfield, a young man who had grown up in the city of Boston, and was possessed of the ambition, courage and sturdy manhood which has always been distinguishing characteristics of American pioneers, pushed out into the "Indian country" of western Massachusetts in search of land upon which to make a settlement. In company with Daniel Cadwell, also noted as a pioneer settler of western Massachusetts, he visited "Pontoosuc" and made an examination of lands in that vicinity when the Indians were its only inhabitants.

They took with them into the wilderness a store of provisions, and when these supplies were exhausted Cadwell returned to his home in Westfield for another supply, leaving young Fairfield, then but eighteen years of age, to look after their land interests and await his return. His domicile during the absence of his friend and fellow pioneer was a hollow log, in which he made his bed by night and which constituted a hiding place by day when danger threatened.

As a result of this exploring expedition young Fairfield purchased a considerable body of land, made a clearing and built the rude log cabin which in those days proclaimed and established ownership. He returned to Boston and remained there until 1752, when, having married a young woman who had consented to share with him the perils of frontier life, he settled on the land which he proposed to convert into a productive farm.

For a short time they were undisturbed, when the Indians, under some pretext or other, going on the war-path, making his situation perilous, he sent his wife on horseback forty miles to their former home, following a blazed trail, while he himself prepared to unite with other colonists in driving the savages from the country.

One of his valuable possessions at that time was a yoke of oxen, which were turned out to graze upon the banks of the Pontoosuc river, with a bell on one of them that he might the more easily trace them should he be permitted by the fortunes of war to return to his homestead. The expedition was successful in driving the Indians out of the country, thereby insuring safety to the settlers. He returned to find his home undisturbed, and the yoke of oxen in good condition to perform the work required of them in bringing the farm under cultivation. The bell worn by one of the oxen was handed down to his descendants, and has been treasured by them as a relic of pioneer experiences. In this settlement Nathaniel Fairfield lived and prospered, and his three sons lived and died in the city of Pittsfield, which grew up in the immediate neighborhood.

The youngest of these sons was Nathaniel, who married Martha Wells, of Wethersfield, Connecticut. Nathaniel Fairfield was a prosperous man of affairs, who had five children,—the first a daughter who died in her third year, and the second a son, who was christened William Wells Fairfield, with whom this narrative is principally concerned.

A year since Mr. Fairfield died at his home in Rockford, Illinois, having been for many years prominently identified with the development of western enterprises, and a participant to a large extent in western prosperity. The foundation of his fortune may be said to have been laid upon the day of his birth, inasmuch as upon that day his father, who was greatly rejoiced at the birth of a son, negotiated for a large tract of land, which was held for the exclusive use and benefit of the child, and from which he derived the capital for the successful investments of his later years. Of the three other children born to Nathaniel Fairfield one son was killed by an accident upon a farm in his early manhood. Another son, Ebenezer Fairfield, was for many years a prominent citizen of Adrian, Michigan, a lawyer of ability and a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of the State at the time of his death, some years since. A daughter became the wife of William Tefft, Jr., of Syracuse, New York, and died there in 1889.

W. W. Fairfield grew up in Pittsfield, receiving an academic education and a careful industrial training. Remaining with his father until his (the father's) death, which occurred in Pittsfield in 1837, he became, therefore, the stay and support of his mother in her declining years, and the executor of his father's estate. Some years later, health and business cosiderations induced him to remove to Syracuse, New York, where he became largely interested in the salt industry, and also a somewhat extensive owner of real estate. Early in life he had developed a genius for the successful conduct of business affairs, and during his residence in Syracuse he laid the foundation for the large fortune which made him a conspicuous figure among Western capitalists in later years.

In 1852 he visited Wisconsin, upon the advice of his physician, for the benefit of his health. Finding the change beneficial he spent much of his time at Madison, the capital of Wisconsin, and, attracted by the promising fields for investment offered through the sale of public lands, with a comfortable capital with which to operate, he became a large owner of the lands in various portions of the Northwest. He traveled extensively over the Territory, was widely known among the pioneers, and was a general favorite on account of his frankness, honesty and uniform fair dealing.

During one of his visits to Madison he met the lady who subsequently became his wife, Mrs. Eleanor G. Siegfried, a native of Philadelphia and a widow of William W. Siegfried, a prominent citizen of Camden, New Jersey, who died there in 1854, and who was also a visitor at Madison. Becoming acquainted with Mr. Fairfield in 1858, the friendship between them ripened into a warmer attachment and resulted in their marriage, on July 3, 1862. The first five years of their married life was devoted to travel, and in 1867 they established their home in Rockford, Illinois, where they resided during the remainder of Mr. Fairfield's life and where Mrs. Fairfield still resides.

A fortunate investor in lands, Mr. Fairfield was also largely interested in various important railway enterprises, one of the great corporations in which he was a stockholder being the New York Central Railway Company. He was also interested to a considerable extent in banking and other enterprises, and was a large owner of Rockford real estate, that portion of the city known as East Rockford being largely indebted to him for its growth and development.

In a quiet way he gave largely to charitable and educational projects, his principal donations being to Eastern colleges, in which he was always deeply interested.

Politically a Democrat all his life, he was nevertheless a politician only in the sense of endeavoring to secure for the community in which he lived good government, and in discharging all the obligations of good citiship. His devotion to the principles of the Democratic party was such as to secure for him the friendship of many of the men who were the recognized leaders of the party in the West.

Coming, as he did, of good old New England stock, Mr. Fairfield had all the physical and intellectual vigor of his ancestry, along with the prudence and good judgment which have always distinguished New Englanders. Quick to perceive an opportunity for profitable investment, he carefully avoided the speculative ventures which are so tempting to Western business men, basing all his calculations upon the inevitable growth and prosperity of a country great in its natural resources, and peopled by industrious, energetic and enterprising citizens. His code of morals was also of New England type, impelling him always to a strict observance of the Sabbath, a just consideration of the rights of all with whom he was brought into contact, and a conscientious observance of all the proprieties of life. Thus he retained through a long life friendships which grew stronger with more intimate acquaintance, and left behind him cherished memories of a beneficent life.

During his later years he suffered from partial blindness, and was unable to either read or write. His mind, however, retained all his early activity, and through his cultured wife he was kept familiar with the literature of the day and with current events. He was physically active during all this time, giving his personal attention largely to his important business affairs. The independence and self-reliance of his early life continued to be his dominant characteristic in later years, and his death was hastened by a fall which he received on the 9th of February, 1891, while taking a walk unaccompanied by his usual attendant. Five weeks later, on the 14th of March, he passed away, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, and his remains were conveyed by his sorrowing widow to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he rests with three generations of the Fairfield family. A marble shaft marks his burial place, but a nobler monument to his memory is in process of erection in the city of Rockford, under the direction of Mrs. Fairfield. This "monument," as it may appropriately be called, will assume the form of a parish house for Emanuel Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Fairfield has long been a member, and will be known as "The Fairfield Memorial."

CHAUNCEY A. LAKE,

KANKAKEE.

THE West has been prolific in producing unique and original characters, and particularly is this true of the legal fraternity. Many Western lawyers, who have attained national and in some instances world-wide fame, were men of striking originality and individuality. The absence of conventionality in the early days and the local environment seemed to bring out and develop peculiarities and characteristics which in older sections would have been restrained, restricted and toned down by the common contact of those around them, while the spirit of personal freedom which obtained on the frontier tended to foster and develop the traits which were most unique and out of the common order.

One of the very remarkable men which Illinois has produced was Chauncey A. Lake. His was a many-sided character. In some respects he was really a great man. He was one of the strongest representatives of the type of oratorical lawyers who flourished a generation ago. It may be that we have among the younger members of the bar of the present day some men who possess the natural powers of oratory which distinguished those giants of a past generation, the Clays, Douglases, Calhouns, and Websters, but if so they will never have the opportunity to develop and practice those powers. In this hurrying, rushing age, with our court dockets crowded, the attorney who can most concisely, tersely and forcibly present the legal points in his case is the one most likely to obtain a favorable decision. In the days when Mr. Lake was at his prime such was not the case. The man who could by force of oratory sway the feelings of men, carry them as it were, out of themselves, and once having them under the magic spell of his eloquence make them think and feel as he chose, such an attorney was sought far and wide, and his power was almost beyond conception.

It was in this field that Mr. Lake excelled, and in this field he was certainly a master. Illinois has possessed few if any equals to him and certainly no superiors. Had he been a man who cared to save or hoard money he could have been immensely wealthy. For more than twenty years he was engaged in almost every important lawsuit in this section of the State, and such was his wonderful power over men that he was almost uniformly successful. His characteristics were so out of the ordinary course that it is difficult in a brief sketch to give a just and adequate idea of the man. He was eminently just, honest, and truthful, and no man ever lived who hated fraud, sham or deceit more than he. He was therefore pessimistic and critical in almost everything. When he chose to be an entertainer he was most brilliant and versatile. With a perfect command of language and spontaneous flow of humor, wit and eloquence, he could play upon the passions, sympathies and feelings of people with as much adroitness and facility as he could upon the strings of his favorite violin, and by the way he was a most skillful performer on this time-honored instrument.

A brief summary of some of the leading events of his life is as follows: He was born in Ellisburg, Jefferson county, New York, December 8, 1821. When he was fifteen years of age his parents removed to the Western Reserve in Ohio, where, in that hot-bed of Abolitionism, his later boyhood was spent, and he imbibed the hatred of slavery which was one of his marked characteristics later in life. In all other political matters he was a Democrat. He graduated at the Twinsburg Academy, in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, read law under General Lucius Bierce, of Akron, that State, and was admitted to the bar at that place in 1845.

Soon after his admission to the bar Mr. Lake began to display talents and abilities of a high order. At this period Illinois was a frontier region, and towns and villages were springing up rapidly, as the prairie country was fast being populated. The opportunities for advancement in this land of promise tempted young Lake to woo his fortune here. Hence in the autumn of 1853 we find him journeying West with an old horse and sulky, and all his earthly possessions contained in the latter. Kankakee was then the terminal point of the Illinois Central railroad, and consisted of only a platted town and the beginning of a few rude buildings for shelter. He chose this point as his ultimate location, but stopped for a short time at Bourbonnais, as shelter could not be obtained at Kankakee.

He did not at once begin the practice of law, for many reasons. First there was little or no demand for the services of a lawyer, and further, there were other occupations that paid better, and Mr. Lake was minus that prime necessity to every lawyer, a law library, having left his books behind him in Akron. He was young, robust and ambitious, and took the first thing in the way of employment that offered, which was that of carpentering. He helped to build many of the first rude structures in the village.

As soon as he had by manual labor earned money enough to purchase the needed outfit in the way of law-books, he hung out his shingle as an attorney. He had made himself so agreeable to the people of the little village that they naturally sought him when legal services were needed and he succeeded from the start.

From that time till 1870, he was the recognized leader of the bar at Kankakee. He was, however, at various times in his life, interested in other pursuits. He put up a business block and for a time was engaged in merchandising, but this pursuit was in no wise congenial to him.

He always had a liking and certain aptitude for newspaper work, and more than once tried his hand in this field. In company with George Fuller he established and for some time conducted The Democrat, a weekly Democratic paper. Then, as now, the Democratic party was in the minority here, and at the outbreak of the war nearly all the Democrats enlisted in the army, and in 1862 the paper was discontinued for want of support. Mr. Lake had, however, disposed of the paper in 1859 to the late Captain Jerome B. Durham.

He was never an office-seeker—in fact he had the utmost contempt for professional politicians. He despised the man who could use public place for private ends. He held but one office. He was elected to the State legislature in 1862 when this county was in a district with Will and DuPage counties; he was elected as a Republican. The legislature was Democratic in both branches, party feeling ran high on war issues, and under pretence of defeating some iniquitous schemes of the Democrats Governor Yates prorogued the legislature. This act of the governor created the wildest excitement throughout the State and nation. Mr. Lake condemned the governor for this action, and though the party stood by the governor yet no one questioned Mr. Lake's sincerity in his opposition; and when the convention met in 1864 he received the unanimous vote of the convention for renomination. He served a second term and his record as a legislator was an honorable one to himself and his district.

In 1870, W. H. Patterson, a member of the constitutional convention, died and an election was called to fill his place. The Republicans nominated Mr. Lake, the Democrats placing no candidate in the field, and it was supposed there would be no opposition. However, one John P. Gamble, a good blacksmith and good citizen, conceived the idea that he was endowed with the proper qualifications for this high office, and announced himself as an independent candidate. The mass of voters regarded his candidacy as a huge joke, but a certain coterie of shrewd politicians saw an opportunity to punish Mr. Lake for the many sarcastic condemnations he had made of their political methods. A secret meeting was held and a plan of warfare agreed upon. Secret agents were dispatched to every town in the county with the message that for certain reasons Mr. Lake must be defeated. So quietly and effectively was the work done that the result was a surprise to everybody. Mr. Lake's friends put forth no effort whatever, as it was not deemed necessary. A light vote was cast, but every opponent of Mr. Lake was at the polls, and he was defeated by a majority of one, which casting vote was given by Gamble himself, Mr. Lake refusing to vote.

This was not the kind of a joke Mr. Lake could appreciate. His manly nature revolted against such subterfuging. He openly renounced allegiance to party lines and was ever afterward a free lance in political matters, voting generally the prohibition ticket, but never failing to stab whenever possible any of these "dark-lantern" politicians whenever they stood for office.

In the later years of his life Mr. Lake, owing to ill health and changed conditions, dropped practically out of active practice. A younger generation more *en rapport* with the spirit and customs of the age, came to the front, but no one has yet come forward, and it is doubtful whether one ever will who shall present the marked individuality, strength and power of Chauncey A. Lake.

He was a good lawyer in any sense of the word, but it was as a criminal lawyer that his star shone resplendent and dazzling. He was adroit, quick to see the salient points in a case, and a master of the art of speech, but he would never stoop to subterfuge or chicanery. He always had the confidence alike of judge and jury. He had an unlimited fund of humor and was merciless in ridicule. Another very strong quality in him was that of earnestness in the conduct of a case. Perhaps no lawyer ever identified himself more fully with the interests of a client than he. The amount of interest at stake cut no figure with him. He was as earnest, as persistent and as powerful in the conduct of a case involving ten dollars as ten thousand.

His hatred for and abhorrence of the institution of slavery was most intense. Many fugitives from the South found shelter, succor, and aid to freedom at his hands. What he conceived to be right per se he dared to do, independent of results to himself.

Another marked characteristic was his unostentatious charity and generosity. His name was never or seldom found on lists of donors to institutions or objects which were publicly paraded. He sought rather to relieve destitution and give aid to those who are usually most deserving, but whose pride prevents their making their wants and needs publicly known.

In this way all his life long he was the friend in need to any and all irrespective of race, color, or religion, whose worthiness appealed to him.

He will always be remembered as a powerful, unique and picturesque figure in the annals of our State in its historic formative period, the period that produced and developed Lincoln, Davis, and others whose names will live on the pages of history while time lasts.

Mr. Lake died in Kankakee Sunday, May 19, 1895. He leaves three children: Vincent Lake, William Lake, and a daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Marshall, of Des Moines, Iowa.

HERMAN D. CABLE,

CHICAGO.

MANY people give music the highest rank among the fine arts. It has not the limitations of sculpture or of painting, it is not bounded by form and color and size and therefore leaves much greater play to the imagination. It reaches man only through the sense of hearing and exercises over him an intangible power, probably the more strongly felt because indescribable. From the remotest ages it has administered to man's pleasure, has given enthusiasm to the soldier on the field of battle, brought comfort to the sorrowing, and heightened the happiness of the joyful. It appeals to and touches all classes of people as no other art does. For a long time the East claimed superiority for its musical culture and said the West could not produce musical instruments equal to those manufactured on the Atlantic coast; but the past few years has demonstrated that in this line of business the progress which has been made by Chicago has been as great as in other lines of manufacture, and the Chicago Cottage Organ Company has been one of the leading factors in demonstrating this truth. At the head of this company stands Mr. Cable, one of the most successful and prominent of Chicago's business men, who through his own endeavors has come to be recognized as one of the leading dealers in the music trade in the United States.

Herman D. Cable, a son of Silas and Mary Cable, was born June 1, 1849, in Walton, New York, and his parents were natives of Connecticut, descended from early New England families. The paternal grandfather became one of the earliest settlers of Delaware county, while the maternal grandfather built the first gristmill there, which enterprise was highly appreciated by the farmers of the surrounding country, as shown in the history of Delaware county, written and published by the late Jay Gould, who was also a native of that county. Mr. Cable owns a copy of this work, which is interesting, owing to the prominence of the author and publishers, and his earnest endeavor to suppress the entire edition, exceedingly rare, giving it on that account a considerable pecuniary value. Mr. Cable's father was engaged in both agricultural pursuits and commercial enterprises, and was an honorable and honored resident of the community in which he made his home.

Like many another man who has become prominent, Herman D. Cable began his education in the country school, subsequently attended an academy in Walton, New York, and later the Delaware Literary Institute of Franklin, New York. He was apt in his studies and displayed the alertness, enterprise and energy which has marked his business career. Desiring a wider field of labor than his native village gave, he became an employee in the extensive firm of A. S. Barnes & Company, where he worked as correspondence clerk until going upon the road as traveling salesman. He was watchful of his employers' interests, and they soon trusted implicitly in his adaptability and faithfulness and in the excellence of his judgment, and their appreciation of his service was shown by his promotion to the management of their branch house in Chicago in 1870. His administration of the business affairs of the company here won unqualified approval, and he continued that connection until 1880, when, desiring to devote his energies to manufacturing interests, he withdrew from the employ of the house with which he had so long been associated.

Mr. Cable believed that the manufacture of musical instruments was a good field and organ-

Yours truly
A. D. Leable

ized the Chicago Cottage Organ Company, which began operations on a small scale, but has steadily increased its facilities to meet the growing trade until it now does the largest music-trade business in the United States. Mr. Cable was the first treasurer of the company, but was soon elected president, and its success is due to his fine managerial ability, his sound judgment and his power of control.

The East for some years was the place of manufacture for high-grade musical instruments, but to-day it is universally conceded not only that Chicago is making first-class instruments, but that by the amount of capital invested in their manufacture here, by the high character of men concerned in it, and by the tendency of the business to concentrate here, Chicago bids fair, at no distant date, to rank as the center of musical-instrument manufacturing in the United States. The Chicago Cottage Organ Company has become one of the most prominent music-trade institutions in the country, and the growth from a small beginning to a corporation capitalized at one million dollars indicates something of the enormous business that has been developed within fifteen years. There are many organ manufactories in the country, some which have existed for two or three times as long as the Chicago Cottage Organ Company; but the latter now manufactures one-fifth of all of the reed organs made in the United States. It turns out an organ every nine minutes, a business that is equaled by none other in the world. The organs, with their many improvements, seem to have reached the highest state of perfection and the extensive sales indicate the unqualified satisfaction that they give. In connection the company is interested in the wholesale piano trade, and does an enormous business in that way, and in connection manufactures the Conover piano. Chicago enterprise and capital has taken hold of this instrument, improved it, and to-day the East can claim no superiority in the line of fine pianos which it sends out. Early in 1892 the Chicago Cottage Organ Company bought the patents, patterns and everything appertaining to the Conover piano and removed the entire establishment to Chicago, where a new plant was provided for its manufacture. At the warerooms of the company, 219 and 221 Wabash avenue, there are as fine pianos and organs as have ever been displayed. Within a short space of time the company established itself as the largest manufacturer of reed organs in the world and is winning a like reputation in pianos. The business policy followed has ever been that of straightforward dealing.

Back of the history of the company we read the history of its president to whom the success of this gigantic institution is almost entirely due. His life typifies the spirit of the age, the spirit of American progress and advancement. He is truly a representative American citizen and a worthy representative of that type of American character, which promotes public good in advancing individual prosperity. Prosperity has come to him as a natural consequence of industry and application, and his splendid success bears testimony to his rare judgment in business affairs.

In 1883 Mr. Cable was united in marriage with Miss Alice A. Hutchins, of Chicago, a daughter of one of the prominent physicians in this city, and three children grace their union. Their beautiful home is located in Evanston, where they hold high rank in social circles. Their friends are many and their friendship is prized most by those who know them best.

In his political views Mr. Cable is a Republican, but as can well be seen his immense business interests have left no time for political work even had he so desired. He merely exercises his right of franchise as becomes every true and loyal citizen of the Republic. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has risen to the rank of Knight Templar, and is also connected with the Country Club of Evanston and the Union League Club of Chicago. He is public-spirited in an eminent degree, devoted to the national interests and local welfare, contributing liberally to all that is calculated to upbuild his adopted city.

LEVY MAYER,

CHICAGO.

IN viewing the mass of mankind in the varied occupations of life the conclusion is forced upon the observer that in the vast majority of cases men have sought employment not in the line of their peculiar fitness but in those where caprice or circumstances have placed them, thus explaining the reason of the failure of ninety-five per cent. of those who enter commercial and professional circles. In a few cases it seems that men with a peculiar fitness,—genius it may be called, for a certain line have taken it up and marked success has followed. Such is the fact in the case of the subject of this biography.

Levy Mayer, the subject of this sketch, was born in 1857 and when six years of age he came to Chicago with his parents and attended the city's public schools of the lower grades until he was twelve years of age, when he entered the high school, at which he graduated after taking the classical course. After graduation he went to Yale College, where he pursued special studies and attended law lectures, graduating in 1876. Returning to Chicago, he was made assistant librarian of the Chicago Law Institute, a position which he filled until 1881 when he resigned. In June, 1877, he passed his examination for admission to the bar before the supreme court at Mount Vernon. Not being quite twenty years of age the court while granting his license entered an order that his admission should take effect upon his attaining his majority. In September, 1881, he formed a partnership with Adolf Kraus, now corporation counsel. In 1887, Philip Stein, now judge of the superior court, and Isaac H. Mayer were admitted to the firm. Upon the resignation of Judge Thomas A. Moran, in March, 1892, he became senior member of the firm, which took the style Moran, Kraus & Mayer.

From the moment he began the practice of law Mr. Mayer threw into his work that energy and judgment that won cases and attracted clients among all classes, and his field of action at once broadened until he was known as a winner in all lines of legal practice, but the peculiar talent that gained him his greatest reputation was developed in the line of corporation law and in real-estate negotiations wherein large values were concerned, particularly in the formation of English-American companies for the purchase and operation of American industries. He has been intimately identified with the sale of the Union Stock Yards, the creation of two great packing-house combines involving the sale of ten million dollars' worth of property in Chicago, the sales of elevator property, milling combinations, etc. He was also counsel for the non-associate packers in their litigation against the stock yards and the "Big Three," a case which was argued here and in New Jersey, but was compromised without a decision by the court. Kraus, Mayer & Stein received from their clients for the management of this case the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, —the largest fee ever paid in the West. Other prominent cases in litigation in which he has appeared was that of Cohn against Farwell, in the argument of which he participated in the supreme court. The reasoning in this case led to the adoption of the doctrine since known as "Construction assignments." In 1889 the then County Judge Prendergast was sought to be legally prohibited from hearing the Lindauer case. He was successfully defended by Mr. Mayer. In the same year the supreme court through his efforts adopted the principle that it is contempt in the courts of this State for one residing here to interfere beyond the State with the jurisdiction of a receiver appointed in this State. He represented Major McClaughry in the recent Joliet prison investigation and is associated with the attorney-general in prosecuting the whisky trust, every decision in which has so far been in favor of the people. He also took part in behalf of the World's Columbian Exposition, in the argument for the dissolution of the Sunday-closing injunction. Mr. Mayer's natural adaptability to the practice of law, combined with a strong natural tendency for the conduct of business affairs of whatever character, has drawn to him a very desirable class of business which has brought him the three things so dear to all lawyers,—success, reputation and

Jacob Forsyth

large fees. But these things have not come unsought or unearned. They have been earned by the closest study and intensest application to business. No member of the bar works harder than Mr. Mayer. He is an exhaustive reader, a close student, and has accumulated in his office the largest private library in this State of which he feels justly proud. As a young lawyer, being only thirty-five years old, Mr. Mayer has been remarkably successful and may well anticipate in the years to come new laurels to grace his victories in the legal arena. As might be expected of so hard a worker he appreciates the comforts and luxuries of life and in a handsomely furnished home he lavishly entertains his friends. He has, it is said, the finest private wine cellar in Chicago. Naturally desirous of seeing the world Mr. Mayer's wishes in this respect have happily been in line with the requirements of business and he has traveled much in the United States and in Europe, whither he makes frequent journeys.

JACOB FORSYTH,

CHICAGO.

AMONG those honored pioneers who blazed a path for future cavalcades to follow, who bravely turned their faces from the cities of the East, with all their advantages of wealth and civilization, to cast their fortunes with the Western frontier, in all its wildness and primitive modes of life; who, rather than enjoy the comforts of their former homes, chose to endure the hardships of a wider and freer country; and who made out of those very obstacles, which, to a weaker class of men would have been stumbling blocks, the stepping stones to wealth and renown,—none of these great men are more noted for untiring perseverance and steady progress which have resulted in the acquirement of wealth and the well-merited estem of his fellow men than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. If Chicago ever had a faithful sponsor it is he. He realized, with great prophetic foresight, the magnitude of the great Garden City's prospects, at a time when she gave but slight signs of her future greatness. If, as is maintained, the history of a country or a city is best displayed in the lives of her prominent men, then certainly that of Chicago would be incomplete without the salient points of the life of this man, one of her most influential and respected citizens.

Mr. Forsyth is so thoroughly American in thought and action that we would gladly chronicle his birth in this country, but stern facts intervene, and we reluctantly admit that he came to us from across the sea, from a country between which and the United States there has ever been the kindliest feelings and the deepest sympathy. He was born in the north of Ireland, in 1821, the son of an intelligent farmer of small landed property. He received his education at a noted private academy, the principal of which was a learned Greek and Latin scholar, as well as a mathematician of great renown in his vicinity, and, possessing quick perceptions and studious inclinations, he profited by his advantages. On arriving in this country, at fifteen years of age, he settled in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he was given a position as copying clerk and errand boy for the great commission and forwarding house of Forsyth & Company, a member of which was a near relative of young Forsyth. The firm was the oldest commission house in the city and owned a large fleet of steamers, running on various Western rivers. In those days the copy book had not been invented, and all letters had to be copied by hand, which duty was part of young Forsyth's work. By painstaking diligence and a careful regard for his employers' interest, he gained their confidence and esteem, and was promoted from one responsible position to another until he attained that of head bookkeeper for the firm, remaining altogether with the house about fifteen years.

But merit is too rare a jewel to remain long undiscovered, and ambition too great a goad to permit repose. Hence it was not surprising that

Mr. Forsyth should have received other advantageous offers. One of these, which he accepted, was through freight clerk for the Pennsylvania Railroad, with headquarters in Chicago. Thus, in 1857, we find him taking up his residence in the Garden City, which at that time lacked both the garden and the city. After a few years' service in this position he accepted another as general agent for the "Old Erie" road. It was about this time that he became impressed with the excellent opportunities to buy land cheaply, and according to his convictions he resigned his position with the railroad, in 1866, and began to invest largely in land. His wife had inherited a large amount of real estate in Lake county, Indiana, from her brother, the late George W. Clarke, who died in 1886; and to this Mr. Forsyth added by purchasing the interests of small owners in the city, and, in time, acquired ten thousand acres in one vast tract, arguing with hard-headed sense that one large piece of land would possess more value than the same amount in scattered portions. In fact, Mr. Forsyth had always evinced such Yankee intuition that we are forced to believe that he must have imbibed many of the acute qualities of that progressive nation. He did not, however, always have clear sailing, but, on the contrary, experienced much annoyance and many years' litigation in consequence of his efforts to eject squatters, who at that time abounded on the shores of Lakes George and Wolf. He was in court five years, and during that time read book after book on land decisions and riparian rights, on which he is now one of the best read men in the country, amply qualified to enlighten many attorneys in that line of practice. A decree being pronounced in his favor he sold eight thousand acres of his land to the East Chicago Improvement Company for one million of dollars, one-third of which was paid down in cash. The company, however, failed to meet subsequent payments, and, as a compromise, the present Canal and Improvement Company was formed in 1887, from which Mr. Forsyth accepted as reimbursement part cash, a large amount of bonds and some stock in the company. In 1881 he bought another tract of land on the lake shore, lying directly north of the present site of East Chicago, and in 1889 he sold a portion of this to the Standard Oil Company, on which they have built their large plant, known as Whiting. The limits of the city of Chicago having been extended to the Indiana line, across which lies Mr. Forsyth's land, it has consequently been enhanced in value and he is proportionately benefited thereby.

Mr. Forsyth married Caroline M. Clarke, the daughter of Robert Clarke, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, who bore him nine children—five boys and four girls. They are all living. In politics Mr. Forsyth is a stanch Republican, believing thoroughly in the principles and policy as expounded by the Grand Old Party. He has never, however, taken an active part in political affairs.

Personally, Mr. Forsyth is a large and well-proportioned man, has a kindly face and genial manners, bearing every evidence of a well-spent life. He has a comfortable and attractive home on Michigan avenue, where, in the midst of an interesting family, he is passing in ease and peaceful enjoyment his advanced years.

Edward F. Gorton

EDWARD FISK GORTON,

CHICAGO AND LAKE FOREST.

FROM a historic family on both sides is descended Edward Fisk Gorton. The progenitor of the family was the founder of a religious sect, and in the days of fixed ideas in religious belief, when any deviation therefrom was heresy, he was known as a heretic; but, fearless in defense of what he believed to be right, persecution could not make him change his views. This same characteristic has descended through the generations and is found in the loyalty and faithfulness of him whose name heads this record. The popular mayor of Lake Forest has the command and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact, as the result of an honorable, upright life and fidelity to principle.

Samuel Gorton, of whom mention is made in history, was born in England about 1600 and died in Rhode Island in 1677. His educational privileges were somewhat meager. He was employed by a London clothier until 1636, when he determined to brave the dangers of an ocean voyage and sail for America, locating in Boston, Massachusetts, hoping to enjoy greater religious freedom than was accorded him in his native land; but he found that the Puritans who had themselves crossed the Atlantic for the purpose of worshiping and thinking according to the dictates of their own consciences, were not willing to accord the same privilege to others, and on account of religious disputes he was forced to remove to Plymouth; but there he found even less tolerance, being fined, imprisoned and finally expelled from the colony in the winter of 1637-8 for preaching heresy. He then went to Aquidneck, now Newport, Rhode Island, accompanied by a few followers, but was publicly whipped for calling the magistrates "justasses" and for other contemptuous acts, and about 1641 was forced to take refuge with Roger Williams in Providence, Rhode Island.

His next home was in Pawtucket, where he purchased land; but his views were obnoxious to the religious beliefs of the people of that locality, and in September, 1642, having refused to go to Boston, when summoned by the authorities, he removed to Shawmut on the west side of Narragansett bay, where he bought land of the Sachem Miantonomo. In June, 1643, two inferior sachems contested his claim to the property and applied to the general court of Boston for redress. Forty soldiers were in consequence marched to Shawmut, and Gorton and ten of his followers were taken prisoners to Boston in October, where they were tried as "damnable heretics" and sent to imprisonment and hard labor in irons. They were released in March, 1644, and ordered to leave the colony. Gorton then went to England to obtain redress, and having procured from the Earl of Warwick a letter of safe conduct to the magistrate and an order that his people should be allowed peaceable possession of their lands at Shawmut, he returned to his colony in 1648 and named it Warwick in honor of the Earl.

Gorton's remaining years seem to have been untroubled, though Massachusetts did not relinquish her claim to the Shawmut settlement until some years later. After his return he filled a number of important civil offices and on Sunday preached to the Colonists and Indians. He regarded the clergy and all religious forms and ceremonies with contempt, and held that by union with Christ believers partook of the perfection of God and that heaven and hell have no actual existence. His sect survived him about one hundred years. He published various works setting forth his theory, and became one of the historic characters of New England.

Anson Gorton, the father of E. F. Gorton, was born in Toronto, Canada, in 1824 and having arrived at man's estate married Ellen Fisk, a daughter of Isaac Fisk, one of the founders of Ashtabula, Ohio. She was born in 1829 and died in 1854. The father was for many years a telegraph contractor and built the line from Buffalo to Cleveland. He was also for an extended period in the express business in Chicago and for some time acted as manager for the Wells-Fargo Company. The paternal grandfather, John Gorton, was a soldier in the war of 1812 and was one of the garrison at Fort Griswold at Groton, Connecticut, when New London, Connecticut, was burned by the British. Later he went to Canada and subsequently removed to Rochester, New York, where he died in 1875.

Edward Fisk Gorton, the efficient mayor of Lake Forest and one of the most prominent attorneys of Chicago, was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, on the 6th of May, 1854, and was reared in Rochester, New York, and there obtained his education. He has been connected with the history of this city since 1872, and on the 9th of June, 1876, was graduated at the Union College of Law. He had determined to enter the ranks of the legal profession, his thorough preparation and abilities, both natural and acquired, well fitting him for his chosen calling. On the 1st of September, 1876, he formed a partnership with W. P. Conger, nephew of the late Omar D. Conger, who represented Michigan in the United States senate. William P. Conger died in February, 1887, after which Mr. Gorton entered into partnership with Walker Blaine, the connection being discontinued when Mr. Blaine accepted the position of private secretary to his father, Hon. James G. Blaine, when the latter was appointed secretary of state in 1889. The firm of Gorton & Blaine was soon recognized as one of the most prominent legal combinations in this city and did an extensive business. Since the withdrawal of Mr. Blaine, Mr. Gorton has been alone in business. He is a thorough student and a man of deep research. He has made a specialty of office business and investments rather than pleading, and has an extensive clientage. He is indeed a leader in his line, and his splendid knowledge of the law makes his advice and counsel of great importance and value. He has been very successful, winning the prosperity that comes through perseverance, keen discrimination, energy and untiring enterprise. He is a typical American, possessing the progressive spirit and indomitable courage of the race, tempered by a safe conservatism.

In the spring of 1893 Mr. Gorton removed to the beautiful suburban city of Lake Forest, and on the 9th of April, 1895, was honored by an election to the office of mayor of that beautiful suburban city, defeating one of the oldest residents of the place. This election was certainly a compliment to his personal popularity as well as a tribute to his ability, and indicates the confidence reposed in him. This confidence has not been misplaced, for Mr. Gorton is public-spirited in an eminent degree, devoted to the welfare of his community and to the promotion of its best interests. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, who has always made a deep study of political questions but has never been an office-seeker.

On the 9th of June, 1879, Mr. Gorton was united in marriage with Miss Fanny Whitney, daughter of Charles H. Whitney, a resident of Dansville, New York. They have a pleasant and commodious home in Lake Forest, where hospitality abounds and where their many friends delight to gather. In the office Mr. Gorton is a practical man of affairs, busy and energetic, and has attained a success that crowns the labors of few men of his years. In his home he is a pleasant and agreeable companion, and in whatever place or relation found he is a thorough gentleman in the highest sense of the term,—a man whom to know is to honor.

N. R. CASEY, M. D.,

MOUND CITY.

DR. N. R. CASEY is not only one of the best known physicians and citizens of southern Illinois, but also belongs to one of the oldest families in the State.

He was born in Jefferson county, Illinois, on January 27, 1826. His father, Governor Zadok Casey, was one of the pioneers of Illinois. He was a native of Georgia, but moved to Tennessee when quite a boy. There he was married to Rachel King; and in 1817, with his wife and one child, he came to Illinois, settling in what is now Jefferson county. He was a self-made man, having educated himself after his marriage. During the early '30s he was elected lieutenant-governor of Illinois, and while filling that office was elected to Congress, of which body he was a member for fourteen years. He was a member of several constitutional conventions. His death occurred in 1863. His sons were: Major Sam K. Casey, who erected the Illinois State's prison at Joliet, of which he was warden for twelve years. He was sent to the State senate from th Mount Vernon district, and died while a member of that body. He was quite prominent in State politics, and was the Democratic candidate for auditor one year. Thomas S. Casey was a prominent Illinois attorney. For many years before the war he was prosecuting attorney for the Mount Vernon, Illinois, circuit. He was colonel of the Tenth Illinois Regiment. After the war he served in both branches of the State legislature, representing the Mount Vernon district; later was elected circuit court judge, and subsequently was appointed one of the three members of the appellate court of Illinois. He died in Springfield, in 1893. The other two sons are, Dr. John R. Casey, who is a practicing physician of Joliet, and our subject.

Dr. N. R. Casey's early education was obtained in the schools common to those early days. After an academic course, in 1838 his father sent him to the Hillsboro Academy, at Hillsboro, Illinois; in 1840 he attended the Mount Vernon Academy, and in 1842 entered the Ohio University at Athens, that State, when William McGuffey, the great school-book author, was president. He remained there until 1845, and then returned to Mount Vernon and began the study of medicine under the instructions of Dr. John W. Corwin; in 1846 he attended a course of lectures at the Louisville Medical Institute, and continued his studies after his return from the institute, at the same time having some practice under the supervision of his preceptor, until the summer of 1847, and then removed to Benton, Illinois, and became a partner in the practice with Dr. Towns.

On December 4, 1847, Dr. Casey married Miss Flora Rawlings of Louisville, Kentucky, a daughter of General M. M. Rawlings. She was a young lady of superior education and accomplishments, having but recently graduated with honors at the Nazareth Academy, near Bardstown, Kentucky, a Catholic school then, and still maintaining a high reputation. Her father, General Rawlings, became interested in Mound City in 1854, at which time this place was considered by steamboat men as the head of navigation on the Ohio at low water when the river was frozen over farther up. General Rawlings purchased lands here with a view to the advantages of Mound City as a trading point.

General Rawlings was born in Virginia in 1793, his parents moving to Newcastle county, Kentucky, in 1794. When a boy he left his father's house, and on foot made his way to Shawneetown, Illinois, reaching that point without a dollar, in the spring of 1809. He took hold of whatever came his way to do. He invested in furs, produce or anything out of which he thought a profit could be made. He was married three times. His first wife was Miss Sarah J. Seaton, whom he married in Breckenridge county, Kentucky, in 1811, and by whom he had ten children. All of these died before he came to Mound City, with two exceptions. His second wife was Miss Henrietta B. Calmes, whom he married in 1829, and died in 1833, leaving two children, Dr. Casey's wife being one. General Rawlings was one of the three internal improvement commissioners, and in 1839, in company with Colonel Oakley, one of the commissioners, and ex-Governor

Reynolds, one of the governor's agents, went to Europe to negotiate canal and improvement bonds, etc. Among the many enterprises General Rawlings engaged in was that of steamboating. He owned the side-wheel steamboat Tuckina, that ran between Louisville and New Orleans.

General Rawlings removed from Shawneetown to Louisville in 1840. In 1832 he was appointed by Governor Reynolds major-general of the State militia. In 1840 he married Miss Ann H. Simms, of Washington City, who died in 1849, without children.

General Rawlings received no educational advantages during his boyhood and was pre-eminently a self-made man. He possessed wonderful native talent and ability, was of great force of character, and his energy and determination never failed him, and his success in business was all that could be desired by himself or friends. His death occurred January 11, 1863, at the age of seventy years.

Dr. Casey continued to practice at Benton until 1848, when he removed to Mount Vernon, his native place. During the winter of 1856-7 he attended his second course of lectures at the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, receiving his diploma. In June, 1857, he removed to Mound City, at the request of his father-in-law, General Rawlings, who had in 1854 laid out that place. In 1858 he was elected a member of the city council, and in 1859 was elected mayor of the city, and until 1874 he was annually elected to that office, a period of fifteen years; he declined to be longer a candidate. However, he was again elected mayor during the '80s and served another term. In 1860 he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention at Charleston, South Carolina, where he was an ardent admirer and supporter of Stephen A. Douglas. When the United States Government hospital was established in Mound City, in 1861, the Doctor volunteered his services for a considerable time. Afterward he was appointed assistant surgeon, and for a long time occupied that position in the hospital.

In 1866, after one of the longest and most bitterly contested fights, Dr. Casey was nominated for the State legislature by the Democrats of Union, Pulaski and Alexander counties, and at the regular election was successful by above fifteen hundred majority. When the legislature convened the following term Dr. Casey was the candidate of the Democratic members for speaker. The Republicans being largely in the majority, he was defeated. But in the make-up of the committees he was placed in several of the most important. In 1868 he was re-elected to the legislature, and was again nominated by his party for speaker, but again defeated. In 1870 the Doctor was again elected to the house, though it was thought impossible for a Democrat to be elected from the district after the redistricting of the year before. In this session he was again nominated for speaker, his opponent being United States Senator Shelby M. Cullom, who was elected. Dr. Casey made an able and influential member of the legislature, serving during each session upon the most important committees. Among the bills he introduced during the last session was one appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars to build a monument at the National cemetery at Mound City.

The Doctor has been frequently spoken of as a fit candidate of his party for the Governorship of the State, but of late years he has not been so active in politics. Since 1874 he has given his attention to his practice.

In August, 1878, his wife died, which was a great loss to him. He has three children. His eldest, Ida M., married, in 1870, Colonel D. B. Dyer; Frank R. is a prominent druggist of Mound City; and Maude H.

C E Caldwell

CHARLES E. CALDWELL, M. D.,

CHICAGO.

DOCTOR CALDWELL was born in Scott county, Illinois, in 1851, a son of Brice and Mary C. (Thompson) Caldwell. His parents were both natives of the Emerald Isle, and in early life they crossed the Atlantic to the United States, settling in New York, while for more than half a century they resided in Illinois. Both died in New Holland, Logan county, when about seventy-six years of age.

Dr. Caldwell began his education in the public schools of his native county and subsequently became a student in Lincoln University, at Lincoln, Illinois. After he had resolved to enter the medical profession and make its practice his life work, he came to Chicago, in 1873, and entered upon a four years' course of study in Rush Medical College, at which he was graduated in 1877. He was at that time awarded the honor of being made one of the internes of Cook County Hospital, where he continued until 1879, since which time he has been located at the corner of Thirty-ninth and State streets. His practice has steadily increased from the beginning, and is now a very extensive one, he being recognized as one of the best informed and most skillful physicians of the city.

In 1885 the Doctor was united in marriage with Miss Kittie Eigenmann, of Chicago, a daughter of Christian Eigenmann, one of the early settlers of this city. They now have four children, all sons, namely: Christian Brice, Charles Edwin, Reginald Alexander and Millet Benton.

The Doctor is an honored and valued member of the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., and in Oriental Consistory. He is a thorough gentleman, very upright and reliable, and his strict adherence to principle commands the respect of all. The place he has won in the medical profession is accorded him in recognition of his skill and ability, and the place which he occupies in the social world is a tribute to that genuine worth and true nobleness of character which are universally recognized and honored.

LEWIS M. BRADLEY,

MOUND CITY.

LEWIS M. BRADLEY, a prominent citizen and attorney of Mound City, Illinois, is a native of this State and a descendant of one of the pioneer families of the State, his grandfather, James H. Bradley, Sr., coming from North Carolina to Illinois in 1818, the same year the State was admitted to the Union.

James H. Bradley, Jr., father of our subject, was born in Jackson county, Illinois, August 1, 1821, read law and was admitted to the bar, but did not enter into active practice. He was prominent in his locality, and filled various public offices. When the late war broke out he took an enthusiastic interest in the cause of the Government, and made speeches in different localities urging men to volunteer. In April, 1862, he himself enlisted for three years in the Eighteenth Illinois regiment, and served in the ranks until the close of the war, being mustered out in August, 1865. He was with the Eighteenth regiment all the time, participating in many engagements.

After the war he returned to his home in Jackson county, Illinois, where he resided until his death, on August 28, 1888, his death being the result of disease contracted during the war. He was married in 1844 to Rutha J. Culley, who was born in Posey county, Indiana, on February 28, 1828, and is the daughter of Josiah and Martha (Hogue) Culley. She is still living. Fourteen children were born to the parents of our subject, seven of whom were reared to maturity, and six of whom are living.

Lewis M. Bradley was born on October 14, 1852, in Jackson county. He was educated in the common schools, and in 1874 entered the

Southern Illinois Normal University, at Carbondale. After leaving the Normal University he began reading law under the preceptorship of the late Abraham R. Pugh, of Murphysboro, Illinois, and in 1878 he entered the law department of Washington University, St. Louis, where he was graduated in June, 1880. He was examined by the appellate court and admitted before the supreme court of the State the same year of his graduation. Locating in Murphysboro he engaged in practice in the office of his preceptor, Mr. Pugh. On September 1, 1881, he located at Mound City and formed a partnership with Judge Joseph P. Roberts, which relation continued until 1887. A vacancy occurring in the office of State's attorney of Pulaski county April, 1883, Mr. Bradley was elected to fill the same at a special election. In November, 1884, he was reelected, and again re-elected in 1888 and in 1892, each time with an increased majority. He is also active in the practice outside of the duties of his office. He has for several years been one of the attorneys of the Illinois Central Railroad, and is at present attorney for all of the manufacturing corporations of Mound City with a single exception, and is the attorney for the marine ways at Mound City. He is attorney for, and a large stockholder in, the Mound City Building & Loan Association, and is also attorney for the First State Bank of Mound City, which institution he organized and of which he is now vice-president.

Mr. Bradley has for years been very prominent in southern Illinois in a political way. He is a member of the Republican Congressional committee of the Twenty-second Illinois District, of which he is and has been for four years secretary. He has always labored for the advancement of Mound City, Pulaski county and State of Illinois.

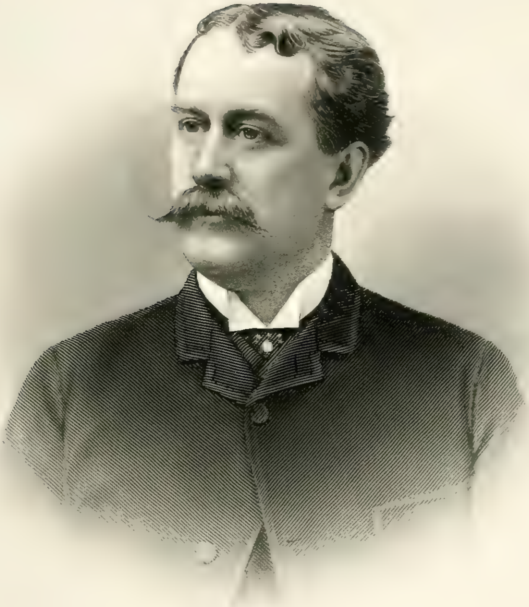
He was married in 1889 to Mary E. Williamson, a native of Missouri, and they have one daughter, Lucile.

DANIEL B. ROBINSON,

CHICAGO.

THERE is ever a degree of satisfaction and profit in scanning the life history of one who has attained to an eminent degree of success as the diametrical result of his own efforts, who has had the mentality to direct his endeavors toward the desired ends and the singleness and steadfastness of purpose which have given due value to each consecutive detail of effort. As a distinctive type of the self-made man we can refer with singular propriety to the honored subject whose name forms the caption of this paragraph,—the present vice-president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, and a well-known citizen of Chicago.

A native of St. Albans, Vermont, the date of Daniel B. Robinson's nativity was the year 1848. His father was a farmer, a man of marked individuality and inflexible honor, retaining the respect and esteem of men. Our subject received his fundamental education in the common schools of his native place, but he had only attained the age of sixteen years when death deprived him of a father's care and solicitude, and he was practically compelled to go forth at that early age and assume the burden of his own support and to win his way in the world. He was a boy of self-reliant nature and did not flinch from the duties which came upon him. He started out with the firm determination of winning success, and his practical nature was such that he did not hesitate in his choice of employment, and he accepted the first occupation that offered. He secured a position as a day laborer in a railway freight office at St. Albans, and he made his value and his fidelity so manifest that he was consecutively advanced until in 1868 he was appointed station agent in his native town. It is peculiarly interesting to note the fact that his great success has been attained in that line of industry to which he first directed his attention in so very subordinate a capacity. Within the same year in which he received the appointment noted he resigned the position and went to California. Arriving in Sacramento in the fall of that year, he obtained employment in the shops



L. F. Robinson

of the Southern Pacific Railway, where he remained for three years, at the expiration of which period he accepted the position as station agent at Mobile, Alabama, for the New Orleans & Mobile Railway Company. There he remained for eleven years, rising in regular order to the positions of road master, assistant superintendent and finally general superintendent of that road. He had now secured a thorough practical knowledge of the manifold and intricate details of railway service, and his value as an officer was clearly established. In 1881 he finally severed his connection with the New Orleans & Mobile Company, being qualified to fill the highest position in the administration and management of railway affairs.

His advancement since that time has been rapid, and to-day, while yet a comparatively young man, he finds rank with the foremost leaders of the railway world. He has ever discharged his exacting duties with singular fidelity and conspicuous ability. In 1881 he was appointed general manager of the Sonora Railroad, which is now a part of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system. He had taken an active part in the construction of this line, and his capable management soon attracted the attention of other railway corporations, and resulted in his accepting the position as general manager of the Mexican Central Railway, and later, in 1885, he became general manager of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, which is now operated by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. This position he held for two years, and in 1887 he engaged in building the Colorado Midland, a work which probably involved the most difficult engineering and constructive problems in the history of railway building in the United States. Upon the completion of this work Mr. Robinson returned to his former position as general manager of the Atlantic & Pacific, and continued in that capacity from 1889 until 1891. During the next two years he held the office as president of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroad, in Texas, and during the same time was president of the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phœnix Railroad—a two hundred mile line in Arizona, now belonging to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. During the years before mentioned many of the subordinate branches of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system were built under the management of our subject.

In 1893 Mr. Robinson was elected vice-president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, which important incumbency he still retains. He is without question one of the leading railway men of the country, and one whose capacity for affairs of great breadth is thoroughly recognized in railway and financial circles. He resides in Chicago, and is a member of the Chicago Club.

In 1871 Mr. Robinson was united in marriage to Miss Ella M. Perkins, a daughter of Edwin F. Perkins, of Boston, who was for many years a prominent railroad man. He was for some time master mechanic of the Central Vermont Railroad, and in 1867 he went to California, and until 1870 was superintendent of machinery for the Central Pacific. He then returned to the East, and his death occurred in 1892.

HON. GEORGE H. MUNROE,

JOLIET.

AMONG the prominent men of the State of Illinois, none occupy a position of relatively greater importance in the community in which they reside than George Henry Munroe, State senator from the Twenty-Fifth district. The common opinion has for some time been that American politics were probably never so corrupt as at the present day, that the affairs of the country are in the hands of professional politicians who are working for their own interests and not for the good of the majority, and it is such men as the one whose name heads this record that restores the public confidence and renews the faith that we shall have wise legislation and just laws brought about by honorable men with pure political records and devoted to their country's interests and not their own aggrandizement.

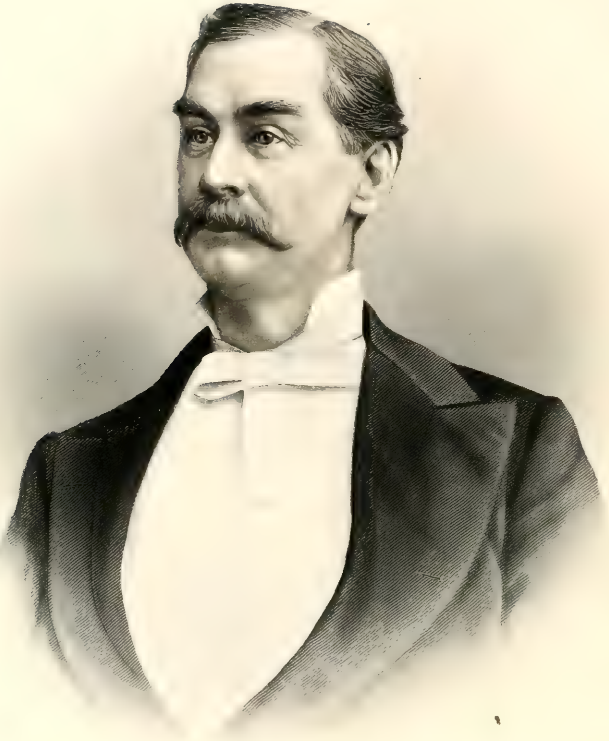
Mr. Munroe is a native of New York, born in

Brownville, Jefferson county, September 24, 1844, and is a son of George and Sarah M. (Hentze) Munroe, who in 1849 emigrated westward, settling in Florence, Will county, Illinois. The opportunities for obtaining an education in those early days were necessarily limited, but the youth, realizing the benefit of a thorough education in a successful business career, took advantage of the facilities that were offered him in the little town of Florence and afterward succeeded in attending the high school of Wilmington, Illinois, for a short time. Thus equipped for the struggles of life, at the age of eighteen he entered upon his business career in the position of deputy sheriff under his father, who was at that time sheriff of Will county. The young man administered the affairs of his responsible position with a degree of ability hardly to be expected in one of his years. Thus early in life he gave indications of those qualities which have made him one of the most successful business men in Illinois.

In 1865, in connection with his father, Mr. Munroe entered upon the retail grocery business. The enterprise was well managed and was successful from the start; the volume of trade increased yearly and the firm became large shippers of produce. Later a wholesale department was opened and shortly thereafter the retail business was discontinued and a wholesale grocery trade of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually was transacted. During most of the time while in the mercantile business the management of affairs devolved upon our subject, for his father had various outside interests, including official duties,—for three years occupying the position of treasurer of Will county. In 1875 Mr. Munroe disposed of his stock of merchandise and turned his attention to real estate transactions. He constructed some of the most substantial buildings of the city, and the business blocks he has erected here have added much to the metropolitan appearance of Joliet. He has also opened up several tracts of land adjoining the city, including Ridgewood, the Ridgewood addition, and Hunter & Woodland's subdivisions. Probably no man has done more toward enhancing the importance of the city, and his name is inseparably connected with its history.

Mr. Munroe has not confined his business operations to any one branch, but has always been active in conducting various enterprises to successful terminations. In 1875 he became one of the organizers and the largest stockholder in the Joliet Stone Company, with a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars, afterward increased to one hundred thousand dollars. He became its president and continued to act in that capacity until 1891. He found this business both agreeable and profitable, and in 1886 he became interested in the Crescent Stone Company, of which he was president until 1891, when both of the above mentioned corporations sold out to the Western Stone Company for three hundred thousand dollars, and he retired from the stone business. Until the time of his father's death, on the 5th of September, 1890, their affairs were conducted under the firm name of George Munroe & Son, although in later years our subject controlled the greater amount of the investments and transacted all the business. From that time his affairs were conducted under his own name.

During his entire career Mr. Munroe has so managed his interests as to merit the esteem of all classes, and it is not fulsome praise to say that none stands higher in the regard of the citizens of Joliet than he. He has been called to various positions of trust, and at present is the receiver of the Joliet Enterprise Company, which was capitalized for seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and which failed November 30, 1892. He has been appointed receiver for the St. Francis Lumber Company, of Arkansas, and in these responsible positions has proven himself a most able financier and a man of high executive ability. His foresight in business transactions has aided him in many ways; particularly have his convictions in regard to "truck stores" and all other forms of monopolies been sharply defined. In February, 1893, he closed one of those stores in Arkansas, connected with a sawmill and lumber camp, for which he had been appointed receiver by the United States court. The store was paying from three hundred to five hundred dollars per month. Mr. Munroe believes that, as a free man, the laborer had a right to his money and should have the opportunity of trading where he pleased, and not be paid from the "truck store." He is still running the



Jno E. Corwith

business, and his experiment has demonstrated to him that he was right in closing the company's store. He has had large dealings with the labor element of Joliet and with several hundred people whom he has and still is assisting to secure homes, and among these he is highly esteemed and they remain his earnest and warmest friends.

In the fall of 1894 the nomination for State Senatorship for the Twenty-fifth district of Illinois came to Mr. Munroe without his seeking, and although it is well known that he did nothing toward winning the election, he carried his district on November 6, 1894, by a majority of 2,533, whereas his predecessor, a Democrat, was elected in 1890 by only 185 majority. To the personal qualities of the man this result was largely due. The labor vote was his because of his championship for the laboring man, and he works for the best interests of the country as he sees them. Being an uncompromising Republican, his efforts are in the direction of protection for American industries. His private life also greatly aided his cause, for it has been as pure as his official and business career, and he enjoys his home greatly.

The estimable lady who for some years has been his faithful and loved companion bore the maiden name of Miss N. Weeks. They were married in Joliet, in 1869, and their home is cheered by the presence of two adopted children.

JOHN E. CORWITH,

GALENA.

JOHN ERASTUS CORWITH was born at Bridgehampton,, Long Island, June 25, 1831, being the youngest of the nine children of Gurden and Susan (White) Corwith. His father was in early life a sailor, but in later years he became a farmer. John obtained his rudimentary education in the common schools, later attending the academy at Southampton, and then entered the institute at Flushing, Long Island, and there graduated when he was about twenty years of age.

After finishing his education he immediately went to New York city, where he entered the employ of C. H. Rogers, who did a large lead and banking business, with offices at 80 Wall street. He continued as a clerk with Mr. Rogers for five years, or until 1856, when he removed to Chicago, where his brother-in-law, Edward Hempstead, resided. The latter tendered Mr. Corwith a position, which was accepted, in the grocery house of Hempstead & Norton, of which firm he was the senior partner. Here our subject remained about a year, and then relinquished his situation and went to Galena, at which point his brothers, Nathan and Henry, were in business. Henry was about to retire from the firm of N. Corwith & Company, and John was offered a partnership in the house, which he accepted. The members of the new firm were Nathan Corwith and our subject, and their success was great. They did a large business in lead and banking, and were the most prominent concern in Galena at a time when that city was a veritable beehive of industry.

In 1868 John Corwith retired from the firm, and made a trip to the far West, where he spent six months. He then returned to Galena, but did not again take up active business, and now spends his time in looking after and caring for his various properties.

Mr. Corwith is a stockholder and director in the Galena National Bank, which is the successor of the banking house of N. Corwith & Company, and is also a stockholder in the Hanover (Illinois) Woolen Mills. He owns large tracts of Iowa lands, and has dealt largely in real estate, both in the last named state and in Texas.

He contributes largely of his means to public enterprises, and is one of Galena's most enterprising and best known citizens. He is very popular with all classes of people not only in the city of his home, but elsewhere. He is a pronounced Republican, but not a politician and has held but one office—that of alderman.

In religious belief he is a Presbyterian and one of the leading members of, and large contributors to, the South Presbyterian Church of Galena.

Mr. Corwith is almost as much at home in Chicago as in Galena, and is a member of the Union League Club of the latter city. A great deal of his time is spent in travel, and on these trips he is almost invariably accompanied by his wife, to whom he was married October 13, 1868. Mrs. Corwith was formerly Miss Alice R. Hughlett, daughter of Samuel Hughlett, a pioneer smelter of Galena. Their residence is one of the most delightful homes in that city. Mr. Corwith owes his success in life to perseverance, industry and economy.

RICHARD BARRETT,

GALENA.

HISTORY and biography for the most part record the lives of those only who have attained military, political or literary distinction, or who in any other career have passed through extraordinary vicissitudes of fortune. The unostentatious routine of private life, although in the aggregate more important to the welfare of the community, cannot, from its nature, figure in the public annals. But the names of men who have distinguished themselves in their day and generation for the possession, in an eminent degree, of those qualities of character which mainly contribute to the success of private life and to the public stability,—of men who without dazzling talents have been exemplary in all their personal and social relations, and enjoyed the esteem, respect and confidence of those around them,—ought not to be allowed to perish. Their example is more valuable to the majority of readers than that of illustrious heroes, statesmen or writers. Few can draw rules for their own guidance from the pages of Plutarch, but all are benefited by the delineation of those traits of character which find scope and exercise in the common walks of life.

Among the individuals of this class in the State of Illinois none are better entitled to representation in this work than the subject of this sketch. His record is the account of a life, uneventful indeed as far as stirring incident or startling adventure is concerned, yet distinguished by the most substantial qualities of character. His life history exhibts a long and virtuous career of private industry, performed with moderation and crowned with success. It is the record of a well-balanced mental and moral constitution, strongly marked by those traits of character which are of especial value in such a state of society as exists in this country. A community depends upon commercial activity, its welfare is due to this, and the promoters of legitimate and extensive business enterprises may well be termed its benefactors.

Prominent in business circles of Galena stands Richard Barrett. He was born in a small town in Devonshire, England, on the 8th of December, 1828, and is a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Kelloway) Barrett, the former a farmer and contractor by occupation. Our subject spent his boyhood days in his native village and is indebted to its public-school system for his education. At the age of eighteen he left his childhood home and went to London, where he entered the Government civil service, being there employed for three years, and giving eminent satisfaction by his faithful discharge of duty. His next residence was Shaftesbury, in Dorsetshire, and a year later he returned to his boyhood's home. In the meantime, however, he had become possessed of a strong desire to try his fortune in America, believing that possibilities of success to be greater here than in England. Accordingly he sailed for New York in 1854, and a few days after landing in that city he started for the mining regions of Lake Superior, where he engaged in contracting for about a year.

At that time Galena was one of the most flourishing cities in the West, and after mature deliberation Mr. Barrett decided to locate at this point. On his arrival here he engaged in the retail grocery business. For two years he was associated with a partner, then purchased his interest. The venture prospered and in 1870 the building he now occupies was erected, and he gave his attention only to the wholesale trade, it having for a few years previous been both wholesale and retail. At the present time Mr. Barrett is the only wholesale grocer in Galena. He is a man of sound judgment and thorough reliability, having the confidence and high regard of his many patrons. His standing in business circles is most enviable. In addition to his mercantile establishment he is one of the largest stockholders and a director of the Galena National Bank, and is also interested in other banks at different points, as well as in various corporations.

Though of foreign birth Mr. Barrett is a thorough American citizen, loyal and patriotic in the support he gives to the United States and its institutions. During the Civil war he contributed from his private purse toward defraying the expenses of the troops in the field, to a greater extent than many others of equal means, who look back upon a long line of American ancestry.

Politically Mr. Barrett is a strong Republican. He has served as a member of the board of aldermen and in 1886 was elected mayor of Galena,—the only Republican mayor the city ever had,—receiving one of the largest majorities ever given to any candidate on any ticket. Upon the completion of his two-years term he declined the re-nomination and has since devoted his entire energies to his personal affairs, as it has always been his habit to keep his business well in hand and himself familiar with all its complicated details.

On the 25th of December, 1852, Mr. Barrett was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Jane Truscott, of Devonshire, England. Of the children of this union five are living, namely: Thomas T., Mary J., Richard J., H. V. and William G. The family attend the Methodist Church.

Mr. Barrett's modest nature would disclaim the praise of scholarship, and yet he has the tastes and spirit of a scholar. He is fond of books and has collected a library valuable for its extent and containing many volumes chosen with judgment and discrimination. These are kept not merely to look at and show to his educated friends, but they are read, comprehended and enjoyed. In seeking for the causes which have contributed to his success we find them not so much in their rarity as in their harmonious union, and they may be briefly summed up by saying that he has the tastes of a scholar, the manners of a gentleman and the habits of a man of business,—a combination of qualities that are bound to produce the highest results. It is no very rare thing for a poor boy in our country to become a prosperous man and occupy a commanding position in the business world, but many who have fought their way from poverty to wealth, from obscurity to prominence, retain some marks and scars of the conflict. They are apt to be narrow and grasping, even if not sordid and unscrupulous. Mr. Barrett, however, is an instance of a man who has achieved success without paying the price at which it is so often bought; for his prosperity has not removed him farther from his fellow men, but has brought him into nearer and more intimate relations to them. The more means he has had, the more he has done for those around him, and numbered among Galena's most prominent citizens is this honored merchant.

JAMES A. CONNOLLY,

SPRINGFIELD.

WHILE "the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong," the invariable law of destiny accords to tireless energy, industry and ability a successful career. The truth of this assertion is abundantly verified in the life of Major Connolly.

James Austin Connolly was born in Newark, New Jersey, March 8, 1842. His parents, William and Margaret (Maguire) Connolly, both natives of Ireland, emigrated to Canada with their parents in childhood, and later drifted to Newark, New Jersey, where they formed each other's acquaintance and were married.

James attended a private school in Newark until he was eight years of age, when he accompanied his parents to Morrow county, in central Ohio, where his father purchased a farm. Four years later William Connolly moved to the neighboring town of Chesterville and resumed the occupation of tanner and currier, a pursuit which he had previously followed in Newark.

During the four years in which his father operated the farm, James, during the first half of that time, aided him in such work as his age and strength would permit, and during the latter two years he was employed as a clerk in a store at Chesterville. He thereafter attended the Chesterville Union School, then the high school, and later the Selby Academy at Chesterville, where he was graduated in the classical course in 1858. During the last two years which he attended the academy he kept books in the store where he had previously been employed as clerk, and thus partially paid for his tuition.

He decided to make the study and practice of law his life work and began to read law under the direction of Judge A. K. Dunn, of Mount Gilead, Ohio. In the meantime, 1858-59, he taught school. In the fall of the latter year he was admitted to the bar, and after retiring from the position of second assistant clerk of the Ohio senate, which he filled in the winter of 1859-60, he entered upon the practice of his profession as a partner of his preceptor, Judge Dunn, at Mount Gilead, Ohio.

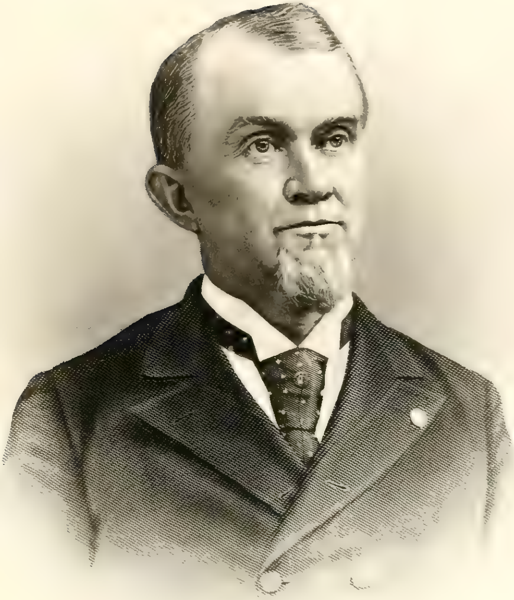
Being young and ambitious, and after investigation concluding that in the newer State of Illinois he could find better opportunities to advance, he, in the fall of 1860, located in that State, at Charleston, where he began to practice law.

In June, 1862, he enlisted in the ranks, and upon the organization of Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, he was elected captain, and upon the organization of that regiment was elected its major. The regiment joined the Army of the Cumberland and was active in all its campaigns till after the fall of Atlanta, when he was transferred to Sherman's army and marched with him to the sea, and thence to Washington and took part in the grand review.

Major Connolly's career as a soldier was full of adventures, and a full description thereof would of itself fill a large volume. He entered a daily record of all important events in a journal or diary, which he still has in his possession. A perusal of this diary would doubtless be of deep interest to all, and it is hoped that the Major will be persuaded to assent to the publication thereof, although he has repeatedly been requested to do so without giving the required consent. His military record is very creditable, it proving him to be a brave and fearless soldier, and the following incidents will illustrate his bravery:

At the battle of Milton, Tennessee, while leading his regiment in the heat of the fight, the collar of his overcoat, coat and shirt and the pommel of his saddle was shot away by minie-balls. He was knocked to the ground apparently senseless, but conscious of the fact that the remark, "The Major's killed," was passed along the line he remembers that the sole thought in his mind then was, "The boys are fooled." At Bentonville, North Carolina, he was struck by a bullet on the plate of his sword belt right over his stomach. At Missionary Ridge a shell exploding directly over his head frightened his horse, which gave a leap and burst the saddle girth, and threw him to the ground. He was assisted to his horse and without a saddle girth rode to the top of the ridge.

Immediately after the battle of Chickamauga,



James A. Connolly

Major Connolly was detailed by General Thomas inspector of General Baird's division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and continued to serve in that capacity until the close of the war, and was with it at the grand review.

When the Fourteenth Army Corps was approaching Savannah it was necessary to march over a causeway through the Ebenezer Swamps. Major Connolly was with the rear guard of the corps, which was hard-pressed by Wheeler's cavalry. Near midnight the Major and his followers arrived at a bridge which spanned the Ebenezer creek and there found the provost marshal of the Fourteenth Army Corps, which was then commanded by General Jeff C. Davis, guarding the bridge and preventing negroes, thousands of whom were hid in the swamp, from crossing the bridge and following the troops. Replying to Major Connolly's inquiry, the provost marshal informed him that he was obeying his superior's orders. Major Connolly then told him that as it was then late he and his company could retire to headquarters, and that he would relieve him. After the provost marshal retired the major permitted the negroes to flock over the bridge, and thus saved them from capture and severe punishment and perhaps death by Wheeler's cavalry. The action of Major Connolly was commended and the incident nearly cost General Davis his promotion. Major Connolly was brevetted lieutenant-colonel of volunteers for gallantry on the field at Bentonville, North Carolina.

After the close of the war Major Connolly returned to Charleston and re-engaged in practice, continuing there until 1876, when President Grant appointed him United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois. In 1880 he was reappointed by President Hayes, and in 1884 was again appointed by President Arthur. In 1885 he was removed by President Cleveland "for offensive partisanship," but in 1889 was again appointed to the position by President Harrison, and served until April, 1894, when he resigned.

Politically Major Connolly has always been a steadfast adherent to the principles of the Republican party, and from 1876 to the present time has always taken an active part in the campaigns of that party, canvassing every section of the State and visiting nearly every county. He has vigorously advocated the cause of Republicanism. In 1872 he was elected to the legislature from Coles county, and was re-elected in 1874. In 1886, while mayor of the city of Charleston, he was the opponent of ex-Congressman William Springer, and carried Morgan and Sangamon counties, but was defeated by a majority of nine hundred, his popularity having reduced the usual Democratic majority of four thousand to that amount. He was again nominated for Congress in 1888, but declined to become a candidate. In 1894 he accepted the nomination and defeated Springer by a majority of two thousand nine hundred and forty.

In 1888 he was a candidate for the nomination for Governor and received one hundred votes in the convention. While serving as United States attorney in 1884, he was appointed solicitor of the treasury by President Arthur, and confirmed by the senate, but he declined the appointment, preferring to devote himself to his profession.

In 1886 Major Connolly moved to Springfield, which he has since made his home. He formed a partnership with Mr. Mather, and in addition to his official duties practices his profession. He has been engaged in much of the more important class of litigation in this section of the State, and as United States attorney participated in many actions that attracted a large amount of attention. He prosecuted the "whisky ring" without any special assistance, and was one of the very few United States attorneys who did not call for special assistants in similar cases of litigation.

Major Connolly has become interested financially in several profitable corporations. He assisted in the organization of the Illinois National Bank, and has been a member of its board of directors since its organization. He is also interested in the Bain Manufacturing Company, of Charleston, Illinois. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and for eight years previous to 1895 acted as Judge Advocate of the Department of Illinois. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion, and is a Mason and Knight Templar.

He was married, in 1863, to Miss Mary Dunn, sister of Judge Dunn, of Mount Gilead, Ohio, with whom Major Connolly studied law. Major and Mrs. Connolly are attendants of the Presbyterian Church.

Major Connolly's life has been a success. His entire career is illustrative of the fact that certain actions are followed by certain results. As a lawyer he has few peers in this section of the State; as a soldier he displayed bravery, sagacity and true patriotism; as a public official his actions have been above approach or criticism; and as a citizen he is an illustration of a high type of our American manhood.

FRED O. WHITE,

AURORA.

BY the death of this honorable and upright citizen the community sustains an irreparable loss, and is deprived of the presence of one whom it has come to look upon as a guardian, benefactor and friend. Death often removes from our midst those whom we can ill afford to spare, whose lives have been all that is exemplary of the true, and thereby really great, citizen. Such a citizen was Mr. White, whose whole career, both business and social, served as a model to the young and as an inspiration to the aged. He shed a brightness around everything with which he came in contact. By his usefulness and general benevolence he created a memory whose perpetuation does not depend upon brick or stone but upon the spontaneous and freewill offering of a grateful and enlightened people. No citizen did more for Aurora than Mr. White. His connection with the city's development and growth and with the work of improvement was largely instrumental in placing Aurora in the proud position it to-day occupies.

Mr. White is a descendant from an old English family whose settlement in America dates back to the seventeenth century, when the old Bay State was first colonized. His parents were Frederick W. and Catherine A. (Ford) White, farming people in moderate circumstances, living in Wrentham, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, where the subject of this sketch was born, on the 30th of September, 1839. The entire family came West in 1856 and settled in Sugar Grove township, Kane county, Illinois, whence they removed, during the war of the rebellion, to Afton, De Kalb county, where the mother died, December 24, 1877. The father died in Aurora, February 23, 1883, at the age of seventy-three years.

Mr. White was about seventeen years of age when he came to Illinois with his parents. He had partly completed an academic education in his native town. During the years 1859 to 1861 he attended Jennings Seminary, in Aurora, teaching through the winter of 1859-60 to defray his expenses through the remainder of his course. These years at this institution completed his school-work and contributed largely toward his preparation for a practical business career.

When the tocsin of war sounded forth he was among those who volunteered their services to their country, his name being enrolled in Company A, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Illinois Cavalry,—an organization held in grateful remembrance especially by the citizens of Aurora and vicinity. Going to the front with his regiment, he bore the part of a brave and faithful soldier in all its campaigns, sieges and battles till November, 1863, up to which time the principal battles in which he participated being Pea Ridge, Iuka and Corinth. By order of the secretary of war he was then honorably discharged from the army; but he continued to render valuable service to his country, as clerk in the pay department, until November, 1865.

On the 1st of February, 1866, Mr. White formed a partnership with John Loomis, under the firm name of Loomis & White, engaging in the lumber business in Aurora. This relation continued, with good success, until November, 1870, when the firm of White & Todd was formed. Though the moving spirit of this firm has since departed, the business is still flourishing.

In August, 1881, Mr. White assisted in organizing the Aurora Creamery Company and was its secretary and treasurer until his death. He was

Fred O. White

also one of the original stockholders and a director of the Aurora National Bank from its organization, a member of the building committee that erected the Aurora Cotton Mills, a charter member of the Home Building & Loan Association of Aurora, and for some time a director and secretary of the Aurora Slate and Mantel Company, which was organized in 1887.

As he was a man of superior business and executive ability, who carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook, it was advantageous to any concern to have him connected with it. He was an able manager, possessed of an energy that seemed untiring. To attain success and prominence in one's calling before reaching middle life falls to the lot of comparatively few men. Many things conspire to the much desired ends, but in the main they lie along the line of patient, persevering and faithful work. To a student of human nature there is nothing more interesting than to examine the life history of a self-made man and to analyze those principles which have made him pass many on the highway of life and reach a position of prominence in the community. Industry, energy and perseverance were important factors in the success of Mr. White. His straightforward dealing, however, was the chief cause for the marked confidence which the people reposed in him.

Mr. White was prominent and influential in the political circles of his district. For four years he was chairman of the county Republican central committee; was city treasurer in 1869-70, and was a member of the West Side Board of Education for twenty years, during which time all the buildings of the district were erected. In 1885 he was elected mayor of Aurora. Under his administration the contracts for the construction of the city water-works were let, the work being pushed forward so rapidly that the establishment was in operation within the time specified in the contract. In 1885 Mr. White was appointed State commissioner on the board to locate a site for a soldiers' and sailors' home, which, after five months spent in visiting and inspecting various places in the State, was finally located at Quincy; he helped to organize and establish the Aurora public library; was on the building committee, and aided in raising the funds to erect the Soldiers' Memorial and Library buildings and Grand Army Hall, to which he was a very liberal contributor; and he afterward served as president of the public library, and was ever actively and deeply interested in everything pertaining to its prosperity. He was pre-eminently a public-spirited citizen, his name being connected with almost every work of public improvement in Aurora.

In addition to his excellent business qualities, Mr. White was a ready and entertaining writer on current topics, being for many years a frequent contributor to the Chicago Inter Ocean.

He was a man of broad mind and of broad charity. He labored for his fellow men because he had a sincere interest in them. Believing with Emerson,—"To win a friend, be one,"—no citizen of Aurora ever had more friends than Fred O. White. He gave with great liberality to all works of public improvement, but he never gave ostentatiously. He was a generous man in the best sense of the term, but never a lavish spendthrift. He had the power of persuasion, whereby he influenced many others to contribute to works of a public character. He was a true type of the Anglo-Saxon race and of those men who build cities and lay the foundation of commonwealths. His integrity was above question, his honor irreproachable; these, combined with a clear, sound judgment, made the people rely upon him and follow his leadership. The social qualities of the man are indicated in the fact that he was "Fred" to nearly everybody. He was always pleasant and genial, and his qualities as such arose from his kindly nature. His friendship was prized most by those who knew him best. Hating sham of all kinds, in work or in conduct, his own life was always frank and outspoken.

Though his death was not entirely unexpected, it came May 30, 1892, as a blow to many friends, while the entire city seemed to mourn the loss of a friend and brother. A memorial meeting was held in the opera house which was filled by those who wished to do him honor. His friends, the soldiers, were present to testify their appreciation of their comrade. The stage was occupied by fifty of the prominent men of Aurora, the meeting being presided over by Senator H. H. Evans.

Professor Freeman spoke in behalf of Aurora Post No. 20, G. A. R., of which Mr. White had been an honored member; Dr. Bartlett told the part taken by Mr. White in advancing the public schools and public library; Hon. Charles Wheaton voiced the sentiments of the people of Aurora in their regard for the one who had gone from their midst; and President Lovejoy spoke of his student life at Jennings Seminary. At the conclusion J. W. Eddy read the following, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

"'His ways are high above our ways.' The finite can never solve the mysteries of the infinite.

"God, who is good, and who, we are assured and believe, never forgets his attributes of justice and mercy, passes by the unworthy and removes from our midst the best, the most useful and the most dearly loved. We torture ourselves in the vain search for reasons, while the mystery deepens and our untaught souls agonize and wonder and inquire. Providence, thus inscrutable, has taken from our midst Fred O. White.

"Your committee is asked to voice the sentiment of this people, while pausing for a few brief moments in contemplation of the sad event and to extend if possible some word of comfort to his sorrowing family. It is not an easy task. We can but recount his virtues, turn to the victorious One in whom he trusted, gird ourselves anew and with fresh courage and added strength press forward to the end.

"While we mourn the departure of our deceased friend, we look back over his well-rounded career and ask, What more was to be done? In all the activities of life in which he took so prominent a part, we see nothing left undone. The admirable youth became the heroic soldier; the heroic soldier soon became the husband and active citizen, correct in morals and habits, erecting his household gods around a pure hearthstone; the young husband was soon a leader in all our best interests, building our schoolhouses and fostering and aiding our religious, benevolent and educational institutions; public-spirited, active, patriotic, intelligent, wise and honest, he was chosen the mayor of his beloved city. The honored citizen, the Christian gentleman, he goes from us and comes not back.

"We bow in humble submission to this mysterious dispensation, and pay this tribute to the memory and virtues of our dead friend, hoping it may in some way help to lift the cloud so darkly hovering over his late earthly home.

"We recommend that these sentiments, as engrossed, be given to his bereaved family, and that Aurora Post, G. A. R., Jennings Seminary, the Public Library, the West Side Board of Education and other bodies and enterprises with which he was connected be permitted to obtain copies.

"'Blessed is that servant whom his lord when he cometh shall find so doing.'

"JOHN F. DEWEY,
"J. W. EDDY,
"T. A. DEWEESE,
Committee."

The board of education, appreciating his valuable service, presented to Mrs. White the following:

IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, Death has entered our Board of Education and taken away in his twentieth year of continuous service, our secretary, the Hon. Fred O. White;

Resolved, That we give expression to our profound sense of loss in his death whose long experience and ability had enabled him to carry the burden of our work for us:

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory, both as a faithful school officer, truly devoted to the best interests of our public schools, and also as a liberal patron of education, for he was constantly thinking how the best results might be attained. His purse was ever open in providing prizes, flags or other helps to inspire the youth to nobler efforts and loftier patriotism;

Resolved, That we tender his bereaved family our sincere sympathy. We shall never forget their generous hospitality, so often enjoyed as fellow members with our departed friend;

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our records, and that a copy be sent to Mr. White's family.

N. C. SIMMONS,
F. L. BARTLETT,
RUSSELL P. GOODWIN,
JOHN I. DAVIS,
F. H. ROBINSON,
F. G. HANCHETT.

Mr. White was married July 10, 1864, to Miss Olivia M. Todd, whose personality and character resemble quite closely those of her honored husband. Their home life was of the purest and highest type. It seemed that he could not do too much to promote the welfare of his family and enhance their happiness. In poor health, realizing that his earthly pilgrimage would soon end, he planned the erection of a new residence,—a strong evidence of his desire to promote the happiness of his loved ones. Though he never saw the present beautiful homestead erected, yet every apartment speaks of loving forethought. His widow, knowing that she could not better meet the wishes of her loved husband, hastened its erection. To-day it graces Aurora as one of her finest dwellings. It seems inexpressibly sad that Mr. White should have been called away just when he seemed to have everything to make life happy, when well-directed business efforts had brought him a handsome pecuniary reward, and when an upright, honorable life had gained him the warm regard of an extensive circle of friends. While the life of one of Aurora's most enterprising and public-spirited citizens has ended, his memory remains as an inspiration to the people of the city which he loved so well. These closing words fitly express his merit:

> "Life's work well done;
> Life's race well run;
> Life's crown well won."

M. H. SWIFT,

OTTAWA.

MEN of marked ability, forceful character, culture and nobleness leave their impress upon the world, written in such indelible characters that time is powerless to obliterate their memory, or sweep it from the minds of men. Their noble acts live after they have long passed away from the scenes of their earthly careers. The force of their example spurs others to emulation; the inspiration of their goodness, purity, and virtue is never lost, but lives on forever in the hearts of those who have known and loved them, and is cherished in the annals of the community in which they lived and labored as faithful citizens.

The subject of this sketch is, in the best sense of that much abused term, a self-made man, but one who so far rose above his early environment and opportunities as to become noted as a gentleman and scholar. He was a man of polished manners and great suavity of demeanor, cited for his courtesy and consideration for others, and beloved and respected by all with whom his busy life brought him in contact.

Mr. M. H. Swift was born in Kent, Litchfield county, Connecticut, October 3, 1815. When still very young he went to live with an old aunt, under whose care he passed his boyhood days; meanwhile he earned money by working in stores and doing odd jobs. He educated himself as best he could, going to the district schools in the winter and pursuing his studies with vigor at all times. In 1836 he went to Litchfield and entered the law office of O. S. Seymour, and was admitted to the bar in 1838. He was also a graduate of the Litchfield law school.

He came to Ottawa, Illinois, July 6, 1838, and entered upon the practice of law, meeting with marked success. In 1841 he was called to Springfield and as he entered the supreme court his name was presented by Abraham Lincoln for the office of assignee of bankrupts under the law of 1840 for La Salle county, which office he filled with distinction. He held the office of mayor of Ottawa for two terms, being elected with scarcely a dissenting vote, such was his popularity with his townsmen.

In 1866 he was elected president of the First National Bank, which position he held for twelve years. Mr. Swift had built up a very lucrative law practice, and by judicious investments had amassed an ample fortune. In 1878, being in poor health, he resigned his position in the bank and took a long trip through the Southern States, Cuba and Bermuda. On his return from the South he was much improved in health, and opened a law office in connection with his son, E. C. Swift.

In 1847 Mr. Swift married Miss Susan Ward Miles, of Baltimore, Maryland. They had four children, two sons and two daughters. The oldest, Sarah, was married in 1871 and died in the year following. The other daughter, Helen, died unmarried, at the age of twenty-four. Their oldest son, George, died at the age of ten years. Mrs. Swift died in 1881.

E. C. SWIFT, son of M. H. and Susan (Miles) Swift, was born in Ottawa, Illinois, March 7, 1855, received a common-school education in the public schools of that city and graduated at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1876. He taught school one year in the Ottawa high school, purely for discipline and experience; studied law in his father's office; was admitted to the bar in 1880, and has practiced law in Ottawa ever since that time. At the date of this writing (1895) he is vice president of the First National Bank,—the bank of which his father was president and which he so ably helped to build up and put in its present high standing in the financial world.

He has been school director in Ottawa for fifteen years. He never sought official honors although often pressed to accept them, but he preferred the quiet of private business to the perplexities of public life. He inherited an ample fortune from his father, and is the worthy son of a most respected and esteemed father, a genial and popular gentleman and one of Ottawa's representative citizens. He owns one of the handsomest residences in that city of lovely homes; its grounds slope down to the banks of the beautiful Illinois river and with its lawns and gardens his spacious mansion is an ideal spot, in which to forget the cares of life.

Mr. Swift married Miss Helen Vincent, of Kent, Connecticut, and has two lovely daughters: Helen, aged fifteen, and Susan, aged eleven years.

In politics both Mr. E. C. Swift and his father were stanch Republicans. He lost his greatly loved and deeply regretted father on May 14, 1886, who was sincerely mourned by the entire community in which he had lived. In life no man stood higher in the esteem and confidence of his fellow-men, and no one could be more sincerely missed or regretted. Great deeds and brilliant achievements are grand things, but when are added to these sweetness of disposition, kindness of speech and a courtly and distinguished manner, the possessor is splendidly equipped to win the admiration of all classes of men, and his fame lives after him, his record is handed down to posterity. Thus M. H. Swift still lives in the memory of all who knew him.

CLIFTON H. MOORE,

CLINTON.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Kirtland, Lake county, Ohio, October 26, 1817. His father's name was Isaac Moore, his mother's, Philena Blish Moore.

Isaac Moore was born January 31, 1796, on the "Elder Peck" farm, in Half-Moon, near Ballstown, State of New York. His father, John Moore, was an old Revolutionary soldier who was in Ft. Stanwix when it was besieged by St. Ledger. He afterward went South, joined Washington and was with him in his march through New Jersey, Maryland and to Yorktown, where Lord Cornwallis surrendered. John Moore went into the army when he was sixteen years old, and was engaged in fighting the British or the Indians for ten years, and when he came out of the army he found his father's family so scattered that he never found any of his brothers, and but one of his sisters, who had married a man by the name of Groome. From her he learned that his brothers had all gone away, some into Kentucky and some into Virginia. He was only five years old when both his parents died, and he was apprenticed to an uncle by the name of Hyde, who lived near the line between Maryland and Delaware. He could remember but little of his father's family, only that there was a large family of them, mostly boys, and thought they were of English descent. He drew a pension from about 1823 to the time of his death in 1845, and died in Chester, Geauga county, Ohio, and was buried there, where his grave was pointed out to the writer, by Cyrus Millard, a grandson of his, only a few years ago. He was a well-built man, about five feet and nine inches high, active, had a fine constitution, and lived until he was about ninety-five. He used to say that in his younger days he never saw an Indian "that he could not outrun or throw down, but that it was not always policy to do it."

The lineage of Philena Blish Moore can be traced back through Benjamin Blish, senior, and Phœbe Skinner Blish, her mother, to Abraham

C. H. Moore.

Blish, of Puritan stock, who came over from England as early as 1637. The Skinners were perhaps a more noted family than the Blishes. Tradition says that it was one of this family of Skinners that led a few determined men and rescued a number of persons who were condemned to be hung as witches. Hon. Homer H. Hines, of Painesville, Ohio, says that the sword he carried at that time was in existence amongst his descendants as late as 1840, in Youngstown, Ohio. Philena Blish Moore died in Warrensville, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, May 14, 1832, and was buried in what was then called the "Stiles burying ground." Isaac Moore died October 9, 1885, at his son's, Milan Moore, at Farmer City, Illinois, and his body is now in his son's vault at Clinton, Illinois. Isaac and Philena B. Moore had eight children, Clifton H. Moore, Abner C. Moore, Lucia Orinda Moore, P. Minerva Moore, Benjamin Blish Moore, Cornelia Moore, Isaac Milan Moore, and Henry Clay Moore. The sons are all now living and the daughters all dead.

Clifton, the eldest, was raised on a farm until he was eighteen years old, when his father, seeing that he had a desire for books and a good education, gave him, as the term then was, "his time," and he immediately started to a school in Bedford, Ohio, taught by a clergyman, working nights, mornings and Saturdays for his board, with another clergyman, Jasper J. Moss, who had just died, after being long and favorably known amongst the disciples,—"Campbellites," as they were called by their opponents.

After teaching school in the winter he went to the Farmington Academy, in 1837, taught school the next winter, and in 1838 attended the academy at Painesville, Ohio, and the "Western Reserve Teachers' Institute," taught by Nelson Slater; taught school the next winter, and early in April, 1839, with less than a hundred dollars in his pocket, started for the South, which was then the Eldorado for all ambitious young men. He stopped at Louisville, St. Louis and some intermediate points, but found no opening, and he went on up to Pekin, Illinois, where his lack of money (having less than five dollars in his pocket) forced him to stop. Here he soon started a school and continued it for three terms, reading law during all his time not taken up by his duty to his patrons and their children. Pekin at that time had much more wealth than Peoria. The Marks Brothers and the Alexanders, father and two sons, were probably then as rich men as there were in the State. In the spring of 1840 he was given a position as deputy clerk in the offices of the clerks of the county and circuit courts, and also in the recorder of deeds' office; and he cannot be too thankful to John H. Morrison, John Albert Jones, Edward Jones, William H. Holmes, and the citizens of Pekin of that day, for the opportunity each gave him to pay his way, and earn and save a little money with which to buy law books. He was admitted to the bar at the July term (1841) of the supreme court in Springfield, Illinois. (The supreme judges then all performed the duties of circuit judges, a plan which was abandoned a few years afterward.)

In August, 1841, he came to Clinton, Illinois, —containing then not more than ten or fifteen families, and the whole county of DeWitt not polling over 350 votes,—where he commenced the practice of the law, with such men as Abraham Lincoln, David Davis, Wells Colton, Asahel Gridley, Charles Emmerson, Kirby Benedict, Edward Jones and others as his competitors or assistants. There was more litigation in proportion to the population then than now; but fees were low. Everybody then came to court. He was considered a studious and safe lawyer, prepared his cases well, and got the right averments in his pleadings. Though not a brilliant talker he could make a judge or jury understand his side of the case.

At that time there was but little money to be made by the pure practice of the law. As an example how lawyers had to do in early times he tells of taking as a five-dollar fee a rifle gun of John Henson, and selling it to Dudley Richards afterward for one hundred and twenty-seven bushels of corn delivered to him in town, and it was delivered.

In a few years he began to buy lands and lots. At the time (1841) he went to Clinton not one-fourth of the land was entered. Most if not all the good timber was entered (i.e., bought by individuals of the United States) in the years 1836-7-8, with a few lots of prairie land adjoining the timber. At that time no one believed that the big prairies in central Illinois would be settled and improved during this century, if ever. For several years after 1841 land could be purchased of Eastern individual owners cheaper than to buy of the Government. During the latter part of the last century and the first decade in this, it was gravely debated whether the prairies of Illinois would raise anything but prairie grass, and the authorities were about evenly divided.

From the crash of 1837 until 1847 the settlers away from the water ways saw hard times,—no money, and wheat brought nothing unless it was hauled in wagons to Chicago, one hundred and fifty miles, and sold at forty cents per bushel. Hogs driven to Pekin brought from one to two dollars per hundred live weight.

The first thing that waked up the interior of Illinois was the Mexican war, and the little county of De Witt sent a full company to the regiment commanded by Colonel E. D. Baker. The next event was the passage, on September 20, 1850, by Congress, of Senator Stephen A. Douglas' land grant for a railroad from Cairo to Dubuque, with a branch to Chicago. The originator of this measure was Sidney Breese, once a United States senator, and for many years after one of the justices of our supreme court. In a few days every land office on the supposed route was closed, and remained closed until August, 1852.

In 1848 the people of Illinois adopted a new constitution, in which was embodied a clause in a separate article that a tax of two mills should be levied yearly on all the taxable property in the State, the amount of the same to be used solely for paying the bonds of the State. The State debt was then, as near as could be guessed, about fourteen million dollars, and its bonds were worth only fourteen cents on the dollar. The separate clause was adopted by a very large majority, and our bonds in twelve months went up to par. This vote and this grant was the commencement of the prosperity of the State of Illinois. Our farmers for a limited time since then have seen hard times and poor money, but as a whole they have from that time to this made as much money or property as any other class of men in the country. When the land offices were opened there was a great demand for land. Land warrants that could then be purchased for sixty cents per acre in a little time brought seventy-five, eighty, ninety, and the last bought by the writer, purchased in St. Louis in 1856, at one dollar and five cents.

The practice of the law in little county seats, or in fact outside of the great commercial cities, was never very lucrative. With energy, skill and the hardest kind of work one could make a living, but no more, unless he took on some other line of business and one that did not interfere with his professional duties. A successful lawyer in the country must necessarily be a better all-around lawyer than one in a city. The first has to try all kinds of cases,—torts, contracts and equitable cases; the latter takes some one branch of the law and makes it a specialty.

As early as 1841 Mr. Moore made the acquaintance of Judge David Davis, and as early as 1847 or 1848 had some little land operations with him, and in 1852 formed the copartnership of Davis & Moore, whose sole business was to buy land and hold all they could of it and pay their debts. That copartnership continued until the same was closed by the death of the judge, June 26, 1886. How beneficial it was to the parties will not be stated here. Mr. Moore never had but two law partners: Hon. Henry S. Greene, now of Springfield, Illinois, and the Hon. Vespasian Warner, his son-in-law; but he continued in his profession until about two or three years since, when he quit attending court, but occasionally helps Mr. Warner when he is crowded.

While Mr. Moore seems to have been a successful business man, as his lands and taxes would seem to indicate, his idiosyncrasy tends to the buying of books and pictures. Besides his fine law library he has a library of some twelve to fifteen thousand volumes of miscellaneous books, where he spends as much of his time as private business will permit. He goes to his office six days in a week, and sometimes seven, uses no tobacco in any form, and whisky only as medicine. He is now nearing his seventy-eighth birthday, and says that he does not realize his age only in getting out or in a carriage. Goes to Iowa and Nebraska once a year alone, to look after his investments or make new ones. But he does not hurry or worry, and is willing to let the young men around him have a "chance."

In religion, while he contributes fairly well to all the churches, he may be called an "agnostic"; and yet it can be truthfully said that he has the respect and esteem of all the religious people.

Mr. Moore looks and acts as if he were good for many years' service yet, but says he ought to be willing to go any time that the summons comes. He says that from the time he came to Illinois, in 1839, up to the present time he has not lost over four weeks in all by sickness and accidents.

He has been married twice: in 1845 to Miss Elizabeth Richmond, daughter of Horace Richmond, Esq., of Tremont, Illinois, by whom he had four children, only one of which (Arthur Moore) is now living. His first wife died April 29, 1872, and in July, 1874, he was married to Miss Rose Onstine, daughter of Mr. George Onstine, of North Amherst, Lorain county, Ohio, who is now living. He says his domestic relations have always been pleasant, and he looks forward to an agreeable old age.

JOHN FRANK LEONARD,

KANKAKEE.

THE history of mankind is replete with illustrations of the fact that it is only under the pressure of adversity and the stimulus of opposition that the best and strongest in men are brought out and developed. Perhaps the history of no people so forcibly impresses one with this truth as the annals of our own Republic; and certainly in our own land the palm must be awarded to New England's sturdy sons. If anything can inspire the youth of our country to persistent, honest and laudable endeavor it should be the life record of such men as he of whom we write. The example of the illustrious few of our countrymen who have risen from obscurity to the highest positions in the gift of the nation serves often to awe our young men rather than inspire them to emulation, because they reason that only a few can ever attain such eminence; but the history of such men as John Frank Leonard proves conclusively that with a reasonable amount of mental and physical power success is bound eventually to crown the endeavors of those who have the ambition to put forth their best efforts, and the will and manliness to persevere therein.

The history of the Leonard family may be found very fully recorded in almost any of the leading libraries of our land. It is traced back through England, Scotland and Wales, where for centuries they have borne a prominent part in industrial history and particularly in the iron and mining interests. They were among the first of our early Colonists, settling in Massachusetts and establishing near Taunton, in Bristol county, the first iron foundry ever built in America. Their descendants scattered through New England and later through the Western States, to become valued citizens of the various communities, representatives of our best citizenship.

The gentleman whose name introduces this article was born in Bennington county, Vermont, on the 16th of September, 1848, and is a son of John Townsend and Catherine (Woodard) Leonard. The country in that locality was bleak and spare, and his parents, like their neighbors, were poor. When their son was about ten years of age they removed to seek a home in the West, hoping thereby to benefit their financial condition in a locality where the country offered better advantages and where there was not as great competition as in the older and more thickly settled States of the East. Accordingly they secured a farm about four miles from the present city of Kankakee, and at the old homestead Mr. Leonard passed his boyhood days in farm labor, with an occasional three months' term of instruction at the district school; but even this scant educational advantage was soon denied him, as the death of his father left him—the only son—the main support of his mother. Possibly, after all, this was the best schooling he could obtain, for he early learned the lessons of self-reliance, industry and honorable dealing, making them a part of his very nature.

Mr. Leonard remained upon the old home farm until 1867, when getting together all the capital he could secure he came to Kankakee and engaged in the livery business. This was his first independent undertaking, and two years later he found himself absolutely penniless. He had before had to encounter difficulties, but this was his first serious reverse, and it served to develop the latent manliness of his nature. Instead of becoming discouraged and disheartened, he at once set to work to retrieve his lost possessions, and considered no honorable labor beneath him if it would bring him an honest livelihood. He accepted a position as hostler in a livery stable, but he was not destined to remain long in that humble situation. He was soon elected constable and so creditably filled that position that he was chosen tax collector of Kankakee and subsequently was twice elected city marshal. In the session of 1878-9 he was committee clerk of the senate at Springfield, Illinois, and when his duties were ended there he was appointed supervisor of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee. In March, 1880, he was nominated and elected clerk of the circuit court and recorder of deeds, which position he acceptably filled during the twelve succeeding years, or until 1892. In the meantime he also served for four years as supervisor of the town and alderman of the first ward for one term. It will thus be seen that his worth and ability were appreciated by his fellow townsmen, and by his steady advance he was working his way upward to an honored position among the leading citizens of Kankakee.

Upon leaving the clerk's office, Mr. Leonard was made assignee of two large furniture factories which had failed; and, although this branch of business was entirely new to him and there was a corps of about 250 men thus placed under his control, he closed up the affairs of the company in a most satisfactory manner. In the meantime, in 1893, he was elected mayor of the city, and his administration of the affairs of that office proved of great benefit to the city, and reflected credit upon the sound judgment and keen discrimination of the chief executive of Kankakee. He also found time to purchase the right of way for the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad from Knox, Indiana, to South Bend.

On the 17th of October, 1894, he was chosen cashier of the First National Bank of Kankakee, —succeeding Daniel C. Taylor, deceased,—in which position he is still creditably and acceptably serving. He was one of the organizers of the Kankakee Building & Loan Association, of which he is now president. This concern has been one of the most profitable and beneficial in its results of all undertakings ever fostered in this city. Its last report shows that in the ten years of its existence it has earned and saved for its members $234,981.78, and this at an average yearly expense of only $473.57. They have foreclosed only two mortgages, and have met with not one dollar's loss. Truly a remarkable showing, which reflects great credit upon the enterprise,—its directors and managers.

Mr. Leonard has always been a great admirer of horses and has been active in the promotion and management of the Kankakee Driving Park Association; was for two years its secretary, and is now a director. He has always been a Republican in politics. Socially, he is connected with Kankakee Lodge, No. 389 F. & A. M.; Kankakee Chapter, No. 78, R. A. M.; and Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 33, K. T. He has served as master of his lodge, high priest of the chapter, and is now commander.

Such is the record of a man who has worked his way upward from an obcure position to one of eminence in the community where he has so long resided.

W K Elliott

W. K. GILLETT,

CHICAGO.

IT is proper that Chicago, being the greatest railroad center in the world, should be the initial point of the greatest railroad in the world. Less than half a decade ago, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company assumed the task of making their road truly American. In November, 1890, under an arrangement with the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company, a through line between Chicago and St. Louis was opened, and, since that time, this gigantic railroad has brought Chicago into direct communication with Galveston on the Gulf and San Francisco on the Pacific, opening up an immense region to Chicago's trade and proving to the world the inexhaustible genius for great things possessed by American railroad builders.

W. K. Gillett became auditor of disbursements in February, 1890, and thus was connected with the road when its modern policy of development came into effect. The chief executive officer of the company looked around him for competent aids rather than for ornamental ones, and as a result men of experience and industry were promoted and incompetency cast aside.

Mr. Gillett, now general auditor of this great corporation, was born at Indianapolis, Indiana, January 1, 1857. His parents were John Gillett, a native of Connecticut, and Elizabeth J. Gillett, of Maryland. He received a practical education in private schools of Harrisburg and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and when school days were over entered railroad service, in which service he has been continuously engaged to the present day. On January 5, 1874, he began work in the general offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia, and was clerk in various offices of the accounting department until the spring of 1883, when he resigned to accept the chief clerkship in the accounting department of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad Company, at New York city. In 1884, he was promoted auditor of passenger accounts for the same company; but when the road was consolidated with the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad he resigned, to accept the position of chief clerk in the general ticket department of the Boston & Albany Railroad, at Springfield, Massachusetts. That important office he held until January 1, 1887, when he was appointed auditor of passenger accounts for the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, in New York city. On February 1, 1890, he resigned to accept the position of auditor of disbursements for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, at Topeka, Kansas. His promotion to assistant general auditor was recorded March 1, 1891, and his last promotion, to general auditor, March 9, 1893.

To his will to think and to labor and the ability to carry out that will, these rapid promotions are due; for there is no room, even in the great Santa Fe system, for drones, while personal preferments carry but little weight. He won his way to a high position in the service, like some gallant soldier under the old Napoleon, and the management tendered what he won. In his twenty-one years of service he never lost a day's time and never left a position on any of the five roads with which he has been connected, until certain of promotion. Now, at the age of thirty-seven years, he holds the honors of being the youngest general auditor employed by any of the leading American railroad systems, and of being the general auditor of the greatest railroad in mileage in America and consequently in the world.

With twenty-one years of serious laborious work and study in railroad affairs, he carries his age admirably, looking rather like a young man of twenty-five summers than one of thirty-seven winters, who is already a veteran in the railroad service of the United States.

His marriage to Miss Mary W. Vincent, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, took place January 1, 1884, and they have one child, named Harold. In social matters Mr. Gillett is a member of the Chicago and Marquette Clubs.

WILLIAM BOIDEN HOWARD,

CHICAGO.

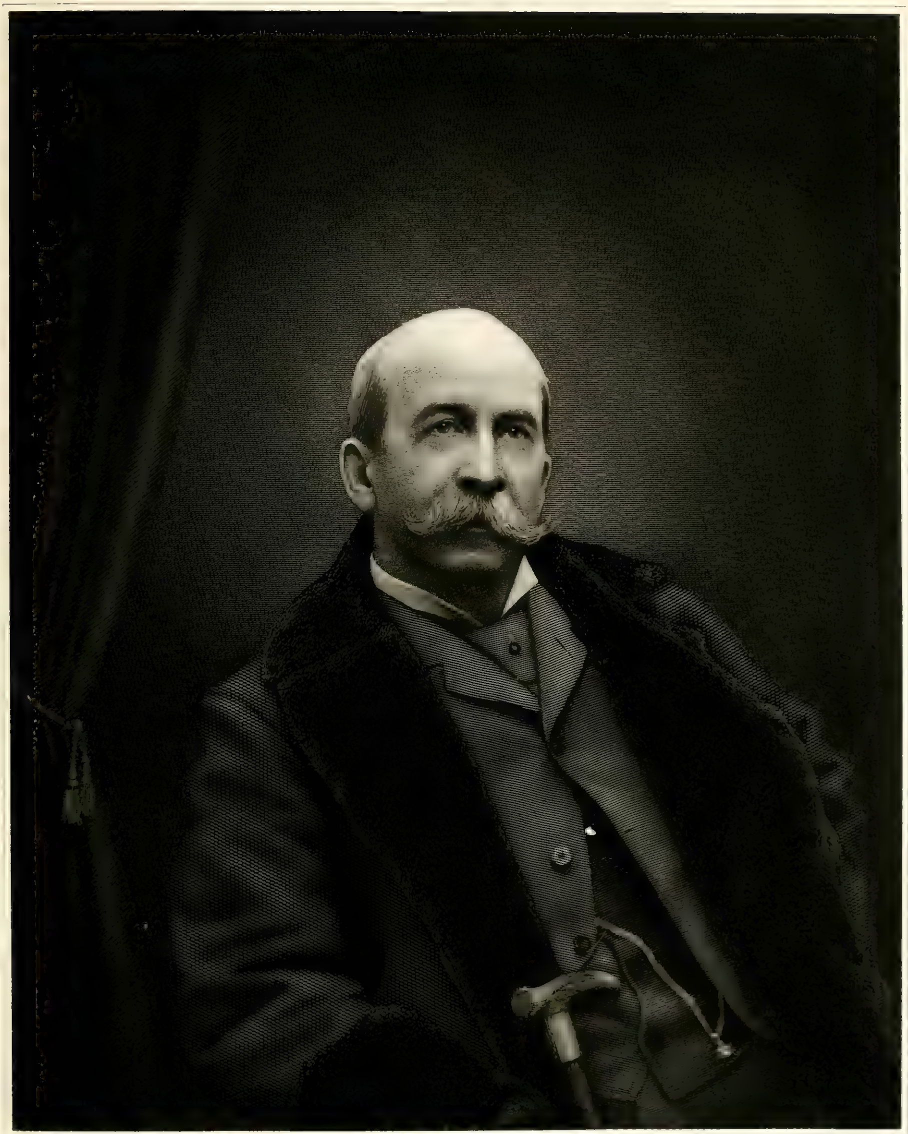
RISING above the masses there have always been a series of individuals, distinguished beyond others, who, by reason of their great ability and powerful individuality, have always commanded the homage of their fellow men, and who have revealed to the world those two bright virtues of a lordly race,—perseverance of purpose and a spirit of conduct that never fails.

Throughout the great Northwest may be found many men who have marked with deeds the vanishing traces of swift-rolling time, and whose names are kept green in the memory of those who in life were their associates. There is, however, in all branches of industry one individual whose name will pass down to posterity as the leader in the occupation in which he engaged during his life-time. He whose name heads this biography is entitled to the distinguished honor of being the greatest railroad builder of his time,—a period during which a large majority of all the miles of railroad of this country were constructed.

William Boiden Howard, son of William and Orilla (Needham) Howard, was born in Wales, Massachusetts, December 9, 1832. His early education was obtained in the public schools, first at Wales, Massachusetts, and later at Ellington, Connecticut, for a year. After leaving school he obtained a clerkship in Utica, New York. Early in life he displayed those qualities of perseverance and reliability which in later years have enabled him to reach the high position which he now occupies. He soon mastered the details of the business in which he was engaged, and a few years later he launched into mercantile business on his own account in Springfield. Chicago at that time, although a comparatively small city, displayed much of the enterprise which has made it the foremost city of our country, and thither journeyed many of the more enterprising of the young men of the East.

New England has sent forth from her cradle many sturdy sons to people her sister States. Nurtured in the pure atmosphere of that section, the boys of honest, thoughtful and hard-working parents have gone to build for themselves homes and fortunes in newer and more favored localities, and these representatives of worthy ancestors have made their influence felt all over this broad country, setting examples of prudence, energy, activity and shrewd thought to native-born and foreign citizens. Chicago, in common with her compeers on the shores of the Great Lakes and in the valley of the Mississippi, owes much to this commingling of New England and Western elements in its business and social life. The subject of this sketch came to Chicago in December, 1854, bringing with him a stock of physical and mental health; but financially his capital was small. He became an employee of the firm of Stone & Boomer, contractors, with whom he continued for some time, learning all the details of the business and displaying a high degree of ability in that branch of industry.

Just before the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Howard, associated with Newton Chapin, organized the firm of Chapin & Howard, which at once became a prominent competitor for various large and important contracts. The first contract awarded to them was for the construction of a wooden bridge over the Chicago river at Van Buren street. They received the contract not only on the strength of their bid, but also for the reason that they agreed to complete the structure within ninety days. As from six months to a year had been occupied by other contractors in building similar bridges, few believed that the successful bidders would be able to do as they had promised, but Mr. Howard and his partner began the work with the determination that all their agreements regarding time and the quality of their work should be carefully consummated, and with characteristic energy they proved that they had not foolishly agreed to do more than they could accomplish within a specified time. The successful completion of their contract within the time specified not only brought the firm prominently before the people, but it also served to revolutionize the methods of constructing the wooden bridges then in use. The firm then accepted a contract to construct



W. B. Howard

a railroad in Alabama. Mr. Howard started South to the field of his labors with forty skilled carpenters, railroad builders and mechanics. An idea of the limited amount of the firm's capital at that time may be gleaned from the fact that the transportation of the party to its destination consumed almost all of the firm's cash capital. Mr. Howard had been informed that the necessary amount of timber had been framed, but upon arriving at the destination learned that not a day's work had been done. The civil engineer, however, instructed him to proceed with the building of the road. Considerable progress had been made and a large amount of money had been earned when the war of the Rebellion was inaugurated and the State of Alabama repudiated its promise to issue bonds to aid the enterprise. Work was thereupon immediately stopped, and Mr. Howard, gathering as much as he could of his property, boarded a train for Chicago with less than $800 in his pocket. He was fortunate, however, in being able to reach Chicago at all, for the train on which he was a passenger was the last but one which carried passengers from Alabama beyond Mason and Dixon's line until after the surrender of Lee.

After arriving in Chicago Mr. Howard resumed work with his partner, but shortly thereafter the firm was dissolved. Mr. Howard then formed a partnership with Harry Fox, under the style of Fox & Howard, general contractors. The branch of industries in which they became most conspicuous was in bridge-building and in dredging. They constructed nearly all the bridges for the city and did all of the city's dredging for many years thereafter, or until the time of the great fire in 1871. The firm became well and favorably known not only in Chicago, but in various sections of the United States. During this period they also built the old Illinois and Michigan canal, and erected locks on the Fox river for the United States Government, and various municipalities and private individuals. They also built a part of the La Salle street tunnel.

From the facts heretofore related it may be surmised that the affairs of the firm were progressing prosperously when the great fire of 1871 destroyed their plant, together with their docks and all their property. The fire destroyed everything they possessed excepting their credit. They borrowed capital and again entered business and soon found themselves upon the road to prosperity. They accepted a large contract,—that of building the Sturgeon Bay Canal,—and upon the strength of this they easily borrowed money enough to rebuild their plant and again to resume work.

The panic of 1873 swept across the country like a prairie fire over the plains of the West and swept many of the theretofore prosperous firms into insolvency. The Sturgeon Bay Company found itself unable to place its bonds, and being unable to pursue its labors, and finding it impossible to collect its pay for what it had already accomplished, the firm of Fox & Howard was forced to make an assignment for the benefit of its creditors.

The magnificent and massive edifice to which all the citizens of the State of Indiana point with pride, and which the residents of Indianapolis delight to exhibit to all visitors as one of the grand buildings of our country, is the Indiana State capitol, which will be a lasting monument to the memory of its builder, the subject of this sketch. Associated with Walston H. Brown, of New York, and C. R. Cummings, of this city, Mr. Howard organized the firm of Brown, Howard & Company, railroad contractors and builders. This firm built the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, commonly called the "Nickel Plate." They rebuilt and extended the old Lake Erie & Western Railroad, and built the various lines which were known as the Mackay system. These lines were the Ohio Central; the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville; (the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw; and the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic). He later built many other railroads of equal importance. Mr. Howard devoted his attention to the fulfillment of all the contracts and personally superintended the building of more miles of railroad than any other individual in the United States. Although most of his time and attention during the later years of his business life have been devoted to the construction of railroads, he nevertheless engaged in and completed one of the most important reservoirs in the United States. In 1885 he completed the building of the great Croton aqueduct, which supplies the city of New York with the water it consumes for all purposes. About the time he finished this undertaking he was attacked by illness, and having not fully recovered therefrom he has since led a life of retirement and ease, enjoying the fruits of his early labors and hardships.

Mr. Howard is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Socially he is much esteemed. He is a member of nearly all of the more important clubs of Chicago, among them being the Chicago, Washington Park, Union and Calumet. He is also a member of the Union League Club of New York city, also the New York Yacht Club, and he is also a member of the several different clubs and organizations of Bar Harbor, Maine. He has traveled extensively both in the United States and Europe, having made three visits abroad, during which he visited all of the European countries. He has also journeyed through northern Africa.

He is a pronounced Republican, and takes a deep interest as a citizen in the welfare of his party. He has frequently been requested to permit his name to be used in connection with some public elective position of honor and trust, but has invariably declined, preferring to devote his attention to his business and private affairs rather than engage in a contest for any position before the people.

Mr. Howard was united in marriage July 20, 1853, to Miss Sarah Jane De Creet, of Springfield, Massachusetts. Mrs. Howard is a daughter of Joseph D. De Creet. She was born January 14, 1837, at Springfield, Massachusetts. She is a woman of exceptionally fine attainments, a devoted mother and a loving wife, who within the circle of her home sheds a brightness and a luster about her which endears her to all with whom she comes in contact. Mr. and Mrs. Howard are the parents of five children: William D., Maude H., wife of Hon. George S. Willits; Harold A., who married Miss Byran, of Chicago; John C., and Durant.

A maternal ancestor of our subject, Mr. Needham, settled in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1640. He was a direct descendant of Lord Needham. His great-grandfather, Thayer, father of his grandmother Needham, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and drew a pension until ninety-two years of age.

William Howard, father of our subject, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, and died in 1837. Orilla (Needham) Howard, born in 1811, is still living, in Utica, New York.

As a business man Mr. Howard has been conspicuous among his associates, not only for his su success, but for his probity, fairness and honorable methods. In everything he has been eminently practical, and this has been not only manifest in his business undertakings, but also in private and social life. Having made his way through the world by dint of his own efforts he has always had a kindly sympathy for those whom he found starting in life as he had started. He has interested himself in advancing men who were struggling to obtain a foothold in the business world. Reserved in his disposition and manners, he is at the same time warm-hearted and genial and has drawn about him a circle of devoted friends.

DUNCAN M. FUNK,

BLOOMINGTON.

THE unostentatious routine of private life, although of vast importance to the welfare of the community, has not figured to any great extent in the pages of history. But the names of men who have distinguished themselves by the possession of those qualities of character which mainly contribute to the success of private life and to the public stability, and who have enjoyed the respect and confidence of those around them should not be permitted to perish. Their example is more valuable to the majority of readers than that of heroes, statesmen and writers, as they furnish means of subsistence for the multitude whom they in their useful careers have employed.

Such are the thoughts that involuntarily come to our minds when we consider the life of him

H. M. Wilmarth

whose name initiates this sketch. Duncan M. Funk is the fourth son of Isaac and Cassandra (Sharp) Funk, and was born at Funk's Grove, McLean county, Illinois, June 1, 1832. He was reared upon the family homestead and brought up to the habits of industry and economy, and upright principles. During his boyhood he attended the district school, but most of his education has been obtained by observation in the school of experience. He remained upon the farm until he was twenty-five years of age, when he entered business life as a merchant in Bloomington, a member of the firm of Temple & Funk. He continued in the mercantile business until 1866, when he again returned to the farm which he has operated ever since, although residing in Bloomington. His farm consists of 2,400 acres, on which he fattens cattle and hogs in large numbers.

Upon the death of Isaac Funk, in 1865, his estate, which was the largest owned by any individual in central Illinois, was amicably divided among his heirs without a will. He was largely interested in the First National Bank of Bloomington, and his stock therein reverted to his heirs. Thus our subject became interested in the institution, and in 1874 he was elected its president. For more than twenty years he has now been the presiding officer and controlling spirit of this, one of the most successful of the financial institutions of the State. The capital of the bank now is $225,000, and surplus $150,000. As a financier Mr. Funk has displayed strong traits of character, and has safely conducted his institution through all storms without injury. He is also interested financially in the First National Bank of Shelbyville, Illinois, the Bankers' National Bank of Chicago, First National Bank of Normal, and the State Bank of Hayworth. He is also a stockholder in the Bloomington Gaslight and Heating Company.

Politically, Mr. Funk has always been a stalwart Republican—a firm believer in Republican principles and a strong advocate of the doctrines of that party. He is in no sense a politician, never desiring political advancement. As a member of the board of Supervisors of Bloomington township, he has for the past twenty years served his fellow citizens with conscientious care.

He was married April 16, 1857, to Elizabeth Richardson, a native of Indiana, but at that time a resident of McLean county, Illinois. They have two children—Isabelle and Isaac Lincoln.

Such is the biography of one of Bloomington's foremost citizens. For forty years he has participated in the business life of the city, and during that entire time he has so conducted all affairs entrusted to him as to merit the confidence and esteem of the entire community, and no word of censure has ever been uttered against his actions.

HENRY M. WILMARTH,

CHICAGO.

THE honored subject to whom this memoir is accorded was one of the prominent, though quiet and unassuming citizens of Chicago, where he lived and labored to goodly ends. He was born on the 25th of January, 1836, in Newport, New Hampshire, the home of his grandparents. His parents were Jonathan and Lucy (Cheney) Wilmarth.

Henry M. Wilmarth came to Chicago in the year 1856, the city then giving slight evidence of the greatness which was ultimately to be given it. He accepted employment in a gas-fixture establishment and later made this line of enterprise his personal occupation, continuing in the same during his life. May 21, 1861, Mr. Wilmarth was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Hawes, who with two daughters, Stella and Anna, survived him.

Mr. Wilmarth was a director in the First National Bank of Chicago from the time of its organization. He united with others and was prominently concerned in the establishment of the Central Church, over which Professor David Swing was installed as pastor, and he was an habitual and appreciative attendant of this church from the time of its inception and was a personal friend and admirer of the late lamented Professor Swing. Coming to Chicago at a time when the city was yet in its infancy, he lent himself in all generous ways to the perpetuation of those forces which conserve the best interests of any community, and it was no insignificant part which he took in the substantial upbuilding of the city. He was a man of unimpeachable integrity and sound judgment. His mental acumen was one which gave him a thorough comprehension of large issues and at the same time an appreciation of all essential details. The ability to plan for others to execute was a dominant characteristic, and this, with the leaven of New England thrift, formed the basis of his pronounced business success.

Mr. Wilmarth's was a nature reserved in expression and disinclined to publicity in any form. His intimate friends alone knew the social side of his character, and these thoroughly appreciated the fact that he was genial and loyal to the uttermost. His last illness, which was consequent upon an exposure incidental to a railway accident, was almost the only affliction that he had been called upon to endure in this way during his long and useful life, his constitutional vigor having been unimpaired until the illness came which terminated in his death, on the 27th of February, 1885.

He was a man of true nobility of character and his death was most deeply deplored by those to whom had come the fullest recognition of his nature.

MILO DANFORTH CHAMBERLIN,

FREEPORT.

BORN near Syracuse, Onondaga county, New York, on August 23, 1829, as a boy Mr. Chamberlin secured all the education which he derived from books in the common schools of the vicinity and at Temple Hill Academy. His father, Milo Chamberlin, a merchant for many years, was a native of Litchfield, Connecticut, his mother, Elizabeth (Smith) Chamberlin, being born in New Hampshire. Mr. Chamberlin, therefore, came of good New England stock, in both his paternal and maternal lines, and one of the prime tenets of its belief is that a boy shall be trained at an early age to some useful and self-supporting occupation. Consequently Milo, when he was sixteen years old, commenced to learn the printer's trade at Geneseo, New York. The printers of those days were an uneasy, roving class, and the contagion soon spread to the youth, naturally desirous of seeing something of the world; so that within the succeeding nine years we find him working at the case, now at Goshen and Elkhart, Indiana, now at Niles and Kalamazoo, Michigan, and again at various points in New York State. During this period he also experimented with the editorial pen and shears, publishing and editing the Nunda (New York) Democrat during the Cass-Taylor presidential campaign of 1848.

But neither the printer's trade nor country journalism was exactly to the young man's liking, and in 1852 (then living in New York) he decided to visit a brother who was in business at La Porte, Indiana, with a view of commencing a mercantile career. After clerking with him for about a year, in 1853, Mr. Chamberlin removed to Freeport, Illinois, which continued to be his home for about forty years thereafter. Soon after coming to that city he opened a hat store, combining afterward the sale of furs and a merchant tailoring business. Thus occupied he continued until 1892, and when he disposed of his establishment he was conducting one of the most complete stores in northern Illinois. After selling his business in Freeport he removed to Chicago, where he associated his sons with him. In October, 1894, however, he returned to Freeport, which in the meantime he had frequently visited, and again embarked in business with his son, Milo. But his long period of unceasing labor, added to the many business perplexities which overtook the entire mercantile world, had undermined his naturally strong constitution. The death, also, of a very dear friend had greatly shocked and depressed him. When his enfeebled constitution was therefore attacked by the grip, later complicated by pneumonia, nature was powerless to rally and

M D Chamberlin

succumbed with resignation, on the 9th of May, 1895.

Although of a quiet disposition, Mr. Chamberlin was so courteous in his manners and so honest in all his dealings that he was among the most popular men in northern Illinois. But it was not through the channels of business alone that he became so widely and favorably known. He was among the most prominent Masons in the State and the nation, his record being thus given by the Illinois Free Mason, the organ of the order:

"Brother Chamberlin was initiated, passed and raised in Excelsior Lodge, No. 97, A. F. & A. M., Freeport, Illinois, in 1856. Received the degrees of Capitular Masonry in 1858. Received the order of Knighthood in Freeport Commandery, No. 7, in 1858; Royal and Select Masters in Dixon, Illinois, in 1864; was created a Knight of the Red Cross of Constantine, in Freeport, in 1869; received the different grades in the Rite of Memphis, in New York city, in 1867; received the different grades in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish rite, in Oriental Consistory, Chicago, in April, 1866; was thrice elected master of Excelsior Lodge, No. 97, Freeport, 1860-1-2; elected high priest of Freeport Chapter, No. 23, R. A. M., December, 1863; elected eminent commander of Freeport Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar, in December, 1865; elected commander-in-chief of Freeport Consistory, in 1869, and served three years."

Mr. Chamberlin was greatly instrumental in the development of the standard work in Illinois. In the spring of 1864, Grand Master Turner called a meeting of the grand lecturers at the Tremont House, Chicago, for the purpose of adopting a standard of work to be followed by the entire craft. After each lecturer present had rehearsed the ritual and work as he taught it, the work rehearsed by Mr. Chamberlin was adopted by the grand lodge. Masters of lodges and grand lecturers were required to conform to the adopted standard, and he was appointed custodian of the work. Under authority of the grand masters, Mr. Chamberlin supervised the schools of instruction in 1864 and 1866, and at the session of the grand lodge in 1868 the standard work was exemplified before the grand lodge and was reaffirmed, Mr. Chamberlin acting as worshipful master on that occasion. Subsequently, under several grand masters, he served as president of the board of grand examiners, and, as has been well said, "by his suave manner endeared himself to the craft of the State."

Although not a politician, Mr. Chamberlin was deeply interested in the success of the Republican party and to his unostentatious efforts the local organization owed much of its strength. When it was just coming into being he was its earnest advocate, and the only public office he ever held was that of city treasurer of Freeport, to which position he was elected in 1858. In his religious belief he was a steadfast Episcopalian, although he made less parade, if possible, of his religion than of his politics.

Mr. Chamberlin's domestic life was singularly happy. United in marriage to Miss Louisa V. Loveland, in 1855, he was called upon to mourn her death in October, 1884. In February, 1888, he married Mrs. Margaret M. McCall, who survives him, with six children by his first wife, viz.: Albert M. and Charles M., of Chicago; Jannie M., wife of Henry Carney, of Iowa Falls, Iowa; Milo H., of Freeport; Helen L., wife of W. H. Spencer, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania; and Miss Carrie B. Chamberlin. The widow and children are bereft of a husband and father, while Freeport and the State of Illinois lose an honest, earnest, stalwart citizen.

GEORGE W. GERE,

CHAMPAIGN.

IN studying the lives and characters of prominent men we are naturally led to inquire into the secret of their success and the motives that prompted their action. Success is oftener a matter of experience and sound judgment and thorough preparation for a life work than it is of genius, however bright. When we trace the career of those whom the world acknowledges as successful and of those who stand highest in public esteem, we find that in almost every case they are those who have risen gradually by their own efforts, their diligence and perseverance. These qualities are undoubtedly possessed in a large measure by the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch, and added to these is a devotion to principle that may well be termed the keynote of his character. It is this which commands the confidence and respect so universally given him, and it is this that has secured him his liberal clientage as a member of the Illinois bar.

George Washington Gere was born in Clark county, Illinois, March 22, 1843, and is a son of John and Emily (Catron) Gere. His father was born in Vermont, February 11, 1811, and by his parents was taken to Genesee county, New York, in 1813. There he was reared to manhood, and in 1837 he became a resident of Clark county, Illinois, where he made his home for ten years. In 1847 he removed to Urbana, Illinois, where he has since resided, having been connected with its mercantile interests for forty-eight years. The Gere family is of Welsh extraction. The year following his removal to the West, John Gere was united in marriage with Miss Emily, daughter of George W. Catron, a brother of Justice John Catron, of the United States supreme court.

Our subject acquired his literary education in the public schools of Urbana, and, determining to enter the legal profession and make its practice his life work, he took up the study of law in that city, preparatory to entering the law department of the University of Chicago, at which he was graduated in 1865. Immediately afterward he established an office in Urbana, and in 1870 formed a partnership with General John C. Black, under the firm name of Black & Gere, in Champaign, Illinois. This connection was continued until 1875, when General Black removed to Danville. After this he was associated with Henry M. Beardsley, the connection being severed on the removal of Mr. Beardsley to Kansas City. Mr. Gere is now engaged in business with Solon Philbrick, under the firm name of Gere & Philbrick. He is regarded as one of the most able lawyers in this section of the State, standing at the head of the profession in central and eastern Illinois. He has always avoided criminal cases, preferring to give his attention to civil cases. He has been retained as counsel on many of the most important that have come up for trial in Champaign, and has met with remarkable success, especially in those relating to municipal bonds, insurance and railway cases. He has followed a course which many practitioners would consider odd,—advising clients to settle matters by arbitration if possible. He may have lost many a fee by this, but he has undoubtedly won the respect and confidence of the public and has the satisfaction of an approving conscience. When a client comes to him with a case that he believes would not prove a winning one, he promptly tells him so. When he accepts a case he bends every energy toward winning it, but he never sacrifices right and principle to do so. His addresses always show thorough and painstaking preparation, and at once indicate that he is master of the situation. He is a man of keen powers of perception and of analytical mind, which enables him to quickly discover the weak points in an opponent's argument and at once attack his position thereon. He is thoroughly versed in the fundamental principles of common law and is never at a loss to cite an authority or precedent. One who has known him intimately for years said:

"In construing statutes Mr. Gere is listened to attentively because of his breadth of view and large practical common sense. In expounding the law he is luminous and profound. Analytical in discovering the weakness of his opponent's position and exposing its defects, he is also synthetical in putting this and that together, and in building up and constructing a theory, fascinating, plausible, convincing and satisfying, while in marshaling facts to support a theory is very skillful,—rarely equaled. His style of address is dignified, candid and straightforward, with never an attempt to juggle with a jury or entrap the court; clear and diffuse but not voluble or redundant; the listener is at first interested, then captivated and finally convinced that every word of the argument is in aid of justice."

Mr. Gere is a warm friend and stanch ally of young men, always helpful and kind to students, always indulgent and generous to young practitioners. He displays special wisdom in directing the studies of those who enter his office and insists upon thoroughness, for nothing superficial will ever satisfy him. His former partner, Mr. Beardsley, and his present partner, Mr. Philbrick, both pursued their studies with him. He offers every possible encouragement, and while giving them the benefit of his wisdom and experience, he does not hamper them by trying to mold them after his pattern, leaving them free to develop their talents in their own way, believing that natural is always better than artificial development. Young lawyers have for him the highest regard. They recognize his kindliness and sympathy and therefore give him the greatest respect.

On the 14th of October, 1867, Mr. Gere was united in marriage with Miss Mary H. Lee, at Marysville, Ohio. They had two children, but the elder, Eva, born September 10, 1868, died March 10, 1884. Clara, born July 18, 1876, is still with her parents. Mr. Gere is a man of domestic tastes and his home is a very happy one. To him it is the center of the universe and for him there is no other attraction so great. In manner he is companionable, cheerful and genial, and his circle of friends is limited only by the circle of his acquaintances. One of the most pronounced traits of his character, however, is his modesty. He is entirely free from ostentation and display, and the historian has to acknowledge his indebtedness to Mr. Gere's friends for the information contained in this sketch, for he was too modest himself to furnish the desired facts for his history. A gentleman who was associated in business for years with Mr. Gere said, in a very focible way, "He is a mighty good man," and all who know him acknowledge that the tribute is justly deserved.

Mr. Gere has aways been a student, not only of the works that fit him for his chosen calling, but also of current literature, and is a great lover of ancient and modern history, concerning which he is especially well informed. In politics he was a Democrat until 1886, but the cause of temperance elicited his warm sympathy and hearty coöperation and led to his joining the ranks of the Prohibition party. In 1892 he was selected as chairman of the State committee of his party. He has for many years been a leader of the temperance forces of this part of the State, and his name stands for the highest type of citizenship. He holds membership in no church, but attends the services of the Presbyterian Church, contributes literally to its support and to all charities and benevolences, and recognizes the brotherhood of humanity.

The following words from the pen of his pastor are a fitting tribute to his worth and a fitting close for this review of his life: "Mr. Gere is a man of commanding influence in the community and the county, and widely known and honored throughout the State as one who is always on the right side of all questions affecting moral and educational interests. He is known as a man of sterling integrity, a lawyer who would rather be right than to be on the winning side, one who has the reputation of putting the truth before the fee. He is emphatically a truth-seeker, a man with broad sympathies, believing in the ultimate triumph of the right, but ready for a long contest with evil. He is bold, clear and forcible in his denunciation of the wrong, fearless in his championship of the right, and ever the defender of the weak and helpless. In the circle of my acquaintance there is no man who has more friends than Mr. Gere, and they have been won and are being retained by his attractive personality, his outspoken devotion to the best interests of the community, and his mental ability, which is of a high order."

WILLIAM GRANT EDENS,

GALESBURG.

WILLIAM GRANT EDENS, son of Hervey D. Washington and Elsie Jane (Fought) Edens, was born on Friday, the 27th of November, 1863, at Richmond, Indiana, being the youngest of a family of nine children. He is descended from the French on his father's side, and from the Scotch on his mother's side. His father died at Richmond, in 1865. A short time after his death the family removed to Lebanon, Indiana. In the public schools of the latter place the lad received all his school education. As the means of the family, always small, had been greatly reduced by the illness of the father during the last few years of his life, their necessities required that each member should contribute to its support as much and as early as possible. So, at the age of twelve, the subject of this sketch was compelled to abandon his school and his books and seek employment. This he found in the office of the railroad station agent at Lebanon; and there be began his active business career, in the capacity of office boy and messenger.

He first entered the train service in 1878, as passenger brakeman on the Ohio Central Railroad. In the following year he went from there to take a similar position on the Vandalia line, in order to be nearer his home. In 1881 he went to Michigan and worked for a time on the farm of Major H. Z. Eaton, near Traverse City; but he soon returned to Ohio, and again engaged with the Ohio Central Railroad Company, this time in the freight-train service, and remained with that company until 1888. While there he applied himself diligently, conscientiously, and intelligently to the performance of whatever duties his position required him to perform. These efforts were rewarded by promotions. He was advanced from time to time, occupying during the period he was with that road the positions of freight brakeman, passenger brakeman, train baggageman, express messenger, freight conductor and passenger conductor. The performance of his duties in these various capacities involved much physical labor; but, during these busy years, his mind was not idle. Although his experience had hitherto been narrow, he had read much and thought deeply, and his naturally vivid imagination had been kindled with ideas of better and larger lives for himself and others similarly situated; and he was not slow to apply all the powers of his mind and body to the making and execution of plans for his and their benefit. He was early identified with social and political clubs and societies, in which his gentle disposition, his handsome person and commanding presence, and his vigor of mind, made him a popular and prominent member.

His early training and inherent love of liberty caused him to join the ranks of the Republican party upon attaining his majority; and to the principles of that party he has conscientiously, continuously and consistently adhered.

He was a member of one of the early lodges of the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen, at Bucyrus, Ohio. By his local lodge he was sent as delegate to the national convention of the brotherhood held at San Antonio, Texas, in 1886, and again, the following year, to the convention held at Binghamton, New York. In 1888 he was elected first vice grand master of the National Brotherhood, and held that position for two years. In 1890 he left the brotherhood and accepted an appointment as general agent of the Massachusetts Benefit Association, at Denver, Colorado. But he did not long remain away from the brotherhood; his sympathies were there, and his services were needed; and he was induced to return as assistant to the grand secretary and treasurer, in the same year. The brotherhood had in the meantime widened its scope and enlarged its objects, and had become the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, its headquarters remaining however, at Galesburg, Illinois. Mr. Edens returned to Galesburg and took up his residence there permanently.

In the different capacities in which he had served his duties required him to travel extensively in the United States, Canada and Mexico. He was thus brought into close contact with many classes of people in many sec-

Wm Grant Edens

tions, and with many different interests. His mental alertness was thereby quickened, his reasoning powers strengthened, and his imagination heightened; and he gained a liberal breadth of mind, and the outward polish and easy self-possession which mark the man of large acquaintance and wide experience.

Naturally a close observer, he saw everything, and a thinker, he reasoned from what he saw. Thus, naturally, he became deeply interested in the leading political, economical and social questions of the time, and conceived decided opinions in regard thereto, to which he has never hesitated to give honest and forcible expression. The soundness of his views, backed by his intellectual vigor and strong personal magnetism, brought him rapidly into prominence in the Republican party in Illinois. In 1893 he was elected vice-president for Illinois of the National Republican League, although he was still actively associated with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Early in 1895, however, finding his political engagements encroaching more and more upon his official duties, and believing he could better serve the brotherhood thereby, he resigned his position and is now devoting all his time and energies to political matters.

Mr. Edens is connected with many clubs and societies, in each of which he has been and is a more or less prominent and active member. He is deputy grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias; secretary of the Sunset Club, of Galesburg; vice-president of the Young Men's Republican Club, of Galesburg, and a member of several other Galesburg clubs.

Hitherto his efforts have been directed almost entirely to the overcoming of difficulties in the way of his advancement, and to making up for the lack of educational advantages in his early youth. His actual career is now only beginning. It cannot but be certain that the exertion of the mental and physical powers that have placed him where he is, will, if properly directed, advance him farther, and make him more and more useful to his party, to his country, and to his fellow man.

The broad sympathies, generous tolerance, and kindly consideration for the feelings and comfort of others, ever in evidence in Mr. Edens' daily life, are largely due to the loving care and teaching of a good mother, by whom he was early taught the great power of gentleness. How well he learned that lesson, his life testifies.

Frances Elizabeth Edens Hicks, a sister of the subject of this sketch, and a woman of no inconsiderable literary ability (now deceased), was the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis E. Hicks, for seventeen years professor of natural sciences at Dennison University, Granville, Ohio, later occupying the chair of geology at the University of Nebraska, at Lincoln, and now a professor at the Rangoon Baptist College, Rangoon, Burmah.

ALONZO S. WILDERMAN,

BELLEVILLE.

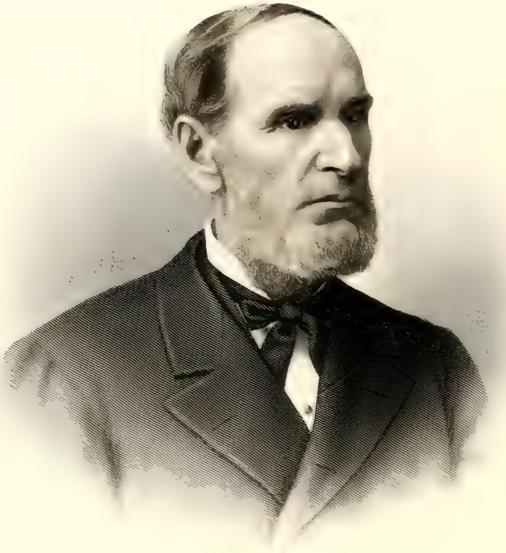
ALONZO S. WILDERMAN, judge of the circuit court, and one of the most eminent jurists of southwestern Illinois, has risen by his own efforts to his present high position. In the law more than in any other profession is one's career open to talent. The reason is evident; it is a profession in which eminence cannot be attained except by indomitable energy, perseverance and patience, and though its prizes are numerous and splendid they cannot be won except by arduous and prolonged effort. It is this that has brought success to Judge Wilderman and made him known as one of the ablest representatives of the bar in this section of the State.

The Judge was born seven miles southeast of Belleville, on the 1st of December, 1839, and is a son of M. J. and Theresa (Patterson) Wilderman, the father being a farmer. Their family numbered seven children, three of whom died in infancy. In the days when the Mississippi valley was an almost unexplored region, the great-grandfather of the Judge, George Wilderman, left his old home in Pennsylvania and became a resident of St. Clair county, Illinois, taking up his residence here in 1805. He was numbered among the heroes of the Revolution, having joined the Colonial army in 1776, and served throughout the struggle. He had eight sons who became residents of this county, including the grandfather of our subject. His wife had located here in 1793. Their son, M. J. Wilderman, was born in October, 1814, and is still living. He married Miss Theresa Patterson, who was born in North Carolina, in 1818, and died in 1868.

In the public schools near his home Alonzo S. Wilderman pursued his studies until the age of nineteen, and through the succeeding five years devoted his entire time and energies to the assistance of his father. He early became familiar with the duties of farm life, and from the fields and woods learned many valuable lessons. When twenty-four years of age he entered the law office of S. M. Case and was admitted to the bar in November, 1866. In January, 1891, he was licensed to practice in the supreme court of the United States. He has been connected with some of the most important cases which have come up for trial in the courts of southwestern Illinois, where his eloquence and logic have carried with them conviction and won the suit for his clients. He was retained as counsel for the prosecution in the case of the city of St. Louis against Edward Rutz, twice State treasurer of Illinois, to recover large landed interests on the Mississippi river. The case came up for hearing in the Federal court at St. Louis, and again Judge Wilderman added to his fame by the successful outcome. For six years he has served as counsel for the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad. For four years he served as master in chancery, and in 1877 was elected to the general assembly as the representative of the Democratic party, the principles of which he stanchly advocates. In June, 1891, he was judge of the Third Circuit court of Illinois for a term of three years, and is now presiding on the bench, adding new laurels as a judge to those he had already gained at the bar.

He has ever been a thorough student of his profession and few men are more thoroughly informed in regard to authorities than he. His acts are strong and full of breadth, accuracy and force. In sound judgment, in patient industry, in clear conception of the spirit and scope of jurisprudence and intuitive perception of right, Judge Wilderman ranks high in the estimate of bench, bar and public. Since jurisprudence is the foundation of the commonwealth and indispensable to its growth, purity and advancement, it is well that such judges represent and interpret it.

On the 5th of September, 1871, the Judge was united in marriage with Miss Amanda J. Affleck, of Decatur, Illinois, daughter of James Affleck, a native of Scotland, who crossed the briny deep to the New World during his childhood and became a prominent early settler of Illinois, numbered among the pioneers of 1816. Five children were born to them: Arthur S., who died in 1878; Hester T.; Augusta; Eunice and Blanche. The eldest daughter possesses considerable talent as a pianist. Their pleasant home is noted for its hospitality, and the literary taste of the inmates is indicated by the large library of miscellaneous standard works, both of English and German composition. Music and art also add their charms to the home, which is located at No. 608 Wascoutah avenue. The Judge also has one of the largest law libraries in the city, containing sixteen hundred volumes. The family attend and support the Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Wilderman takes a prominent part in missionary work, and is active in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In social circles the Judge has attained considerable prominence. He is a member of the Royal Arch Chapter, belongs to Belleville Council, and is a Scottish rite Mason. In all these orders he has filled various offices. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen society, to the grand lodge, and to Liederkranz society. He aided in building the Central school, and has been an important factor in the progress and upbuilding of the city, education, church and social interests owing their promotion in a considerable degree to the efforts of Judge Wilderman.



Samuel McCarty

SAMUEL McCARTY,

AURORA.

ON Saturday, the 30th of March, 1889, there occurred an event which caused general mourning in the city of Aurora,—the death of its founder, Samuel McCarty, who, as the clock struck twelve, departed this life, leaving as a lasting monument to his memory one of the most beautiful and progressive cities of Illinois. Mr. McCarty was a remarkable man in many respects. In him were embodied the virtues of the early pioneers,—steadfast purpose, rugged integrity and religious zeal,—virtues to which the splendid civilization of America is indebted for its wonderful development and its glorious progress.

Morristown, Morris county, New Jersey, was the birthplace of Samuel McCarty, whose natal day was March 9, 1810. He was a son of Charles and Mary (Scudder) McCarty, descendants of old Protestant families that had for generations resided in that State, having located there in early Colonial days. From the Scotch and English bloods came that strength of character which is so essential to success in the far West, where privations and dangers are the common lot of the frontier people. In 1812 the parents went to Elmira, New York, where the father purchased a farm, making it his home for many years. There Samuel, in connection with his brother Joseph, spent his childhood days upon the old homestead, acquired a good common-school education and afterward learned the trade of a millwright. The many glowing accounts of the West now began to attract the attention of the young men. They learned especially of the points around the head of navigation of the Great Lakes, and the fertility of the soil of Illinois. Joseph McCarty was the first to leave home for the Prairie State, where he intended laying a claim to some of the water privileges along the Illinois river. On the 25th of November, 1833, he bade adieu to friends and family and with a companion proceeded across the country to the headwaters of the Alleghany river, where a crude raft was made to convey them and their tools toward their destination. Thus the journey was made to Pittsburg, and an exceedingly arduous one it was on account of the many rapids they encountered. They arrived there, however, without serious accident, disposed of their boat and took passage on a steamer for Cairo, Illinois, where they tarried on account of the near approach of cold weather.

In the spring the young men proceeded on their journey and in due time reached their destination, but they found the water privileges not as desirable as represented, and journeyed to Ottawa, where they heard good reports of the Fox river valley, and followed the course of that stream until April 1, 1834, when they arrived at an Indian village, the home of Wabonsie, chief of the Pottowattamie Indians, just north of the present site of Aurora, on the west bank of the river. This land was a part of a tract ten miles square which had been an Indian reservation but had just been purchased by the United States government and opened for settlement. Included therein is a small island in a river, obstructing the channel which with the natural fall of water secured the advantages of water power which Mr. McCarty had so long sought. He immediately staked out a claim of about three hundred acres of the east side and made good his title by erecting thereon a log cabin, 10x12 feet. Later, in order to secure the unquestioned right to the water power, he purchased on the opposite side of the river a claim of one hundred acres, on which stood a shanty. On these claims Aurora was afterward built, and these cabins were the first habitations of white men within the present limits of the city. A dam was immediately commenced and the timbers for a sawmill prepared.

In October, 1834, Joseph McCarty erected a more convenient log house, 14x18 feet, and it was just completed when his brother Samuel arrived in the settlement. Some weeks previous he had received glowing accounts of the Prairie State, and had immediately closed up his business as a millwright in Chemung county, New York, and taken the most direct route to the Wabonsie reservation, arriving November 6, 1834, three weeks after the day of his departure. He went by canal to Buffalo, by Lake Erie to Detroit, and by stage the remainder of the way. His brother had secured for him a squatter's claim of four hundred acres, south of his own, for sixty dollars. When he arrived the future city of Aurora had a population of seven,—two McCartys, one Foreacre, Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich, who kept house for them, and their two children. On his arrival Samuel McCarty became by purchase half owner of his brother's claim and both being practical millwrights and mechanics they soon completed the mill and dam. In the fall of 1835 the original plat of the city was laid out by them and was surveyed by Colonel Hitt. The plat extended from Flag street on the north to Benton street on the south, running back some six blocks. Samuel McCarty's residence on Lincoln avenue and Main street stood very near the center. Two acres were set aside by the proprietors for park purposes and thus was established what is now known as Lincoln Park. In 1835 the brothers sold their claim on the west side to Zaphna Lake for five hundred dollars. In 1836 they built a bridge across the east channel of the river, almost entirely at their own expense, but it was swept away by flood the following spring and in the early part of 1838 a subscription list was started for its reconstruction at a cost of two thousand dollars. The brothers headed the list with five hundred dollars and the bridge was built by Samuel McCarty, but it was also destroyed by high water and ice, and it was not until 1843 that it was again rebuilt,—also by Samuel McCarty, the funds again being provided by a subscription. These bridges were all on the same sites, with the approaches at the foot of Main street.

In 1836 the McCarty brothers built a grist mill adjoining the sawmill, and ground the first grist February 7, 1837. In 1834 and 1835, in addition to their own enterprises, they built a sawmill and grist mill for other parties on the Big Vermillion river south of Ottawa, and in 1838 built for themselves a sawmill twelve miles west of Aurora in Big Rock township. To the enterprise of the McCarty brothers more than to anything else Aurora is indebted for her fortunate location and her rapid and substantial growth. In 1836 the old State-line road from Chicago to Galena crossed the Fox river at Montgomery, and in consequence all travel, together with the stages, passed that way. Samuel McCarty realized the importance to Aurora of building a road intersecting the State-line road, both east and west of the town, so as to change the mail and also to turn the tide of "prairie schooners," with their hundreds of emigrants seeking homes, through Aurora, knowing full well that many of them on viewing the natural advantages of the place would stop and locate. Accordingly, with some assistance from residents of Aurora, he opened a road, building necessary bridges from Naperville to this city, and on west to Big Rock. After doing this he had to induce mail stages to pass through Aurora, instead of, as heretofore, going by way of Montgomery. He offered to board the proprietors, the drivers and four horses for a month free if the change was made. These terms were accepted, and in March, 1837, the first regular postoffice was established in Aurora. There is little doubt that this was the turning point in the early history of the city and the controlling influence in securing settlers and placing the infant town on a firm and growing basis. The McCartys were not only the first white men to build habitations and start the machinery of civilization where are now the homes and great factories of Aurora, but they also, by their keen foresight and liberal enterprise, contributed largely to bring to it those advantages that were destined to make it a prosperous, rich and thriving city. Joseph McCarty, however, only lived to see the beginning of this development. In August, 1838, he was suddenly prostrated by an attack of bleeding of the lungs, and being advised to seek a more genial climate he traveled South in search of health, but died in Alabama on the last day of May, 1839. He was there buried, but in 1875 Samuel McCarty had his remains brought to Aurora, where they were placed in Spring Lake cemetery.

In 1838 Samuel McCarty assumed control of the McCarty interests in the young settlement, and from liberal inducements offered by him to actual settlers—in most cases charging barely enough for a building lot to pay for recording the papers—the town grew rapidly. At this time he was joined by a younger brother, Daniel, who had inherited part of Joseph's interests, and they became partners in the mills and other property in and around Aurora. A few years afterward they divided their interests and each controlled his own separately. Daniel later removed to Iowa, where he engaged in farming, and when he retired from active work became a resident of Chicago. He died in San Diego, California, July 5, 1893.

Samuel McCarty was always an uncompromising temperance man in theory and practice and always refused to sell on any terms a lot which he knew would be occupied by an establishment for the sale of liquors; therefore, for a long time there was little, if any, of this traffic in Aurora. Until 1842 he held only pre-emption titles to his land. It then came into the market and he perfected his title from the United States government for sixty-nine acres, a part of which was comprised in the first plat of the village. Previously he had sold all other claims he held. He donated the land on which the First Methodist Church and parsonage are built and contributed largely toward the erection of the original and the subsequent edifice. He also donated the land on the northeast corner of his residence lot, on which was erected the Congregational Church, which became famous as being the place where it is claimed the Republican party received its baptismal name and where the first Republican State convention was held. For many years after the establishment of Clark (now the Jennings) Seminary he was president of its board of trustees and a large contributor toward the erection of its buildings. He was from young manhood a member of the Methodist Church, and for many years acted as president of the board of trustees and as class leader of the local organization.

Mr. McCarty continued in the milling business until 1858, after which he devoted most of his time to handling real estate in Aurora and Chicago. His wife still owns in Chicago a lot on the southeast corner of Clark and Randolph streets, on which he erected a forty thousand dollar building that was destroyed in the great fire of October 9, 1871. He also erected the first substantial frame building in Aurora, located on Broadway, a little north of Main street; the first store building, on the corner of Main and Broadway; also the present homestead of the family, which at that time was the finest and most substantial brick house in the county; the Tremont House, formerly the leading hotel in Aurora; and various other buildings in the city. For more than half a century Mr. McCarty was the most prominent figure in this place and was closely identified with nearly every enterprise that was to benefit materially or socially the city that he and his brother had founded. During his entire life he was without question its most honored and respected resident, and until his last illness was remarkably active for a man of his years.

Mr. McCarty was three times married. On the 26th of March, 1837, he wedded Miss Phoebe Stolp, who died May 18, 1839. On January 6, 1847, he married Miss Emily Wheeler, of Chicago, by whom he had two daughters: Marion, who died in infancy, and Helen, who died in 1867, at the age of eighteen years, while attending the female college at Pittsburg. The mother's death occurred September 14, 1850, and on the 13th of April, 1853, Mr. McCarty was united in marriage to Mrs. Emily A. Davis, *nee* Swayze, of Chicago, a most estimable lady. The children are Eva Dent, wife of H. N. Johnson, of Aurora; Edgar J., who died at the age of six years; Sidney George; Emily E., who died in 1885, at the age of twenty-five years; and Charles S., of Chicago.

On the 4th of November, 1888, Mr. McCarty was prostrated by paralysis, but though the highest medical skill and nursing were procured he gradually grew weaker until his spirit finally took its flight. The body was laid by that of his brother in Spring Lake cemetery and was followed to the grave by the largest concourse of people that ever gathered at a funeral in Aurora. The official board of the First Methodist Episcopal Church adopted the following resolutions relative to his death:

> Whereas, Our beloved brother, Samuel McCarty, after a long, useful and devoted Christian life, has entered into his heavenly rest; and,
>
> Whereas, From its earliest history Mr. McCarty has been identified with the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Aurora as its founder, having given the land on which the church and parsonage are situated; having for more than half

a century of untiring and unselfish devotion generously contributed of his means and his influence for the promotion of every good work in the community and in his various official relations as trustee, steward and class leader been most faithful and exemplary; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the official board of the First Methodist Church, of Aurora, Illinois, while rejoicing that our brother has entered into his eternal inheritance, do hereby express our profound sense of bereavement as a church, in the removal of one who has so thoroughly endeared himself to us as a faithful and devoted servant of God and the church.

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family and also spread upon our records.

Such was the life of one of Illinois' most worthy citizens. Through his progressiveness and careful guidance he saw the village of Aurora become one of the most important cities in the State of Illinois. Although a business man in every respect, he was neither austere nor selfish. He always had a lively interest in and helping hand for young men just beginning the battle of life,—never forgetting his own early struggles. He was of a deeply religious nature, unobtrusive and yet strong in its personification of the highest integrity and untarnished honor. He was genial, courteous and chivalrous, and a fast friend to those who enjoyed his confidence. In all his business enterprises he was eminently successful, and was regarded by all who knew him as exceptionally sure and conservative.

His life as a man of affairs was to him only a means to an end; he never allowed the duties of his calling to dwarf his finer sensibilities or to thwart his generous ambition. He reached the allotted age of man and after a long and well spent life passed away, but his memory will be honored while Aurora stands.

HENRY GARDT,

GALESBURG.

IT is the enterprise and character of the citizen that enrich and ennoble the commonwealth. From individual enterprise has sprung all the splendor and importance of this great West. The greatest merchants have developed from the humblest origins. From clerkships have emerged men who have built great business enterprises. America is a self-made country, and those who have created it are self-made men. No influence of birth or fortune has favored the architects of her glory. Among those who have achieved prominence as men of marked ability and substantial worth in Galesburg, the subject of this sketch, Henry Gardt, occupies a prominent position.

He was born in Zornheim, in the province of Mainz, Germany, on June 16, 1852, and is the son of Peter and Agnes (Kunzman) Gardt. He was between two and three years old when his father, a wagon-maker in moderate circumstances, died; and his mother labored faithfully for her three children, who, when old enough, materially aided her in her hard task, to the best of their ability. The educational advantages of our subject were such as his birthplace furnished in the common or public schools, which was the only source of learning there.

At the age of sixteen years Mr. Gardt determined to seek his fortune in the New World, and sailed from Hamburg on the 1st day of June, 1868, arriving at Galesburg, Illinois, on the 16th day of the same month, whither his sister had preceded him a few years. Being unable to speak the English language, he was obliged to accept whatever labor offered, and he became the porter in a store kept by Charles Brechwald, without wages except his board. He labored faithfully, however, meanwhile endeavoring to learn the language and customs of his adopted country. After six months' service he received a salary of ten dollars a month,

Henry Gardt

which was soon raised to twenty dollars and finally to thirty dollars. He also became a clerk in the establishment, and after five years of labor there he came to be the highest-paid clerk in Galesburg. After a period of eight years he became his employer's partner, which relation terminated at the end of two years.

By this time he had saved money enough to assume still greater responsibilities in business, and in 1878 he formed a partnership with Solomon Frohlich, under the name of Frohlich & Gardt. Their business was a successful one, and in 1882 they engaged also in wholesale trade in Galesburg, and some time later Louis Neidinger joined them. Commencing with a combined capital of only twelve thousand dollars they have since increased it to nearly a third of a milion.

About that time the Union Hotel at Galesburg was a very unsuccessful institution; and the firm, seeing the opportunity to purchase the property at a bargain, did so. The building then contained but fifty-two rooms, but subsequent additions have been made until at the present time it contains one hundred and four. This property has been constantly enlarged and improved, and improvements are still under way. On the very day of the purchase of this hotel Mr. Gardt was obliged to take personal charge, as the sheriff, hearing of the change of ownership, promptly took possession on the demand of the creditors. Since then Mr. Gardt has been in active charge, and he has developed a property which is not excelled in completeness outside of Chicago.

In 1891 for various reasons, Messrs. Gardt & Company decided that it was desirable to have a new opera house in Galesburg and inside of ten days they had obtained subscriptions to the amount of sixty-five thousand dollars, which was necessary for the success of the enterprise, and the present "Auditorium" is the result. It is a beautiful structure, an honor to its promoters and the pride of the city of Galesburg. Henry Gardt & Company are yet among the heaviest stockholders, and Mr. Gardt is also one of the lessees.

Previous to 1893 there had been a great desire to have a first-class race track at Galesburg, but no one seemed disposed to become the prime mover. After much thought and consultation, Solomon Frohlich and Mr. Gardt decided to see what could be done. Accordingly they approached W. C. Williams, of Independence, Iowa, who had made that city so famous in racing circles, with a proposition to remove to Galesburg. At first no benefit resulted from this negotiation; but soon a change took place. A bonus of thirty-four thousand dollars was raised in a very short time, from the sale of lots near the race track, where a large farm was secured—about one hundred and eighty acres—and the same year, 1864, races were run which at once became renowned throughout the United States.

It is safe to say that no man has assisted in the development of Galesburg to greater advantage than has Mr. Gardt, and no man stands higher in the estimation of his fellow citizens than he. The great secret of Mr. Gardt's success is to be attributed not only to his tireless energy and labor but also to his excellent judgment and his strictly honest and upright dealings. None of his large fortune has been accumulated at the expense of others, but on the contrary, many are largely indebted to him for their present prosperity, while the city in which he has accumulated his wealth, as in the past, will in the future be beautified by his expenditures.

Mr. Gardt was married May 18, 1877, to Miss Barbara Glaser, of Galesburg. She is a most charming woman, and, like her husband, receives marked respect for her many sterling qualities. Of their four children only one is living. The eldest, Harry, died at the age of three years; Charles, at the age of one year; but the greatest affliction that has ever come to Mr. Gardt was when, on April 7, 1893, he lost his only daughter, Florence, who was then twelve years of age. She was a beautiful child and everybody's pet. For her the father had erected a magnificent mansion in Galesburg. She never lived to occupy it, and it was afterward disposed of, as Mr. Gardt refused to enter it after the death of his beloved daughter. Chauncey Henry, the youngest child, is now twelve years old.

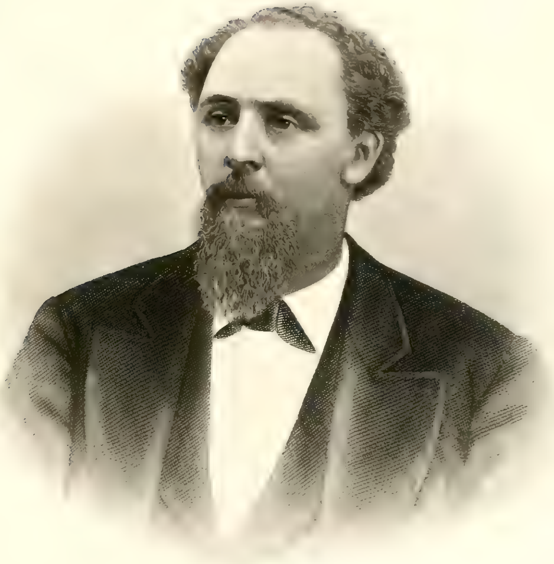
In his political principles Mr. Gardt is stanchly Republican, but he desires no political preferment. When the city was considering the advisability of erecting water-works, Mr. Gardt, greatly desiring the much needed improvement, accepted a seat in the city council, and as a member thereof he materially assisted in securing the works for the city.

In 1872 Mr. Gardt joined the Masonic order, in which he is now a Knight Templar; and he is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine; and he is also a member of the orders of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Royal Arcanum, in all of which he has held important offices except in the last named. He with his wife has traveled extensively in the United States, in which country he has achieved so great financial success. His career demonstrates in the highest and broadest sense that nationality or birth does not determine, in this country, either in spirit or degree, the future standing of any one, either in finance, patriotism or society,—the American idea of the "common brotherhood of man."

FREDERICK SEHRING,

JOLIET.

THE Sehring family is one of prominence among the German Americans of Illinois. Its founders were Weigand and Margaretha (Keim) Sehring, who settled in Frankfort township, Will county, Illinois, in 1847. Weigand Sehring was a soldier in the war of 1813, in Germany. When he came to the United States he engaged in farming, an occupation he pursued until 1854. In 1854, the Sehring family moved to Joliet, where they engaged in the hotel business. Frederick Sehring, son of Weigand and Margaretha (Keim) Sehring, was born in Langen, dukedom of Hesse-Darmstadt, on December 19, 1834, and was consequently thirteen years of age when his parents moved to America. He was an exceptionally intelligent boy and early entered public schools in the old country. When he arrived in America he immediately devoted himself to study and soon was the possessor of a good English education, though he succeeded in getting only eight months' instruction in the schools here. His first entrance upon his business career was in 1860, when he became deputy clerk in the Recorder's office of the county, a position which he filled for three years with commendable ability and reliability, which resulted in his nomination in 1863 for county treasurer for Will county. He was elected with a comfortable majority and entered upon his work with a determination to do his duty in every particular. So well did he administer the affairs of the county that in 1865, when his term expired, he was reelected and served his constituents with the same honesty until the end of his second term. He early evinced an unusual business capacity, and as he had accumulated some money when he left public service he concluded to enter business by buying an interest in the firm of Joseph Braun & Company. With a total capital of six thousand dollars this firm established what is at the present day one of the model plants in the Northwest. Their business was conducted during the first year with the assistance of but three men, but their total output was about one thousand barrels. Two years later it had increased to eighteen hundred barrels. At this time Mr. Braun died, the firm was dissolved and Mr. Sehring secured the entire business, which he conducted under his own name with increased success. By the strictest attention to business, honorable treatment, kindness and courtesy, Mr. Sehring attained prosperity. The business grew constantly, and in 1883 Mr. Sehring found that a change would be necessary in order to reap the full benefit of his labors. In January of that year he concluded to enlarge and incorporate his business under the name of The Fred Sehring Brewing Company. At this reorganization, the sons of Mr. Sehring were given an interest in the business. Henry Sehring became the vice-president; H. F. Piepenbrink, his son-in-law, secretary and treasurer; and Louis J. Sehring superintendent. The new corporation began with a capital of fifty thousand dollars and the succeeding month bought out the large brewing establishment of Henry Eder. The business has continued to increase and at the present time it occupies a prominent place among the successful establishments of Joliet.



Fred. Sehring

Politically, Mr. Sehring was a stanch Democrat and served his party faithfully and ably. In 1874 he was elected to represent his ward in the common council, serving his constituents six years, and early connected himself with nearly every civic movement which would add to the importance and prosperity of his city. In the fall of 1874 Mr. Sehring was nominated by the liberal Democrats to the State senate, against A. O. Marshall, who was the Republican nominee, and C. Frazier, the Granger candidate. The returns showed that Mr. Marshall was elected by twelve majority. This election was vigorously contested by Mr. Sehring, who proved to the satisfaction of the committee investigating the election that more than one hundred and forty votes were illegally cast. When the regular vote was taken in the legislature the Republicans and Grangers combined against Mr. Sehring and cast twenty-six votes for Marshall, against twenty-three for Mr. Sehring.

During many years of his life Mr. Sehring was prominently connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and frequently represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge. He was likewise closely identified with the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Sehring's business and private life was one of profound feeling of the responsibility of existence. Always honorable, he was welcomed in all circles of the community, and looked upon as one of the most prominent men of his day. He believed that he sought his own interest when he served the best interest of his customers and fellow townsmen. His heart was genial and full of quick and warm response to generous nature. He made a great succeess of life and when he departed this life, on the 2nd day of July, 1892, he was mourned not only by his relatives and friends but also almost the entire community deplored his passing away.

He left his affairs in safe hands. The eldest son, Louis J., is still acting as the general manager of the business. He was born in Joliet on April 12, 1858, and there he acquired his education in the city schools. At an early age he learned the primary principles of the brewing business in his father's brewery. He thereupon entered and served an apprenticeship in New York and Chicago, thoroughly fitting himself for the responsible position he has now held for more than sixteen years. He took control in 1878. Like his father, he has become prominent in public affairs. He has not only succeeded to his father's place in the business and public life, but also to his father's characteristics and reputation. He has represented the Third Ward in the city council for two years, 1885-6, and belongs to nearly every movement entered upon for the public good. Under his active management the brewing plant has grown to large proportions. With its buildings and machinery, which is of great value, it has a capacity of over thirty thousand barrels of beer annually and furnishes the beverage not only to the city of Joliet but also to a large portion of the country surrounding it.

Mr. Sehring was married January 16, 1855, in Joliet, to Mrs. Louise Bez, and to them have been born six children: Susan E.; Louis J.; Maggie, the wife of H. F. Piepenbrink; Henry, Anna and George.

FRANK ORREN LOWDEN,

CHICAGO.

FRANK ORREN LOWDEN, a prominent member of the Chicago bar, came to the city in 1886, when he was twenty-five years old. His rise has been rapid from the position of the hard-worked lawyer's clerk to the rank of recognized leaders of the profession.

The family to which Mr. Lowden belongs is of Scotch origin: his great-grandfather, Joshua Lowden, was born of Scotch parents, in Vermont, in 1783. This ancestor served in the war of 1812. Orren Lowden, the grandfather of Frank Orren, at the age of twenty married Jerusha Lummis, of North Adams, Massachusetts, whose father, John Lummis, born in this country, of English parentage, was a soldier in the war of independence. Orren Lowden removed to Erie county, Pennsylvania, in 1832, when that region was regarded as the frontier. His son, Lorenzo Orren Lowden, Frank O. Lowden's father, left his Erie county home at the age of fourteen for New York State, going afterward to Chisago county, Minnesota, where he settled in 1853. Here, on the 16th of March, 1856, he married Nancy Elizabeth Breg, formerly of Steuben county, New York, who was also of Revolutionary stock on her mother's side of the family.

L. O. Lowden was a hardy pioneer farmer and lawyer. In 1861 he was commissioned by Governor Merrill as major of the Eighty-fourth Regiment of Minnesota Infantry, but was barred from military service through inability to pass the army medical examination. In the fall of 1868 he removed with his family to a farm at Point Pleasant, Hardin county, Iowa.

Frank Orren Lowden was born at Sunrise City, Minnesota, January 26, 1861. He went with his parents in 1868 to their new home in Iowa, as above stated, where his youth was spent working on a farm in summer and attending the public school in winter. When he was fifteen years old he commenced teaching school in Hardin county. While thus engaged he prepared himself for college, and in September, 1881, entered the freshman class in the Iowa State University, scheduled for the classical course. He was obliged to remain out of college and teach during the junior year of his class, but meantime kept up his studies and returned to Iowa City for the work of the senior year. In June, 1885, he was graduated with his class, of which he was valedictorian, taking the highest rank ever attained in the university up to that time. Mr. Lowden then became a teacher in the Burlington (Iowa) high school, and while filling this position devoted his spare hours to the study of the law, which had long been the object of his ambition.

In July, 1886, young Lowden came to Chicago and entered the law office of Messrs. Dexter, Herrick & Allen, of which firm Wirt Dexter, then a leader of the Chicago bar, was the head. At the same time he became a student in the Union College of Law, and having completed the work of the two-years course in one year, graduated in July, 1887. Here again he was valedictorian of his class and received the first prize for his oration and the first prize for scholarship. In October of the same year he was examined for admission to the bar by the committee of the appellate court for the first district of Illinois, and outranked all who at that time took the examination. Mr. Lowden remained in Messrs. Dexter, Herrick & Allen's office four years. During this time he was engaged largely in assisting the head of the firm and was a close student of the methods of that great advocate.

In July, 1890, Mr. Lowden accepted an offer of a partnership with Mr. Emery S. Walker. He continued that relation for about two years and did most of the court work of the firm. Upon severing his connection with Mr. Walker, he, in May, 1892, formed a partnership with Mr. William B. Keep and remained associated with him until September 1, 1893, engaged nearly all the time in the actual trial of lawsuits. On the last mentioned date the partnership with Mr. Keep was dissolved and Mr. Lowden opened a law office of his own in the Temple, where he carries on a large and fast growing practice.

Mr. Lowden's success came soon, because his equipment was unusually good. Along with

Frank O. Lowden

those qualities, indispensable to the lawyer,—a keen, rapid, logical mind plus the business sense, and a ready capacity for hard work,—he brought to the starting point of his legal career rarer gifts,—eloquence of language and a strong personality. An excellent presence, an earnest, dignified manner, marked strength of character, a thorough grasp of the law, and the ability accurately to apply its principles are factors in Mr. Lowden's effectiveness as an advocate.

His practice has not been restricted to any one branch of the profession. The law of corporations, which has been developed so rapidly in volume and complexity, now comprises the largest subdivision of civil law, and composes the larger part of Mr. Lowden's practice. Other of the subdivisions of the law in which his practice has lain are partnership law, the law of receiverships and of real property. Mr. Lowden's aim, however, is rather to continue in the general practice of his profession than to become a strict specialist; and in deference to this desire he has declined not a few advantageous offers of salaried attorneyships at the hands of wealthy companies.

Mr. Lowden actively interests himself in public affairs and participates earnestly in any effort to propagate a spirit of patriotism and of loyalty to American institutions; and, whenever there is a public-spirited attempt to drive corruption or other unworthiness out of public office, he is to be found working with the leaders of the movement. In politics he has always been a stanch Republican, but has never held or sought public office. In his religious opinions Mr. Lowden is liberal and tolerant. He was a regular attendant at the church and was a close and devoted friend of Professor David Swing during the lifetime of that distinguished divine.

Socially, Mr. Lowden occupies a prominent place. He is a member and director of the Calumet Club; a member of two college fraternities, the Beta Theta Pi and the Phi Delta Phi; a member of the Chicago Club; the Union League Club; the Washington Park Club; the Hamilton Club; the Chicago Literary Club; the Sunset Club; the Law Club, of which he is also a member of the executive committee; and of the Chicago, Illinois and American Bar Associations. Possessing a high degree of good-fellowship, he is an active member in most of these organizations. A vigorous physique and intellect enable him to attend adequately to the social side of life without neglecting the cultivation of the mind. He is a constant reader of the best literature and is an unusually apt classical scholar.

The same qualifications which have gained for Mr. Lowden his reputation as an advocate, supplemented by broad sympathies and a fine culture, have won him recognition as a public speaker; and his presence on the platform or at the speaker's table is much in demand. His gift as an orator is peculiar in its wideness of range; he has been equally successful as political campaigner, after-dinner speaker, and as occasional orator. One may refer, for an example of the last-mentioned sort, to Mr. Lowden's address upon "The Lawyer's Allegiance to the Law," delivered before the graduating class of the law school of the University of Iowa in June, 1894, which was quoted at some length and flatteringly commented upon in England as well as in America.

His leadership in each successive branch of his educational pursuits and the variety of his intellectual and social activities are some evidence of Mr. Lowden's untiring industry, while his experience of five years in the trial of difficult law cases and the brilliant record of results attained leave room for no question of his ability. He already deserves and is given classification with the leading lawyers of Chicago.

JOSEPH BURTON,

UPPER ALTON.

JOSEPH BURTON, who is widely known among the older settlers of Madison county, is a native of the Green Mountain State, having been born in Norwich, Windsor county, November 25, 1814, a son of John Benjamin Clark and Susan (Loveland) Burton. In the same Vermont homestead in which our subject first saw the light of day were also born and reared his father and grandfather. His father was a farmer by occupation, and had six children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the oldest. The Burton family came originally from Connecticut, and our subject's maternal great-grandmother was a Massachusetts woman of English descent, while his maternal grandfather was one of the early settlers of Vermont. The Lovelands came from England, and one of his remote ancestors in this line came from England and located in Connecticut, being one of the first settlers of this country. Our subject's brother, J. P., who resides in Alton, and one sister, Eliza Ann Gillett, who lives in Port Huron, Michigan, are all that are left of this family. His parents are both dead, having passed away many years ago, when upward of seventy years of age.

The early years of our subject's life were passed under the parental roof, where he remained until 1834, which dates his arrival in Alton. In his youth he learned the carpenter's trade, which vocation he followed after locating in Alton.

In 1837 occurred his marriage to Elizabeth Elwell, of Philadelphia, and the same year he removed to Bunker Hill, Illinois, where he engaged in farming, and where for nine years he followed that occupation. He purchased a tract of wild land, which he at once set about improving and brought to a state of cultivation by persistent toil. His wife, who died in 1888, bore her husband no children, but they adopted and reared three. In 1890 Mr. Burton was married again, his second wife being Semantha S. Kendall, of Alton, who, however, survived but a short time, departing this life in October, 1892.

From Bunker Hill he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, in which place he engaged in manufacturing various articles for a period of nine years. In 1858 he returned to Alton and bought the place, in Upper Alton, on which he now resides, the same comprising eighty acres. He has been largely interested in growing small fruits, in which line he has been eminently successful, having a ready market for all his productions. He laid off what is known as Burton's addition to Upper Alton, in which he has sold many lots, while on others he has erected dwellings,—some fifteen in number,—from which he derives a handsome rental.

Politically he votes the Republican ticket on all issues, whether local or State, but has never been a seeker for office of any kind. He is a gentleman of deep religious convictions, always living up to the requirements of his church, and discharging every duty as becomes a man who has the fear of God in his heart.

WILLIAM SIDNEY ELLIOTT, JR.,

CHICAGO.

A BRILLIANT though unpretentious member of the Illinois bar is William S. Elliott, Jr., who was born at Niles, Michigan, May 1, 1849. From his ancestor, John Eliot, the famous Indian missionary, he inherited a strong love of justice and a simple eloquence which carries conviction to the hearts of his willing hearers. He was educated in the public and academical schools of Quincy, Illinois, whither he went with his parents in 1857, standing high in all his classes. As a lad he was thoughtful and serious beyond his age and his school-fellows and teachers were little attracted to him on account of his natural disinclination for the usual sports of the schoolboy. Thus it was that he grew up alone, his books being his most es-

W. J. Pruitt Jr.

teemed companions. There was one teacher, however, who was drawn to this silent pupil. In his kindly presence the reticence disappeared, the young nature unfolded and disclosed a mind eager in the pursuit of knowledge. To this instructor's kindly encouragement Mr. Elliott credits the birth of a determination to go forward, despite all discouragements, to make a name for himself.

On leaving school at the age of sixteen he was offered and accepted the position of a bank clerk in Quincy, in which position he remained for four years. He then came to Chicago in search of larger opportunities, arriving in March, 1869. He immediately secured a position with the old State Insurance Company, with which he remained for one year, securing a thorough knowledge of the details of the insurance business. At the end of this year his familiarity with and efficiency in the banking and insurance business led him to open an insurance-brokerage office of his own, in which, for a period of ten years, he conducted one of the largest and most prosperous enterprises of its kind in the city.

In 1879, determining to enter upon the study of the law, through the influence of Luther Laflin Mills Mr. Elliott secured a position in the law office of the late Emery A. Storrs. His quiet, methodical, business-like habits and close application to study soon attracted the attention of Mr. Storrs, who, after his admission to the bar, offered him a partnership, which was accepted. It was a strange, almost incongruous union, for never were two men less similar in disposition and habits. Mr. Storrs recognized in Mr. Elliott the business requirements referred to, while Mr. Elliott admired in Mr. Storrs those remarkable attainments which secured him national fame. During this partnership they were the warmest of friends and worked together in perfect harmony. After Mr. Storrs' death Mr. Elliott was appointed assistant State's attorney under Judge Longenecker, and during the five years in which he held this office he conducted nearly six thousand cases, disposing of about twelve hundred per year. This is considered the best record yet made by any assistant State's attorney. At the expiration of this term of five years' constant service as assistant State's attorney he resigned, with the bar, bench and press commending his work in the highest terms.

Mr. Elliott then resumed the private practice of law. Clients with both civil and criminal cases soon came to him, and no matter how hopeless they appeared, if he accepted them they were bound to win. Both as assistant State's attorney and in private practice he has ever been ready to assist helpless women and children. His sense of chivalry is strong and in such cases he never hesitates because of a lack of fees, the gratitude of those he aids being his most cherished compensation. During the three years since leaving the State's attorney's office he has conducted the defense in thirty-five murder cases and gained the discharge of his client in nearly every case. His civil cases are many and important and success rarely fails to crown his efforts in this class of litigation. Mr. Elliott's manner of pleading a case differs greatly from the usual methods. He rarely prepares a brief or quotes authorities, but depends largely upon gaining the sympathy of the judge and jury by the intrinsic merit of his cause. He makes the case of his client a personal one with each juror and compels him to feel that it is his own, and when he has finished all are with him to a man and his cause is won. Perhaps his magnetic influence lies not wholly in what he says; added to a splendid physique is a countenance few could resist. Strong, cleanly cut features and clear, flashing gray eyes accentuate the rhetorical periods which carry conviction to his hearers.

Mr. Elliott was one of the early promoters of the Apollo Music Club of Chicago, now famous throughout the world. He is a member and has served as an officer of the Royal League, the Royal Arcanum, the National Union, and Ancient Order of Foresters. He is also a blue lodge, chapter, council and commandery Mason, a noble of the Mystic Shrine, and belongs to the Illinois, Marquette, Hamilton, Lincoln, Metropolitan and Menoken Clubs. He is an active member of the First Congregational Church of Chicago; politically is a Republican, and has always taken a prominent part in local politics, being ever active on behalf of his party, both upon the stump and at the council fires.

On the 14th of October, 1871, Mr. Elliott was united in marriage with Miss Alinda Caroline Harris, of Janesville, Wisconsin. They have six children: Lorenzo Bull, a graduate of the Kent College of Law, and Bachelor of Laws of the Lake Forest University; Daniel Morse, now studying law in the Kent College of Law; Charles Sumner; Emery Storrs; Jessie Florence and Birdie Leon. The two elder sons are now in their father's office.

GEORGE E. WAITE,

GENESEO.

GEORGE E. WAITE is a native of Stratton, Windham county, Vermont, and the son of Tyler and Lucia Waite. The family is of English origin, and has been prominently identified with the history of that country. One member of the family was, in the seventeenth century, one of the regicide judges, who tried and condemned to death King Charles First. It was in the early Puritan days that the American branch of the family came to this country, and since that time many of the descendants of the first ancestors in this country have distinguished themselves in various channels in public life and private enterprises. The paternal grandsire of Judge Waite was among those of the colonists who early rebelled against injustice and oppression of the mother country, and was one of the patriots engaged in the first battle of the American Revolution. On his mother's side his ancestors were of Highland Scotch descent.

The subject of this sketch was born and reared on a farm in the shadows of the Green mountains. Commencing his education at the common schools, later on he prepared himself for college and entered the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, at which eminent institution he graduated with high honor in 1854, having taken the four years' full classical course. In 1856 Judge Waite left his native State and settled in Geneseo, Illinois, at which place he has made his home to this day. Shortly after reaching Illinois he commenced the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar of this State in 1859.

In his profession he is recognized as a man ot superior attainments and excellent legal ability. He was early elected county judge of Henry county, in which capacity he gave such just and eminent services that he was renominated for the third term, but declined to accept of such nomination, much preferring, as he said, the law practice to that of the bench.

In all matters of public concern he has been a conspicuous figure and prominent actor, and has been instrumental in securing much needed and useful legislation. As the first mayor of the city of Geneseo he served for two terms. Prior to that time he had been commissioned colonel by that renowned governor, Richard Yates. During the war his energy and patriotism were of inestimable worth to the cause of the Union in the dark days of that civil strife.

Judge Waite was an active and influential member of that eminent body which formed the constitution of this State in the year 1870, and which is the constitution of the State of Illinois to-day; and largely through his influence and through the report of his committee, of which he was chairman, special legislation was cut off which had been the bane of this State from its organization to that day.

In politics the subject of this sketch is, and always has been, a Republican, and has rendered distinguished services on county and State committees, and done unlimited work for friends seeking preferment with never a thought for himself. A distinguished politician remarked but a few days ago that he had known Judge Waite for about thirty years well, and that he is the most unselfish man he had ever met.

To be brief, Judge Waite is a unique character. He possesses an original, distinctive personality, full of nerve force, with rare physical courage and will power peculiar to himself. Being possessed of no self-conceit and unpretentious in manners, still he impresses one as being possessed of tem-

Geo E Waite

per and pluck and honesty, and the spirit of a lion when aroused. His abilities are best shown in great emergencies, and, when fully aroused on such occasions, he possesses almost resistless powers. His oratory on ordinary occasions may be said to be that of an ordinary speaker, but when awakened by the magnitude of the occasion he becomes an eloquent and powerful speaker and a brilliant orator. But the best of all is that no man can justly say aught against his political or business honor or of the purity of his private life.

Judge Waite is a man of fine personal appearance, standing fully six feet in height, and of excellent proportions, weighing one hundred and eighty pounds; and would everywhere be recognized, even among strangers, as being a good deal more than a common man. He stands erect, his head is clothed with a full growth of rich brown hair, tinged with gray. When in conversation Judge Waite's voice is exceedingly mellow, rich and charming.

May 9, 1859, he was married to Hattie N. Wells, a native of Tolland, Connecticut, and a daughter of Benjamin and Mary Wells. The issue of this union has been three lovely and accomplished daughters; Laura N., Hattie M. and Ruth M. He also has two brothers—Henry A. Waite and Dexter Waite, now residing in Wardsboro, Vermont.

ADIN A. KENDRICK, D. D.,

UPPER ALTON.

ADIN A. KENDRICK, D. D., president of Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Illinois, was born at Ticonderoga, New York, the city of Ethan Allen fame, January 7, 1836, and is a son of Albert and Orpha (Smith) Kendrick. The ancestry of the family in this country dates from 1639, when Mr. John Kendrick, who was born in England, in 1609, came to Boston and settled in Newton, near that city. Conspicuous in the line of descendants since are the Rev. Clark Kendrick, born in Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1775, and father of Dr. A. C. Kendrick, of Rochester; Dr. Nathaniel Kendrick, cousin of Clark Kendrick, the first president of what is now Madison University; James Ryland Kendrick, a younger brother, now deceased, of the eminent scholar, teacher and author of Rochester, whom we name above; with others in other spheres of professional life, as Dr. Adin Kendrick, for so many years the "beloved physician," in Poultney, Vermont, and Dr. Albert Kendrick, father of the Shurtleff president, who a few years since finished a like useful career at Waukesha, Wisconsin. It is a notable heritage into which one enters who can claim an ancestry and a kindred such as these.

The father of the immediate subject of this sketch was a native of Poultney, Vermont, while the city of Ticonderoga was the birthplace of his worthy mother. The profession of medicine was selected by the elder Kendrick, and for the practice of this he prepared himself with more than ordinary care, attending the best colleges and otherwise availing himself of the best facilities afforded at that time for obtaining a comprehensive and practical knowledge of materia medica. He at once entered on a lucrative practice in the State of New York, in which he resided until the year 1855, at which time, with his family, he removed to Waukesha, Wisconsin, in which place he resumed the practice of his profession, which he followed uninterruptedly until his career was closed by death.

Of the four children constituting the family, the subject of this sketch was the oldest. He was reared without the kindly influence of maternal love, as his mother died while our subject was a child in years. The maternal ancestry of our subject is traceable to Scotland and Wales, and the original representative, upon reaching the shores of the New World, settled in New Jersey, from which State they afterward removed to New York. His mother was the daughter of Almerin Smith, Esq., who had been an officer in the war of 1812, for nearly fifty years a resident of Ticonderoga and often honored by his fellow citizens with positions of official trust in his town and county. The mother was a woman endowed with many personal attractions, added to which was a refined and cultivated mind. Although dying while her son was yet very young, she may be believed to have left impressions in his memory and character which have had their effect in shaping his own career.

The preparatory training our subject received in the Granville Academy, Granville, New York, which was followed by a supplementary course at Middlebury College. In 1857 he settled in Janesville, Wisconsin, where he took up the study of law under the preceptorship of Judge Noggle, a distinguished jurist of that city. His resourceful and versatile mind soon mastered the intricacies of the subject of law, and he was admitted to the bar. Locating at Monroe, Wisconsin, in partnership with E. A. West, Esq., he entered on the practice of his profession, which he uninterruptedly and not without success followed for one year. He then went to St. Louis, Missouri, and continued his practice for a year. At this time, becoming convinced that his life's work lay in the direction of the Christian ministry, he abandoned the law and at once entered the theological seminary at Rochester, New York, at which institution he graduated in the spring of 1861. He immediately repaired to Chicago, where he became pastor of the North Baptist Church, which position he held for three years and a half. He then, in 1865, went to St. Louis, where he became assistant pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Rev. Galusha Anderson being pastor. After a year and a half of this service he became pastor of a new church, the Beaumont Street, where he was in service until 1872, when he was called to the presidency of Shurtleff College, and also to the chair of mental and moral philosophy in that institution, the duties of both of which he has discharged with ability.

In 1859 Dr. Kendrick was married to Mrs. M. Little, who survived but a short time after marriage. In February, 1864, he was married to Miss Mary Jewett, of Racine, Wisconsin. They have five children: Albert J., who is city editor of the Chicago Daily News; Edward A., who resides in Buffalo, New York; Martha, Chalmers N., and Mary.

During the twenty-one years of Dr. Kendrick's association with Shurtleff College as its president he has been untiring in his efforts to place the well-known institution of learning in the prominence which it so justly deserves. He is fortunate in facility of self-adaptation to exigencies, such as await all public men, more or less, in a way to command respect alike for himself and for the institution he represents. As a teacher he is at home in the studies proper to his own department, and at the head of a college wins the warm attachment of the students by the dignity of his character, his kindness and the genial firmness of his administration. He is also always welcome in leading pulpits of his denomination in his State, and has served repeated terms as moderator of the Baptist General Association of Illinois, and is the more valued and beloved because found so ready for service, whether in city or hamlet, where there are brethren to meet or work to be done. Many will congratulate him on attaining his "majority" as a college president, and hope that many more years of usefulness and honor still await him.

Adolph Schoeninger

ADOLPH SCHOENINGER,

CHICAGO.

A FACT of which due recognition is not usually accorded in connection with the commercial history of the wonderful metropolis of the West is that to no foreign element is its present due in so large a measure as to those who have had their nativity in or trace their lineage to the great empire of Germany. Among those who left the Fatherland to identify themselves with American life and institutions, who have pushed their way to the front and who are a credit alike to the land of their birth and that of their adoption, is Adolph Schoeninger, the well-known North Side manufacturer of Chicago.

The subject of this review was born in the old free city of Weil, in Schwaben, Germany, on the 20th of January, 1833, being the son of Joseph A. and Anna M. (Ebele) Schoeninger. In his native city he secured a liberal education through the medium of the magnificent school system which is the honor and pride of Germany. While yet in early manhood he became a clerk in the extensive dry-goods establishment owned by David Gale, at Rastadt, Baden, beginning as an apprentice and continuing to advance to higher positions until he became thoroughly conversant with this and kindred branches of the mercantile business. He remained for seven years at Rastadt, and during that period witnessed much misery and inhumanity, as incidental to the dictatorship of Brentano. Partly for this reason, but principally because America opened a wider field for advancement through personal endeavor, he determined to become a citizen of the United States.

In the year 1854 Mr. Schoeninger came to America in company with a younger brother, and for a number of years he retained his residence in Philadelphia, where he rose to prominence in a business and social way. The peril of the nation from internecine war created in his heart such a loyal love for his adopted country as had been unknown to him before, and so strong was this affection and patriotic spirit that he offered his services to the Union and faithfully gave his aid to the cause of freedom by doing valiant service as Captain of a company of the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

In 1864 Mr. Schoeninger came to Chicago and this city has since been his home. For one year he acted as a salesman in a mercantile establishment, and then started a furniture factory, at the corner of Union and Desplaines streets, but in 1866 the factory was destroyed by fire, entailing a great financial loss. Nothing daunted by this misfortune, Mr. Schoeninger soon built and assumed charge of a small factory, which was located on the site of his present establishment, and by shrewd and honest business methods he extended his trade from year to year, until he has become one of the extensive and well-known manufacturers of Chicago, notwithstanding his second serious loss by the great fire of 1871. The Western Wheel Works, of which he is president, are particularly noted for the superior excellence of the bicycles manufactured, and these, with other products of the establishment, command an extensive sale. Our subject has other extensive business interests, and is recognized as an enterprising, progressive and honorable business man, retaining the respect and esteem of all with whom he has dealings or comes into contact in a business or social way. Mr. Schoeninger has a reputation of which any man might well be proud, and he stands forward distinctively as one of Chicago's most worthy citizens and business men.

The marriage of our subject was solemnized January 20, 1857, in Philadelphia, where he was united to Miss Augusta Riemann. They are the parents of one son and two daughters, and the family home is one in which are ever in evidence all the refined amenities of cultured social life.

GEORGE R. PECK,

CHICAGO.

THE pre-eminence of Chicago is due not only to the men of light and leading who controlled her affairs in the early days, but even more to those whom she is constantly attracting from other cities. In March, 1893, George R. Peck, then general solicitor of the Atchison Railroad system, removed his office and family from Topeka, Kansas, to Chicago. This seemed to many a hazardous change. Would the first lawyer of Kansas be able to maintain his leadership among the lawyers of the metropolis? But those who knew him never doubted that his past achievements would be surpassed in the larger field; and already this has occurred.

Born in Steuben county, New York, in 1843, he spent his childhood among the hardships of farm life in a Wisconsin clearing. At sixteen, with only a common-school education, he left the work of the farm to become a district school-teacher that he might add to the scant income of his father and free the farm from debt. At nineteen he enlisted in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, was promoted to captain of the Thirty-first Wisconsin Infantry, and marched with Sherman's army to the sea. After three years' service he was mustered out at the age of twenty-two, and immediately returned to Wisconsin. He began at Janesville his preparation for that perennial war, the practice of law, in which he has won the highest honors. Six years were spent there, as law student, circuit clerk and practicing lawyer. Then he sought larger opportunities in the new State of Kansas. From 1871 to 1874 he pursued his profession with signal success at Independence. Then he was appointed by President Grant United States attorney for the District of Kansas, at Topeka, where for nineteen years he gained ever-increasing distinction as a lawyer, an influential citizen and a man of letters. Within a month after his appointment he was directed by the attorney general to bring a suit involving the title to 960,000 acres of land. The ability with which he brought this and other cases to a successful issue soon made him the leading lawyer of his State. In 1879 the greater rewards of private practice led him to resign the office of district attorney. In 1881 the Atchison Railroad Company elected him its general solicitor. From then until September, 1895, with the exception of two years, that great system of railroads was created and developed under his masterful counsel and direction.

Mr. Peck's connection with Kansas politics during the entire period of his residence there was of the most influential and honorable character. For more than ten years his leadership of the Republican party in that State was unquestioned; and he might have had any office its people controlled. Upon the death of Senator Plumb in 1892 Governor Humphrey offered the vacant seat in the United States senate to Mr. Peck, but the splendid honor was declined. During the early months of 1893, in the beginning of Governor Lewelling's administration, the capitol at Topeka was filled with legislators contending, not only with parliamentary weapons, but with arms, for the control of the legislative halls. The State house and the surrounding grounds were an armed camp. Sentinels guarded the entrances, and members of the opposing parties were flocking thither as to a war. Then it was that George R. Peck, by the force of his commanding character and influence, controlled the situation, and by his wise counsel and indomitable will averted the anarchy and bloodshed that were impending.

During his residence in Chicago his political experience and learning and his fine literary art have become familiar to the public through his occasional addresses. The more notable of these are his response on Abraham Lincoln at the Marquette banquet in February, 1895, and his address on General George H. Thomas before the Loyal Legion at Indianapolis. The extent and character of his reputation as a statesman is evinced by the fact that leading newspapers of half a dozen States east and west have already proposed him as the presidential candidate of the Republican party in 1896; though he would discourage any such movement.

Geo. R. Peck

As a lawyer he ranks with the greatest that this country has produced; and few of these can show such a list of professional triumphs in important cases. When the Atchison Company attempted to secure the control of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, and also of the Atlantic & Pacific, in 1891, by the purchase of the former, Eastman, a stockholder of the 'Frisco, sought to enjoin the sale on the ground that the 'Frisco was a parallel and competing line with the Atchison. The case was bitterly contested in the circuit and supreme courts of the United States. Mr. Peck's successful handling of this litigation, in which the formation of the Atchison system was involved, gave him a place among the first railroad lawyers of the time.

When, in 1892, the attorney-general of the United States attacked the Trans-Missouri Freight Association as a violation to the anti-trust act, the Western railroads composing this association confidently committed to Mr. Peck the defense of the association. His argument before the district court and before the court of appeals was a masterpiece of legal learning, convincing argument and noble eloquence. At both hearings he was successful.

In December, 1893, the Atchison system went into the hands of receivers, and the problem of its reorganization was pressed upon the holders of its almost worthless securities, and the direction of the legal proceedings was devolved upon Mr. Peck. Within two years the mortgages were foreclosed, the property sold and a working plan of reorganization effected, and the great railroad system preserved unbroken. Such a feat of efficient and rapid reorganization of so large a railroad property is unparalleled.

In September last Mr. Peck resigned the general solicitorship of the Atchison system to become the general counsel of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. United States Judge Caldwell, of the Seventh Circuit, in accepting his resignation, asked that he still give to the Atchison reorganization committee the benefit of his counsel until the reorganization should be completed, and spoke of his connection with the receivership matters in terms of highest praise.

Since his removal to Chicago Mr. Peck has been associated with John S. Miller and Merritt Starr in the law firm of Peck, Miller & Starr. Besides his connection with the receivership matters of the Atchison system, he was engaged in the foreclosure of the mortgage of the Jacksonville & Southeastern line, and has recently been retained in connection with the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Amid the labors of the farm, the field, the bar, and of public affairs, Mr. Peck has cherished a love of letters and has acquired a literary art and appreciation which are after all his highest title to distinction. His large library, which it has been the care and pleasure of his life to collect, is esteemed his greatest possession; and his intimate familiarity with the best literature is the ornament of his public utterances and the charm of his conversation. He is a frequent orator at the gatherings of the Loyal Legion,—of which he has been a commander,—and is much sought after to address literary societies and the graduating classes of colleges and universities. From one of these universities he has received the degree of LL.D. His address before the law class of the University of Wisconsin in 1893, and his oration on Founders' Day at Knox College in 1894, are remembered by those who heard them as the events of the college year. In June, 1895, he delivered the annual oration, on "The Worth of a Sentiment," before the Washington and Jefferson societies of the University of Virginia. It was undoubtedly the greatest address, as it was also one of the greatest occasions, in the history of that ancient university. The address was printed in the newspapers of Virginia, Texas and Kansas, as well as in the papers of Chicago. His reference to the New South and to the union of the North and South was mentioned and praised by the leading papers throughout the country.

His tastes and his talents are so generous that there is no subject of great human interest with which he is unacquainted or to which he has not given sympathetic aid. Companionable, warm-hearted and open-handed, admiration of his masterful abilities is forgotten in the warmer admiration and love of the man.

EDGAR A. BANCROFT.

DR. JOHN STUART RYBURN,

OTTAWA.

DR. RYBURN was born at Plainfield, Illinois, May 5, 1852, and was a son of David and Margaret Ryburn, both natives of Ayrshire, Scotland. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and at the age of nineteen years began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. A. J. Perkins, of Plainfield. He twice went abroad, the last time to attend the International Medical Congress. Returning home he took a course of studies at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and the Rush Medical College, and in 1875 he came to Ottawa, where he entered the office of the late Dr. R. M. McArthur, but continued the studies of the Rush Medical College, at which institution he was graduated with honor in 1876, being valedictorian of his class. He remained with Dr. McArthur for several years, and then engaged in the practice of his profession alone. From the beginning he met with success, his skill and ability winning him a reputation that was acknowledged by the profession and the public. He was trustworthy, reliable, gentle, yet firm, and his genial manner made his presence in the sickroom like a ray of sunshine. His business so rapidly increased and he devoted himself to his work so untiringly that he was frequently forced to leave home for the benefit of his own health, which was failing through his efforts to benefit others. There was nothing mercenary in his motives. He as promptly answered a call from one whom he knew had no means to repay him as a person of wealth and social position. He aimed to give the pauper the same relief that he would accord to the suffering rich.

Dr. Ryburn was married in the spring of 1888, to Miss Armour of La Salle, Illinois, and shortly afterward they went abroad, spending several months among the most pleasant resorts of the British isles. It was Dr. Ryburn's intention to give up the practice of medicine within a few months, for the time at least, and spend a year in the far South. His prominence in his profession, however, was well known, and he was a valued member of the North Central State and County Medical Socities and for several years was county physician, but resigned that office in 1884. He was a Republican but not a politician, never seeking office, although he once served as coroner by appointment. Socially he was a Knight Templar Mason and an Odd Fellow, and was a man of pleasing address, of correct habits; in fact, his only fault, if such it could be called, was his neglect of his own health that others might not suffer.

His life was too busy to enjoy the social events as they came along, but society was honored when he found time to look in upon its gatherings. As a citizen he was the peer of any and was liberal in his views on all public affairs. He was as generous and open-handed where money was needed for a worthy cause as he was with his time to the needy and deserving poor. He was truly one of nature's noble men, and his life will serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement as long as those who knew him remain on this earth.

Dr. Ryburn died after a very short illness of only four days, September 21, 1892. No death in Ottawa in many years has caused as deep and widespread sorrow as did that of Dr. Ryburn. It can truly be said that he gave up his own life to save that of others who put their faith in his skill. He was skillful and successful in his treatment. He leaves to mourn his death hundreds of poor people whom he attended and cured and never asked for money in return. His widow, to perpetuate his memory and carry out his wishes, has erected an emergency hospital, known as the Ryburn Memorial Hospital.

This building stands on the large lot on the west side of Clinton street, between Madison and Jefferson streets, the structure being 44x78 feet, and the grounds 160x120 feet. The foundation is of Joliet stone, extending eight feet above the ground, topped with a layer of dressed stone. The main portion is of pressed brick, from the Twin Bluffs, moored to matched sheeting, which is in turn fastened at every bearing to two to six pieces of studding. The building is lathed and plastered on the inside, insuring absolute dryness

John L. Ryburn

no matter how long the wet spell, as no dampness can penetrate it,—a very essential matter in a hospital. The roof is of slate, and a square tower rises at the southeast corner to a commanding height. The windows are all set on Joliet stone sills; above each window is a transom, opening into the interior to prevent rain from entering. Above the open porch at the northeast corner is a handsomely designed terra cotta tablet made at the Garden City Terra Cotta Works of Ottawa. This open porch is the main entrance. It is sealed in and is covered by a corner of the building. The stone work, rising eight feet on the two sides, is battened, and above the sides are red sandstone pillars. The vestibule entrance is lighted by a glass door and side windows. Turning to the right and descending half a dozen steps you enter a wide way in the basement. The floor is three feet or less below the ground and the ceilings are nine feet high, except in the long hall, running the entire length of the building, which is but eight feet, as over it extends the ventilator shaft for the entire building. In the front are two rooms for the servants, or for a man and wife in charge, suitable for a bed-room and sitting-room. On the south side of the hall is a store room, 12x20, and the laundry next to this is 20x28 feet. It has five windows and is to be fitted up with a patent drier and all the latest improved machinery and appliances. Across from the laundry is a dining-room for the physician and nurses, lighted by a bay window. Adjoining it is the kitchen, with all arrangements necessary, including a dumb-waiter which will convey food and necessary articles to the nurses' kitchens on the two upper floors. In the southwest corner is the boiler and coal-room. The boiler is a locomotive pattern, latest improved, furnishing heat for the entire building and consuming most of the smoke. The immense chimney is flue-lined and stone-capped. In the rear of the hall is another vestibule door and area way. In fact all outside doors are vestibuled to avoid drafts through the building.

A rear flight of stairs, broad, with two landings, leads to the main floor, and beneath these steps is a closet for the servants. The front steps lead to a broad landing and area way, and through the entire length of the building extends a six-foot hall. The front room just off the hall is the reception room, into which all visitors will be at first ushered. The room at the southeast corner, adjoining the reception room, is the physician's room and from this leads a dispensary, where all the medicines and stimulants are kept. The men's ward is a large room, 22x44 feet, ample for the ten beds between the windows. In this room, as in all others in the building, ventilators are placed beneath each window to give perfect radiation and circulation of fresh air. Across the hall is a large linen closet, while adjoining is a large sitting-room for nurses, although if necessary it can be used as a ward. It is over the dining-room, and the bay window extends past this room to the eaves. The nurses' room, just west of this room, is used for preparing warm lotions or any little dainty that may be required by the nurses and is fitted up with a gas stove and other appliances. The bath-room is the last apartment on the north side of the hall and adjoins the back stairway. It is fitted up with the best washbowl, bath-tub and water-closet arrangements, all the latest sanitarian plumbing being guaranteed. This is true throughout the structure. The bath-room is wainscoted high up and hot and cold water are supplied. Across the hall is the preparation room, where the patients are made ready for the operating room. The latter is in the southwest corner. In it the floor is of cement, to render cleaning easy and also for sanitary effect. In the rear of the building, off of this floor, the large door leads to a wide porch, which is used for many purposes, chiefly, however, to make it easy for the admission of patients brought by carriage. All the walls in this and the upper floors are sand finished, so that they may be painted if desired.

Ascending to the second floor is a broad landing at the first flight, which is the covering or top of the ground entrance. The staircase again turns west, and at the top is a similar hall and area way to that below. The front room on this floor is a private ward. What is considered the first room in the building is the children's ward,—at the southeast corner, large, light and containing seven beds. Mrs. Ryburn decided that the children should have a cheerful spot, and this room is a magnificent one. A linen closet, a woman's ward, nurses' kitchen and bath-room, similar to those below, are on this floor. In addition there are several private wards. The hallway is lighted by a great glass window at the rear, leading to the balcony, also by a large window over the memorial tablet.

The attic covers the entire building and is high and light. The floor is matched and the whole is planned so that it can be utilized by employees if necessary. It will be used for many purposes as it is. The grand staircase in front is of ash, those in the rear of cypress with oak treads. All the rooms are furnished with radiators and in every room the ventilation is perfect. The work throughout is the best that money can procure. It is an institution of most worthy character and is a fitting tribute from a loving and devoted wife that will perpetuate the name of Ryburn for all time.

WILLIAM DWIGHT ROWELL,

FREEPORT.

MR. ROWELL, the subject of this article, was a native of Oneida county, New York, born September 6, 1826, and was brought up in agricultural pursuits, and his father was a farmer by occupation. Being ambitious for a wider field of work for life and for a career differing materially from that of an agriculturist, he determined to seek a home in the growing West. He accordingly located in Ravenna, Ohio, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits and for several years conducted a successful business. It was while located here that he met and married his wife, Amelia M. Collins, December 2, 1852, and here was born their only child, now the widow of James I. Neff, of Freeport, Illinois.

In 1857 Mr. Rowell removed to Watertown, Wisconsin, and two years later to Oshkosh, same State, where he again engaged in the dry-goods trade. This he continued till 1863, when he removed to Freeport and established the lumber business which afterward became so extensive and successful. His first partner was a man named White, and after this relation continued for three or four years he was joined by his brother-in-law, Mr. O. B. Sanford, and the Sanford & Rowell Lumber Company soon became widely known throughout the Northwest. They established lumber yards at Freeport, Lanark, Shannon and Orangeville, and also became the owners of large tracts of timber lands in the pineries of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Of all the fortunes that have been built up in the lumber trade in the Northwest probably none were more honestly or honorably acquired than the possessions of these two men. Their methods were beyond criticism; and now that both have passed away they have left behind them not only substantial pecuniary accumulations, but also what is quite of as much value, untarnished names and a cloudless reputation.

Mr. Rowell was not only one of Freeport's foremost business men, but he was also one of the brightest Masons in this section of our country. From an obituary published at the time of his death we quote as follows concerning his Masonic record:

"William Dwight Rowell, Thirty-third Degree, was from early manhood identified with the Masonic fraternity. He was a member of Evergreen Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of this city, and of Freeport Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. March 24, 1869, he was created a Sir Knight in Freeport Commandery, Knights Templar, and held the office of warden in that body during the year 1872. He was especially attached to Scottish rite Masonry and its exalted principles, in the mysteries and teachings of which he was profoundly versed. He became a Scottish rite Mason May 19, 1869, soon after the Ancient Accepted Scottish rite bodies removed their sittings from De Kalb to Freeport, and was a member of the first class of novitiates created Sublime Princes in Freeport Consistory.

"The numerous offices of honor and trust held by Mr. Rowell in the various Masonic bodies until within recent years, when failing health withdrew him largely from their labors, show the high esteem in which he was held by his fraters. For six years, from 1871 to 1877, he was grand master of Freeport Lodge of Perfection, and those who took their grades under his direction will never forget the impressive solemnity of their teachings as he exemplified them. He was also senior grand warden, in 1879, of Freeport Council, Princes of Jerusalem, and senior warden for a number of years of Freeport Chapter, of Rose Croix. In Freeport Consistory, Thirty-second Degree, his brethren honored him with official trust for fourteen years continuously. He was grand hospitaler from 1869 to 1873, grand chancellor from 1873 to 1877, and second lieutenant commander from 1877 to 1883. Recognizing his prominence as a man and a Mason, the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General for the Northern District of the United States, in 1879, conferred upon Mr. Rowell the highest honor possible to be obtained in Masonry, thirty-third, or last, grade. This degree is conferred by the Supreme Council only, and it is given as an honorary or official degree to those who have by long and arduous service in the Masonic vineyard attained distinction. There are but few Masons in the State who enjoy this distinction."

Mr. Rowell was a member of the congregation of Zion Episcopal Church, and a vestryman from the beginning of his residence in Freeport. He was one of those practical Christian men whose deeds precede their professions rather than follow them, and whose faith and works go hand in hand. As long as his health permitted Mr. Rowell was a regular attendant at divine service, and his purse was always open to meet the needs of the church, and the beautiful structure which stands as the house of worship of his chosen faith also stands as a monument to his memory in the cause of Christianity.

Mr. Rowell was a broadminded, generous, charitable, whole-souled man, whom to know was to love and respect. To the poor and unfortunate he was more than usually kind and generous. He realized that all men and women are not equally strong mentally, morally or physically, and he had much charity for the failings and weaknesses of his fellow beings, and always stood ready to uplift and assist those of his fellows less gifted or fortunate than himself; and that not only by kind words, but by the more substantial method of putting his hands in his pocket and relieving their necessities and helping them over the rough places in the toilsome journey of life.

Probably no man who ever lived in Freeport was more highly respected while he lived or more sincerely mourned when he died. While it is not within our scope or plan in the preparation of this volume to eulogize, yet these traits in Mr. Rowell's character were so strongly marked as to be a part of the individuality of the man. He passed peacefully to rest, after a lingering illness, October 12, 1887. Mrs. Rowell died June 30, 1893. Their only child, Mrs. Neff, resides in Freeport.

In politics Mr. Rowell was a Democrat, but never took active part in campaign work or would consent to accept an office. His home life was exceptionally pleasant and harmonious. He was an ardent lover of the beautiful, and he surrounded himself in his home with many examples of fine art, which he picked up here and there during his travels in Europe and our own country in a fruitless endeavor to regain his health. His tastes, his morals and his deportment were of a standard high and pure.

JAMES HENRY ETHERIDGE, A. M., M. D.,

CHICAGO.

JAMES HENRY ETHERIDGE, a member of the faculty of the Rush Medical College, was born in Johnsville, New York, March 20, 1844. His father, Dr. Francis B. Etheridge, was a practicing physician and surgeon for forty-seven years. His mother was Fanny Easton, of Connecticut. On the paternal, as also on the maternal, side, the ancestry of James was English, on the side of the former five, and the latter seven, generations removed. During the civil war, the father of our subject served as surgeon in the field with one of the Minnesota volunteer regiments. He died at Hastings, Minnesota, in 1871.

Dr. James H. Etheridge, the subject of our sketch, received his early education in New York State, and has been completing it ever since, for he is, and always has been, a close student. On the outbreak of the war he was prepared to enter the junior class at Harvard, but the absence of his father in the army at the front disarranged his plans, and he decided to devote his attention to medicine. He read four years with his father, attended one course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Michigan, and two full courses at Rush Medical College, at Chicago, where he was graduated in 1869, receiving the degree of M. D. After graduation at Rush Medical College, he began practicing in Evanston, where he remained about a year and a half. Since March, 1869, Dr. Etheridge has been a lecturer in Rush Medical College. In 1869-70 he spent a year in Europe, walking the hospitals of some of the largest cities.

On returning to America Dr. Etheridge settled in Chicago, in July, 1871, and for two years was lecturer on materia medica and therapeutics in Rush Medical College, when he was called to a regular professorship, occupying successively the chairs of materia medica, therapeutics, medical jurisprudence, gynæcology and obstetrics and gynæcology. He followed a general practice until 1891, since which time he has made a specialty of gynæcology. He is one of the gynæcologists of the Presbyterian Hospital, and of the Central Free Dispensary; also of the Chicago Polyclinic Hospital. He was one of the staff of the Women's Hospital of the State of Illinois, and has also been connected with St. Joseph's and St. Luke's Hospitals. He is an occasional contributor to the medical journals, and is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Medico-Legal Society, the Gynæcological Society (being president in 1890), Illinois State Medical Society, American Gynæcological Society, International Medical Congress, of the International Congress of Obstetricians and Gynæcologists, and of the Pan-American Medical Congress. He was president of the Chicago Medical Society in 1887.

Dr. Etheridge was married June 20, 1870, to Harriet Elizabeth Powers, of Evanston, daughter of Herman G. Powers, of that place, long identified with Chicago's commercial and banking interests. They have two daughters. In religion Dr. Etheridge is a Presbyterian, and in politics a Republican, but on all local issues votes for the best man regardless of party.

In personal appearance the Doctor is tall and of commanding appearance, of more than average weight, and socially is genial, courteous and refined, popular alike with his casual associates and intimate friends, and stands high in the regards of his professional brethren.

RALPH E. BROWNELL,

CHICAGO.

NUMBERED among the leading business men of Chicago is this gentleman, who is president of the Brownell Improvement Company, controlling one of the leading industries of the city. For a number of years he has been recognized as a practical and expert civil engineer who has few equals in his line of business. He has made a careful and systematic study of his work; and in laying out property, supervising its drainage, sewerage, paving and macadamizing, he has displayed a skill and ability that have placed him in the front rank among those devoted to this line of work. His connection with suburban property, its improvements, development and upbuilding, has also added largely to the beauty of Chicago. This requires artistic taste as well as mechanical power and an ability to appreciate the finer touches of adornment as well as the straight geometric lines which form the basis of all designs.

Mr. Brownell is a representative Western man, possessed of the enterprising and progressive spirit which dominates the Mississippi valley. He was born in Fillmore county, Minnesota, in 1857, and is a son of C. S. and Laura J. (Haviland) Brownell, who came with their family to Chicago in 1863, where the father has since been successfully engaged in merchandising. The son entered the public schools of the city, pursuing the prescribed course and graduating from the high school of Englewood. From this he entered upon life's practical duties as an employe in the department of public works of the town of Lake, where he remained nine years. Systematic and painstaking in his work, he thoroughly mastered the business, and his ability won him promotion from the position which was given to the second boy to that of chief engineer and superintendent of public works, in which capacity he served for three and one-half years. He also filled the office of assistant engineer on the work of improving Washington park and Michigan boulevard. In 1885 he became associated with Charles B. Eggleston and J. P. Mallette, continuing his connections with them until January, 1894, under the firm name of Eggleston, Mallette & Brownell. He had charge of the construction department, and gave his time to the development and improvement of real estate. The improvement of all the property placed on the market by the firm has been realized under his careful supervision.

In the spring of 1894 the Brownell Improvement Company was organized with Mr. Brownell as president. This company takes large contracts for public improvements and manufactures crushed stone. Their quarries and crushing plant are located at Thornton, Illinois. The company owns its transportation equipment, locomotives, railroad cars, etc., and is in every way prepared to handle and faithfully execute the most extensive contracts. Their plant is the second in size in the United States. This company furnished a large part of the material for the improvement and beautifying of the world-famed Midway Plaisance, and has taken other large contracts which have materially improved the city in various ways. The career of Mr. Brownell demonstrates what can be accomplished under favorable conditions, and with such opportunities as Chicago presents, by an active, pushing, energetic and honorable man, far-seeing, careful in planning, prompt and unswerving in execution.

The marriage of Mr. Brownell was solemnized in Chicago in 1878, the lady of his choice being Miss Lucy Adams. Their family now numbers four daughters, Ora, Ethel, Irma and Alma. He is a man of domestic tastes, devoted to his home and family. He is unswerving in his support of the principles of the Republican party, and is very prominent in Masonic circles, being a Knight Templar and thirty-second-degree Mason. He is one of Chicago's honorable business men, who has materially assisted the interests of the city, and by all who know him he is universally esteemed

MICHAEL BRAND,

CHICAGO.

MICHAEL BRAND is a self-made man who, without an extraordinary family or pecuniary advantages at the commencement of life, has battled earnestly and energetically, and by indomitable courage and integrity has achieved both character and fortune. By sheer force of will and untiring effort he has worked his way upward.

Born on the 23d of March, 1826, in Odernheim, Rheinhessen, Germany, he is a son of John and Sibilla (Bauer) Brand. His father was a farmer by occupation, owning land adjoining Odernheim. Our subject attended the public and private schools of his native town until sixteen years of age, when he entered upon an apprenticeship in the brewery of Mr. Goldbeck, in Worms, his service continuing there for two years.

Through several succeeding years Mr. Brand traveled in Switzerland and France, perfecting his knowledge of brewing by entering the employ of various brewing companies. In 1848 he began business on his own account in his native land; independent by nature, resolute, self-reliant and a lover of liberty, his sympathies instinctively were with the oppressed, and during the exciting times of the German revolution in 1848-9 he took a decided stand on the side of the revolutionists. After this trouble had subsided those who had taken part in the revolution were subjected to continued annoyance. Tiring of this and seeing no hope of his country becoming free, he decided to leave the Fatherland and secure a home in the land of liberty.

Accordingly he sailed for the United States, where he arrived in July, 1852. He spent his first year in Detroit, and in 1853 came to Chicago.

Here Mr. Brand embarked in the brewing business, in connection with Valentine Busch, under the firm name of Busch & Brand, which connection was continued for almost twenty years, and severed by the death of Mr. Busch in 1872. For six years prior to the closing out of the business they had a large plant located at Blue Island, and another at Nos. 29 and 31 Cedar street, where they established their principal office in 1863. A division was made in the business, although the partnership was continued, in 1868, the Blue Island plant being inherited by the family of Mr. Busch while Mr. Brand retained possession of the business on Cedar street, which he conducted under the name of the Michael Brand Brewing Company. By the big fire, which destroyed the main part of Chicago, he lost, like so many, almost all he possessed; but, like so few, kept up his courage, removed the debris while still partly on fire, and managed to rebuild his brewery in spite of the severe cold winter, so that his plant started running just three months after the same had been burned down. In 1878 this was transformed into a malting establishment, and at Elston avenue and Snow street, Mr. Brand erected a new brewery, which he conducted until 1889, when the property became the main part of the United States Brewing Company and was afterward consolidated with others, as the Milwaukee and Chicago breweries. He, however, retains his property on Cedar street. He has amassed a handsome fortune and is now enjoying the fruits of his former toil, having laid aside all business cares.

In 1859 Mr. Brand was united in marriage with Miss Phillipena Darmstætter, daughter of Michael Darmstætter, a prominent brewer of Detroit, Michigan. She is an educated lady of culture and refinement, and her home is noted for its hospitality. It is a fine residence, tastefully and elegantly furnished and supplied with all the comforts and conveniences which go to make life worth the living. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brand are people of social nature, and the former is a valued member of the Germania Society.

In religious faith he is a Protestant and he accords to others the rights he reserves to himself. In political faith he is a Democrat and has been honored with a number of public positions. He was elected to the general assembly of Illinois in 1862. He has also served as city alderman from the Nineteenth ward, and his official con-

Mich Brand

duct was that of an upright, honorable business man who retired from office as he had entered—with the confidence, respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. He was one of the stockholders of the Inter-state Exposition Company of Chicago, is a director in the International Bank of this city, and has been a member of the Board of Trade since 1882.

TITUS P. YERKES, M. D.,

UPPER ALTON.

DR. TITUS P. YERKES, a prominent and leading physician of Upper Alton, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1836, the son of Robert A. and Regina K. Yerkes. His father was likewise a native of the Keystone State and descended from German ancestors, who upon coming to America located in Pennsylvania. His mother's family is of English descent, and upon coming to this country they also located in Pennsylvania. The elder Yerkes, while residing in Pennsylvania, was interested in the manufacture of cotton goods.

Our subject received his preparatory education in the common schools of his native State, in which he resided until 1856, at which time he came to Illinois, first locating in Metamora, and in 1858 he entered Shurtleff College, at which institution he was graduated in the class of 1861, taking the Latin course. Subsequent to this he matriculated at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he was graduated in 1864. Immediately after graduating he was placed in charge of Post Hospital at Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois, and served as surgeon in chief of said hospital until the close of the war of the Rebellion.

In 1867 he located in Upper Alton, and at once entered upon an active practice, mostly in the city, and his professional business grew to very considerable proportions and was lucrative besides. During the years since his advent upon the practice in Alton, he has given his best efforts to the building up of a practice that will contain the element of permanency. He is a close student of his profession, taking a keen interest in the scientific development of everything that pertains to materia medica and practical surgery, and all other relevant subjects,—keeping himself thoroughly posted.

His marriage to Susetta B. Bostwick was celebrated in Upper Alton in 1863, and they have three children, one son and two daughters: Lathy L., Hattie L. and Blanche A. The Doctor has an elegant home on Edwards street, which he designed himself and in which he and his family reside, surrounded by all that makes life pleasant and agreeable to cultivated people.

Dr. Yerkes has contributed largely to the medical magazines of the country. As a writer he is clear and terse in style, as well as vigorous in his treatment of whatever subjects he takes up. He holds memberships in the St. Louis and the county medical societies.

PASCAL PAOLI ENOS,

SPRINGFIELD.

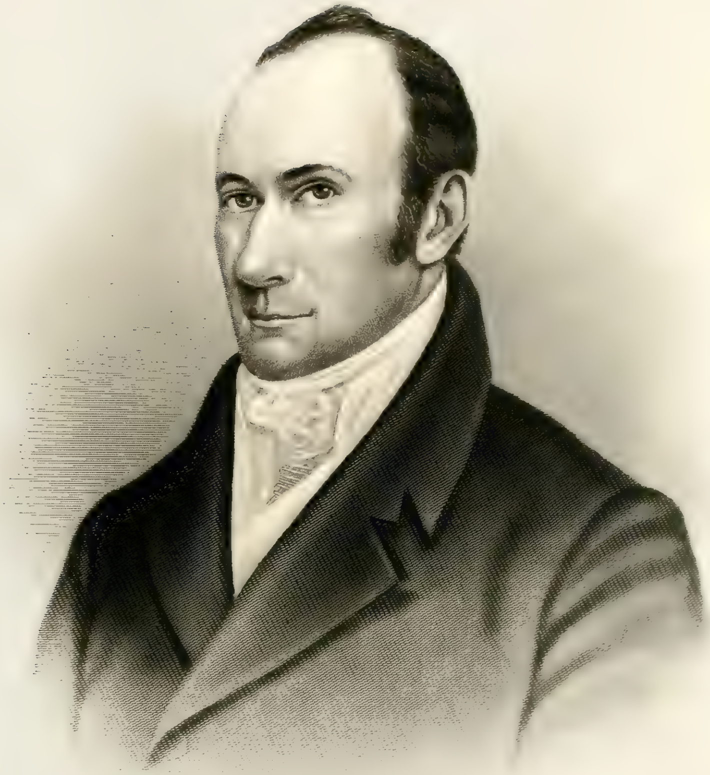
THE honored pioneer of the great State of Illinois to whose life history we now direct attention, was a son of General Roger Enos, the Revolutionary soldier and noble patriot, to whom individual reference is made on another page of this volume, and in that connection is adequately outlined the ancestral history of the subject of the present review. Pascal Paoli Enos was named for the great Corsican patriot and warrior, Pascal Paoli, and was born at Windsor, Connecticut, in the year 1770. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1794, studied law, accompanied his father to Vermont, and for some years was high sheriff of Windsor county, in that State. He there married Salome Paddock, a native of Woodstock, Windsor county, Vermont, and the daughter of Gaius Paddock, who enlisted in the Continental army when a lad of sixteen years, and served throughout the entire war of the Revolution. The marriage was solemnized on the 15th of September, 1815, and on the same day, in company with the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Enos, started for the far West. They located first in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in September of the following year (1816) they embarked on flatboats and proceeded down the Ohio river to Shawneetown, Illinois. They then took land conveyance across southern Illinois, crossed the "father of waters" where the city of Alton now stands, and located for a year or two at St. Charles, Missouri, and then removed to St. Louis.

Mr. Enos entered lands for a farm in Madison county, Illinois, and remained there about two years, when he was appointed receiver of public moneys at the land office in Springfield, Illinois. At that time there was no town laid out where Springfield now stands. He received his appointment from President Monroe, and he arrived here, with his family, in September, 1823. He opened the land office in a double log cabin, located at what is now the northwestern corner of Third and Jefferson streets. Soon after he became associated with Major Elijah Iles, John Taylor and Thomas Cox, and they each entered a quarter section of land, laid out a town and called it Calhoun, which was subsequently changed to the present name, Springfield.

To Mr. and Mrs. Enos were born five children, of whom we make brief record, as follows: Pascal P., Jr., was born at St. Charles, Missouri, November 28, 1816, and upon attaining maturity he married Eliza J. Johnson, in Springfield. He served one term in the State legislature, was appointed by Judge McLean as United States circuit clerk, and was reappointed by Judge Davis, his death occurring February 17, 1867, at which time he was still the incumbent in the office mentioned. Zimri A., born in St. Louis, Missouri, September 29, 1821, was married in Springfield on the 10th of June, 1846, to Agnes D. Trotter. He served two terms of two years each as county surveyor of Sangamon county, and three terms as alderman of the city of Springfield. Martha M., born in Springfield, Illinois, April 26, 1824, died January 4, 1837. Susan P., born in Springfield, October 27, 1829, resides on the old homestead. Julia R., born in Springfield, December 20, 1832, married Ozias M. Hatch, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume, and resides in Springfield.

Mr. Enos served as receiver of the land office under the administration of Presidents Monroe and John Quincy Adams, and was removed from office by President Jackson solely because he differed in politics, Mr. Enos being a Whig.

Mr. Enos was a man of cultivation, genial, bright, spirited and entertaining, and one who readily gained and always retained the friendship and esteem of those with whom he came in contact. His death was premature, and was occasioned by a severe cold, which he contracted while fishing with his boys one April day. This cold developed into pneumonia, of which he died in April, 1832. Mrs. Enos lived to a ripe and well preserved old age, her death occurring October 25, 1876. She lived to see the town which her husband founded and laid out become the capital of the State and a populous and prosperous city,—truly a wonderful metamorphosis from the wilderness as she first remembered it. Well may and should the lives of those honored pioneers be perpetuated in every record which touches the detailed history of the State, and particularly the beautiful city of Springfield.



WILLIAM FLAGG TAYLOR,

CHICAGO.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM F. TAYLOR was born in Chester, Massachusetts, October 21, 1833. His parents were John Stanley and Mary (Cowing) Taylor. His mother died when he was but three years of age, and his father when he was fifteen. From this time until he was twenty-one he resided with his paternal grandfather, John Taylor, on a farm, and received his education at the district schools, and also at a select school in the vicinity. He was studious and made the most of his limited opportunities.

When he had attained his majority he went to Hartford, Connecticut, and found employment in a machine shop at that place. Later on he was for a time employed in railroading. In 1856 he came to Illinois, locating for a short time in Princeton. He then went to Apple River, Jo Daviess county, to visit an uncle who was a Methodist minister at that place. Here he engaged in school-teaching during the winter months, and farm work in the summer, and here, on March 21, 1860, he married Elizabeth L. Cooper, a native of New York State. After his marriage Captain Taylor located on a farm just across the State line in Wisconsin.

In 1862 the Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry was being organized at Apple River, and he enlisted for service in the army, was made first lieutenant of Company E upon the organization of the regiment and was promoted to the position of captain of the same company April 26, 1863. This regiment saw much active service in the field, and its record is too well known to need repetition here. Captain Taylor was in command of his company at the famous battle of Chickamauga and was wounded by a bullet passing through his right ear; he continued, however, at the head of his troops in the thickest of the fight, and was distinguished for his bravery on this and every other battle field where he was engaged during the war. At the battle of Lookout Mountain he was the only captain in his regiment engaged in action. At Nickajack, while a prisoner was being disarmed, he was seriously wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol, the ball passing through one leg, and lodging in the other in such a manner as to render its location and extraction impossible. This bullet he bore with him to the grave.

His wound disabled him for further service in the field, but after he had partially recovered he was assigned to duty as military conductor on trains running between Chattanooga and Knoxville, and later between Chattanooga and Atlanta. He had sufficiently recovered to rejoin his regiment only a short time before they were mustered out.

When the war closed he returned to his home in Apple River, and shortly thereafter was appointed assistant assessor of internal revenue in that district. In 1870 he went to Lena, Illinois, and engaged in business, conducting a grocery store and dealing in agricultural implements, and while located here served also as justice of the peace. In 1875 he received an appointment as assistant grain inspector in Chicago, under General J. C. Smith, a warm personal friend, who had commanded the regiment in which Captain Taylor served during the war.

In 1877 Captain Taylor removed his family to Chicago, and here continued to reside till his decease.

He proved so capable and efficient in the position to which he had been appointed that he was continued in office through all administrations until 1893, when the Democrats came into power, and he, together with most other Republicans, was retired to make room for political supporters of the party in power. During this long term of eighteen years of service in this responsible position, no word of just complaint was ever uttered against him. He was the soul of honor and honesty, and discharged the duties assigned him in a fair and impartial manner, winning the confidence and respect of all with whom he came in contact.

Soon after retiring from this position in Chicago he received an appointment as chief grain inspector at Burlington, Iowa. He accepted the place and entered upon the duties of his office, preparing in the meantime to remove his family from

Chicago to Burlington, when he was attacked with a heart trouble so severe in its nature as to compel him to relinquish his position and return to Chicago. He gave up all active business, and seeking in vain for relief from the malady which had seized upon him, after much suffering he passed away, April 21, 1895.

Some time during the earlier years of his residence in the Prairie State Mr. Taylor had the foresight to perceive the wisdom of holding a membership in a fraternal order where brotherly kindnesses would be assured, and he accordingly connected himself with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The workings of that order proved so efficient, appropriate and economical as to elicit his enthusiasm, and having a capacity for assuming responsibilities he was made somewhat prominent in the order.

Being naturally studious, he had but little leisure for the time-killing devices of common social gatherings, finding his chief enjoyment within the circle of his own family and with his books and favorite studies.

He was an earnest, honest and incorruptible man, with a frank, genial manner which won and retained friendship, and in consequence his death was sincerely mourned by a large number of appreciative friends and acquaintances, with whom his long public service had placed him upon terms of intimacy.

The number of children in Mr. and Mrs. Taylor's family was five, and of these four are still living, as is also their mother. The surviving children are named as follows: John Stanley, William Brainard, George Cooper and Frank Flagg. These are all residents of the city of Chicago, and two of them are married and two are single. William B. was married to Miss Harriet Pearson and has one daughter, who is named Myrtle; George C. was united in matrimony with Miss Lucy Johnston, and they also have one daughter, who is named Jessie.

The regiment in which Captain Taylor served embraced among its members many names since familiar to all Chicagoans, among the more prominent being General J. C. Smith, the late Dr. C. W. Earle, Charles A. Partridge, E. A. Blodgett and many others. Captain Taylor was a member of G. A. Thomas Post, No. 5, G. A. R., and took much pleasure in meeting his old comrades and talking over the incidents and scenes of that memorable time in our history which tried men's souls. One by one the gallant defenders of our flag are being gathered to their fathers, and soon, like our Revolutionary heroes, they will live only in their country's history and in the hearts of their descendants and successors. All honor to their memory!

We take pleasure in presenting the few facts of the foregoing sketch that we were able to glean, because the subject fully deserves this honorable mention and much more. Not only "line upon line and precept upon precept" are needed, but also example upon example, properly to impress upon the minds of most people the importance of all the excellencies of character.

H A Barnard

HEMAN A. BARNARD,

MOLINE.

HEMAN ALLEN BARNARD was born at Hyde Park, Vermont, January 13, 1826. His parents were Asa and Deborah (Taylor) Barnard, the former a farmer by occupation, who had been a participant in the battle of Plattsburg during the war of 1812, and both members of old New England families.

Our subject passed his boyhood in his native village until he was ten years of age, at which time he removed with his parents to Burlington, where he continued his studies and resided until he attained his majority. For five years he served an apprenticeship as a millwright at Winooski Falls, Vermont, with the firm of Edwards & White, and at the expiration of that time was employed by them in erecting mills in New England and Canada. In this capacity he continued for two years, and then, in company with a Mr. Warner, established a furniture factory, planing and saw mill at Cowensville, Canada, under the firm name of Warner & Barnard. The business was conducted prosperously for two years, and then the establishment was destroyed by fire, which resulted in the separation of the partners. Mr. Barnard moved West, where he intended taking up land in Iowa and turning his attention to agricultural pursuits. Instead of doing this, however, he came to Rock Island, reaching that city in the fall of 1854, and removed the following spring to Moline, where he worked at his trade.

In 1858 he and L. E. Hemingway established a chair factory at Moline, and in 1860 J. B. Wyckoff was added to the firm, and in this year was founded what is known as the Barnard & Leas Manufacturing Company. In 1871 the business was incorporated under the present title, and, adding mill building to their business, continued in what has proven a most prosperous career. The capital stock of the company is three hundred thousand dollars, with a surplus of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and their goods, which include everything necessary to equip a mill, are sold all over the world. Mr. Barnard has been president of the company since its incorporation; Mr. Leas is vice-president; Charles A. Barnard, the son of our subject, is the secretary; and W. C. Bennett, now mayor of the city of Moline, is treasurer.

Most of the products of the factory are machines of Mr. Barnard's invention, and include wheat separators, flour-packers, roller mills, bolting-machines, purifiers, dust collectors and the like. On these of course patents were obtained, and their great practical utility has resulted in an enormous sale, and a corresponding success to the company.

In addition to his manufacturing interests at Moline, Mr. Barnard is a stockholder and the vice-president of the Salt Lake Mill and Elevator Company, located at Salt Lake City, Utah. He is also a director in the First National Bank of Moline, one of the sound financial institutions of the State.

While always interested in public affairs, Mr. Barnard is not a politician. He is a strong Republican, and in the past has filled local elective offices, having been a member of the town board for several years, and its president when the city was incorporated. Later he served as alderman. To every project calculated to advance the prosperity of Moline, Mr. Barnard is a warm friend, and has contributed largely toward the upbuilding of that city.

Though he attends closely to his business he has found time to travel extensively, and has not only been all over the United States but has also made two trips abroad,—one on business, the other for pleasure.

He has been twice married. His first wife, who was Miss Adelia Boright, of Canada, to whom he was united in 1849, died in 1856, leaving one son, Charles A. In 1860 Mr. Barnard was married to Miss Emily Sober, of Ypsilanti, Michigan. Of this union have been born five children: Stella, now Mrs. B. F. Towndrow, of Salt Lake City; Frank, Harry, Agnes and Ruth. The family attend the Congregational church.

JOHN HUY ADDAMS,

FREEPORT.

AS a representative of the class of substantial builders of a great commonwealth who served faithfully and long in the enterprising West, we present the subject of this sketch, who was a pioneer of the Prairie State and nobly did his duty in establishing and maintaining the material interests, legal status and moral welfare of his community, and exerted a great influence throughout his adopted State as a legislator.

He was a native of the State of Pennsylvania, born at Sinking Spring, in Berks county, July 12, 1822. His parents, Samuel and Catharine (Huy) Addams, were also natives of the Keystone State, and thus our subject was thoroughly American in blood and training. In his youth he was educated at an academy at Trappe, and subsequently at Upper Dublin, that State, he learned the trade of miller, which he afterward followed during the early part of his active life.

At the age of twenty-two years, namely, in 1844, he married Miss Sarah Weber, and with his bride came to the wild West, settling in Cedarville, near Freeport, Illinois, where he purchased a tract of land and a grist and saw mill, run by water-power, and he proceeded to establish and maintain a comfortable home for himself and family by attending both the farm and the mills; and, being a man of energy and comprehensive judgment, he succeeded well.

His upright methods of dealing and his reliable judgment in all matters of public interest in due time led to his election as a representative of his district in the Senate of the Illinois General Assembly (in 1854), first as a Whig and ever afterward as a Republican; and he was continuously re-elected until he had served for the unprecedentedly long period of sixteen years, and he would have been re-elected still again had he not positively refused to serve longer. His record as a member of the senate stands as an illustrious example of a true patriot fully as bright as that of any soldier on the battle-field.

Accumulating at length a handsome amount of property after his location in Illinois, he broadened his operations, and finally established the Second National Bank of Freeport (in 1865), of which he was the president until his death, conducting its affairs in a manner worthy of his reputation as a financier and as a business man.

By the marriage already referred to Mr. Addams had the following children: Mary C., who married Rev. J. M. Linn, and died in 1894, leaving four children: J. Weber, now a resident at Cedarville; Sarah Alice, who became the wife of Dr. H. W. Haldeman and is now residing at Girard, Kansas; and Jane, a resident of Chicago, where she is superintendent of the Hull House, at 335 South Halsted street, of which she is the founder. It is one of the noblest, most well-known and efficient benevolent institutions in that great city. Mrs. Addams died in 1863, and in 1868 Mr. Addams married Mrs. Anna H. Haldeman, of Freeport, who as the surviving widow is now living at Cedarville.

Mr. Addams was a regular attendant of the Presbyterian church, benevolent in his disposition and practice, looked upon the bright side of life, and by his example produced only good effects and influences upon all with whom he came in contact. He died August 17, 1881, loved and respected by a large community about his home and a wonderfully large circle of acquaintances throughout the great State of Illinois.

R. J. Oglesby.

RICHARD J. OGLESBY,

ELKHART.

GENERAL RICHARD JAMES OGLESBY, so distinguished in Illinois and the whole country as a soldier and statesman, was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, on the 25th of July, 1824. He is of Scottish extraction, and bears in many traits of his character the impress of the sterling virtues of that race.

His parents, Jacob Oglesby and Isabella Watson, were of the sturdy stock of pioneers, who though not rich had the comforts of life, and were not the victims of that want often incident to a new country. The resources of his father's farm enabled the family to live in comparative ease and comfort till 1833, when by a visitation of the cholera father and mother, with a brother and sister, fell victims to that dreadful scourge. At the time of the death of his parents he was nine years old, and one of a family of six children, two sons and four daughters, left without a home, and dependent upon the kindness of relatives and friends for protection and care. Richard was taken by his uncle, Mr. Willis Oglesby, who in 1836 moved to Decatur, Illinois, but at the age of fourteen his uncle sent him to live with his two sisters, Mrs. Prather and Mrs. Peddicord, in Decatur, Illinois; and in that village, town and city, with its growth and development, he steadily advanced from the obscurity of childhood to a distinction of manhood, worthy of the ambition of the greatest and best. A man with such marked characteristics as Governor Oglesby must have shown the cardinal traits of his being in the tender years of his life. Great men are an evolution; they do not flash upon the world as a meteor; but develop and grow like other substantial creations. The crash of 1837 left every business interest in ruin, commercial disaster and bankruptcy everywhere, especially in Illinois, which was then struggling from the barbarism of wild woods and unbroken prairies to cultivated fields and work-shops. Farming was the only resource for the needy and industrious; and into that vocation he entered with zeal and alacrity. He had the virtue of industry, and nothing was too hard or laborious for his hands to do. Three years of his life were spent in the promiscuous business of farming, and at the end of that time he concluded to return to his "native heath" and learn the trade of carpenter. For that purpose he staid in Kentucky more than a year, and returned for the third time to the home of his choice. Before going to Kentucky for the purpose of learning a trade he had attended school in Decatur and availed himself of the limited means then within reach of obtaining an education in a new country. Although Governor Oglesby was not blessed with the facilities of acquiring classical and exact learning, he has educated himself in the higher and better functions of mental equipment. He has disciplined his mind in the power of investigation and continued and trained thought; and, after all, those are the ends of education—mental discipline. Knowledge is not necessarily education. Some men of the widest range of information are the most helpless in the struggle of thought.

At the age of nineteen he concluded that Illinois was the place to farm, and not to build houses; so he in company with Mr. Lemuel Allen rented a farm, and among other crops raised a lot of hemp, which proved the everlasting ruin of the firm of Oglesby & Allen. In the preparation of their hemp for market it was necessary that they should rot the stalk, and to that end they built a dam across a small branch that flowed through the village, for the purpose of making a pond. The pond subserved the purpose of preparing the hemp, but the overflow killed several horses in the neighborhood, for which the firm had to pay. This was the last effort of the Governor at farming until at the end of his long public life he retired to his farm near Elkhart.

The campaign of 1840 was the first political contest which seriously attracted his attention, having heard Lincoln and Douglas in joint debate in that year. Being of a Whig family he naturally coincided with Mr. Lincoln. At the time of their first acquaintance the disparity in their years prevented a very intimate association; but as Mr. Oglesby matured to manhood the influence of that difference disappeared, until he and Mr. Lincoln became, in public and private life, as cordial and confidential as possible. At the time of Mr. Lincoln's death the Governor was at the city of Washington, and was among the first who stood at the bedside of the distinguished martyr. He who, as boy, listened with rapt attention to his arguments a quarter of a century before, now held his hand as he unsuccessfully struggled with that enemy whose inevitable victory terminated the most illustrious career of the century. If Mr. Lincoln had any consciousness after the fatal shot, it is probable that his family and Governor Oglesby were the last who faded from his vision.

From Governor Oglesby's boyhood he was remarkable in powers of conversation and public speaking, and as a result of that faculty his attention and taste were very early directed to the bar as the vocation of his life. In pursuance of a plan matured some time previous, in 1844, he commenced the study of law with Mr. Silas W. Robbins, of Springfield. Mr. Robbins had a fine standing at the bar, and was regarded as one of the best at the capital. Although Mr. Oglesby's intellect had not been directed by the discipline of hard study in the schools, he had a studious and thoughtful mind, which being influenced by his desire for success enabled him to acquire the usual range of information before his admission to practice. Upon his admission he located in Moultrie county, where he practiced with success until the breaking out of the Mexican war in 1846.

He was among the first to volunteer in the defense of his country. Governor Oglesby, although not educated as such, is a soldier of rare qualifications. He combines the ardent love of country, which in him is an absolute enthusiasm, with calm, cool courage, and a wise and discreet judgment. Yet with all these, like General Grant, he hates war. It has no allurements for him, beyond the successful maintenance of the honor of his country. He is brave but not fearless, and in reply to an officer of the late war who said to him, "General, there is always a supreme moment of joy in a fight and that is when it is at its full height," "No," answered Oglesby; "that is not the supreme moment of joy with me; it is when the battle is over and we have whipped them. I was never in a battle that I was not at some time badly frightened, but I was impelled by the necessity of a victory and my sense of honor to overcome and subdue my fear." At the time he volunteered he was twenty-one years old, and was elected first lieutenant of Company C, Fourth Illinois, commanded by Colonel E. D. Baker. Lieutenant Oglesby was a great favorite of Colonel Baker, as he was of every one who appreciated the highest and best qualities of true manhood. The regiment marched more than seven hundred miles through the interior of Mexico, participating in the battles of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo. In the latter battle he commanded the company, Captain Pugh having been assigned to the command of the left wing of the regiment. Colonel Baker was one of the most brilliant, ambitious and brave men of the American army, and appreciated the position of danger as the post of honor in a great battle. In order to be just to his feeling of friendship for Lieutenant Oglesby, he assigned his company to the position of danger, and was particular in communicating to the object of his affections the fact that he had been favored with the position, where the battle would be the "hottest" and where he would have the opportunity of shedding additional glory on the profession of arms. The brave lieutenant thanked the chivalric colonel, thinking, no doubt, a few more such friends and my chances for being one of the survivors of the war would be the forlorn hope of destiny." In this battle General Shields was wounded, and was guarded after the battle by Company C as a mark of distinction to it, for the gallant services it had rendered.

On his return he settled at Decatur, and commenced what he supposed would be an uninterrupted career of professional labor; but he was again induced to quit the practice by the glowing accounts of gold mining in California. In the summer of 1849 a company of nine was formed in Macon county (of which Oglesby formed a part), for the purpose of gold mining. They went by the overland route from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Sacramento City in ninety-five days. The Governor performed the important function of driving a six-mule team the entire distance, nineteen hundred miles. During his stay in California he worked hard and diligently, and at the end of two years returned home with a considerable sum of money. He again sought the peaceful ways of a country lawyer. On coming to the bar he commenced the cultivation of public speaking, of which he had the natural elements in the highest degree. In the campaigns of 1848 and 1852 he excited the admiration of the Whig party by his ability as a stump orator, and no young man of his age in the State had such a promise. The spirit of travel and adventure which led him in defense of his country across the sterile plains of Mexico, and later through the gorges of the Rocky mountains in quest of gold, had simply slumbered during the years of his practice from 1851 to 1856.

He had long dreamed and talked of a trip to Europe, Asia and Africa. He was particularly fascinated with the idea of foreign travel from a conversation which he had with Senator Douglas in the fall of 1855, who had just returned from an extended trip through Europe and a part of Asia. He was thirty-two years old, with a reasonable competency for expenses, with an insatiable taste and desire for new scenes and adventures; so in April, 1856, he left this country for a journey to Europe, Egypt, Arabia, Palestine and other points in the East. Mr. Oglesby went in the spirit of a true traveler, determined to study, examine and explore all matters and places of interest coming within reach of his route. He first devoted his attention to England, Ireland and Scotland; and being of a political turn of mind he paid particular attention to the Parliament of England, marking with acute observation the distinguished men then members of either house. He went to Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, Dresden, Vienna and Trieste. From the last place he sailed to Alexandria to indulge in the mystery of an ancient but wonderful civilization. Late in January, 1857, Mr. Oglesby arrived in Cairo. After a short stay he, in company with another, chartered a boat to make a trip up the Nile to Thebes. The ancient temples and tombs of upper Egypt, still, as for centuries, the marvel of the world, the great pyramids on the west bank of the Nile near Cairo, one of the "seven wonders of the world," were all in succession visited, studied and examined with the greatest possible interest. Two weeks after their return to Cairo Mr. Oglesby joined a caravan to cross the desert, consisting of ten travelers, two dragomen, eleven Bedouins and thirty-two camels. The 30th of March, 1857, they left Cairo for the Holy Land. The journey across the Desert of Arabia was full of eventful and startling adventures,—camel-riding, tracing the scenes of Scriptural history on the vast sandy plains, and along the shores of the Dead Sea, the halt at the foot and the ascent of Mount Sinai, where during the night Mr. Oglesby read the Ten Commandments, and with a companion repeated them on the top of the mountain as the sun was rising over the mountains of Arabia and the wilderness where the children of Israel wandered for forty years. His journal describes the scene as the light burst upon the barren plains and rock-riven peaks of the terrible desert as one of surpassing splendor. During his stay in Jerusalem Mr. Oglesby visited all places and villages of scriptural interest near the city, and studied with care and reverence the history of these holy places. He traveled through Palestine and Syria from Jerusalem to Damascus. From Damascus they set out for Beyrout, halting on the way between Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon to see the wonderful temple of Baalbek. Arriving in Beyrout three days later, Mr. Oglesby set sail for Constantinople. After five days spent in Constantinople he sailed for Athens. Two weeks were spent in this classic city when he took ship on his last voyage on the Mediterranean for Naples; from there he visited Rome, Florence, Milan, Venice and other Italian cities.

In the prosecution of his travels as indicated by the foregoing route, he was most diligent in study and observation; and when he returned to this country he was one of the best informed travelers of the places he saw, of all the Americans who had then visited the East. The Governor has eminent qualifications as a traveler, observation of the most thorough and exhaustive kind, and great ability to describe and interestingly portray the scenes and incidents of a tour.

After his return home in December, 1857, at the request of local committees, he delivered several lectures on his observation abroad which were highly entertaining and instructive. The winter of 1858 was the formative period of the elements, which marked with such peculiar significance the campaign of 1858, in which Mr.

Lincoln and Senator Douglas discussed with such marked ability the political issues centering in, and dependent upon, the question of slavery. That conflict had been intensified and embittered beyond the fears of conservatives and the hopes of the Radicals, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which public opinion had been taught to regard as one of the safeguards of domestic peace. Although Governor Oglesby was anti-slavery in sentiment he was conservatively so, being a "Henry Clay Whig." At the time he went abroad in April, 1856, the Republican party as a distinct political party had not been formally organized in Illinois. It was the policy of the Republican party to strengthen itself in those localities where in the previous election it had been weak. In the Congressional district running from Logan and Macon counties on the northwest to Clark on the southeast the Democracy was largely in the majority, and this district the Republicans sought to carry by nominating Governor Oglesby against Mr. James C. Robinson, who was then, as he always was, one of the most popular men of the State. The district was made strongly Democratic and the infusion of a large pro-slavery element from the Whig party increased the ascendency of Democratic sentiment.

The Governor was at that time thirty-four years old, with the culture of some years' practice at the bar, an active participation in two national canvasses and the thought and reflection incident to nearly two years of study and travel abroad. In his boyhood he had shown indications that in his latent and undeveloped resources, there slumbered the ability of achieving great success in the field of popular oratory. His speeches in campaigns in which he had participated captivated the attention of the crowd and excited their admiration for the man if not for the principles which he advocated. Those elements combining made him most formidable as a political antagonist; and although he largely diminished the majority, he was by the result of the election permitted to pursue the even tenor of his way in the practice of the law. Mr. Lincoln shared the same fate as his friend Oglesby, and they both had to wait until 1860 for a personal triumph. The canvass which Governor Oglesby made against Mr. Robinson, both in its results and in the effective mode in which the Governor prosecuted it, made him one of the most popular Republicans of the State, so that in 1860 he was placed in nomination by the Republicans for the State Senate in a district composed of eight counties. This, too, was a Democratic district, and it was the forlorn hope which the Republican candidate was expected to carry. This campaign in its results showed that the Governor combined in an eminent degree the elements of a popular leader, as, not only was he elected but he received more votes in the district than Mr. Lincoln. This was the first political office ever held by him; and the breaking out of the war brought its incumbency to a sudden termination. The legislature to which he was elected convened on the 7th of January, and terminated on the 21st of February. After the bombardment of Fort Sumter the legislature was called in extra session by Governor Yates, and met on the 21st of April, 1861. After a brief session of a few days the legislation incident to the war was completed and the General Assembly adjourned.

Under the call of the President, made on the 15th of April, Illinois was required to furnish six regiments. The troops were rendezvoused at Springfield and were formed in regiments during the brief session of the legislature. On the last day of the session, the Eighth Regiment held an election and unanimously chose Oglesby for colonel. The fact was immediately communicated to him as he sat in the Statehouse. Without a moment's hesitation he repaired to Camp Yates, and, amid the wildest shouts of exultation and joy on the part of the soldiers, he rode in front of that thousand men, bowing his acknowledgments of gratitude for the compliment of his election. His emotions were not without conflict and struggle. He had no taste for war beyond the requirements of patriotic duty, but to that duty with all the determination of his soul he exchanged his seat in the Senate for the camp of the soldier. In the fall of 1861, he was placed in command of Cairo and Bird's Point, then the most southern positions occupied by the Federal army. Governor Oglesby was in command at Cairo when General Grant was ordered to Cairo to take command at that point. General Grant and Colonel Oglesby had never seen each other, and their meeting at Cairo, as told by them both, was laughable in the extreme. They soon became great friends, which lasted with increased fondness until the death of the general. Governor Oglesby served about a year as colonel, and led the right of General Grant's army in his advance upon Fort Donelson, upon the field of battle for three days in attacking that Rebel stronghold, which finally yielded with its fourteen thousand prisoners, after a severe struggle, on the 14th of February, 1862. This was the first substantial Union victory up to that time. In 1862 Colonel Oglesby was appointed Brigadier-General by President Lincoln, for gallantry at the battle of Fort Donelson, taking rank as such from April 1, 1862. In the autumn of 1862, the great battle of Corinth was fought on the 3d and 4th of October. General Oglesby commanded a brigade in that fight, and on the afternoon of the first day fell upon the field, as was then thought, mortally wounded, the ball having passed under the left arm through the lungs and lodged near the spine. He passed six months of intense suffering and danger before he was able to leave his home, and still carries in his body the enemy's ball which brought him so near the gates of death. His recovery is one of the mysteries of those inscrutable laws which govern the issues of life and death. At the time he was wounded every surgeon who saw him, except his own, Dr. Trowbridge, said he would die; that it was impossible for him to survive such a wound; so it seemed for a long time, and during that time there never was such physical agony endured by mortal man. His strong, stalwart form wasted to a skeleton, and for nearly six months his days and nights were a ceaseless siege of suffering. But all at once there came a change for the better; and those who beheld him, as they supposed, for the last time, saw him in a comparatively short space of time delivering at the capital one of the most thrilling war speeches of the era. In consideration of his meritorious services, in 1863 he was promoted to the rank of major-general of volunteers by appointment of President Lincoln, to rank as such from the 29th of November, 1862. Though still suffering from his wound, he returned to active duty in April, but was compelled because of his physical condition to tender his resignation in July, 1863, which was not accepted; but he was granted a leave of absence and returned home. After a short time he was detailed as president of a general court-martial, which sat in Washington from December, 1863, to May, 1864, trying some of the most important cases then pending in the military service.

In the early spring of 1864, the question who should be the Republican candidate for governor became the absorbing topic of conversation, thought and publication. Some of the papers had made favorable mention of his name, but no decisive indication could be discerned, as there were several candidates of reputation, standing, and ability. As the time of the convention approached, the signs became much more favorable, and when, on the 25th of May, the convention met he was nominated on the first ballot by an overwhelming majority. The Democrats nominated his old competitor, Mr. Robinson, and it became the contest of 1858 over again, so far as the men were concerned, but not as to the issues and results. He made a most vigorous and effective campaign, speaking in every county in the State. Although the State had gone Democratic in 1862, he was elected by a majority of more than thirty thousand. He succeeded Governor Yates in January, 1865, to perform the responsible duties of governor at the most critical period in the history of the State and nation.

Governor Oglesby is spoken of by the journals of that time as "a liberal-hearted administrator of the high and sacred trust imposed upon him as the official head of a great commonwealth, showing himself eminently faithful, competent and able, combining in an admirable degree the qualities of a very man among men." The Chicago Tribune of January 18, 1865, says of his inaugural: "The address is a manly, straightforward document, devoid of pretense, replete with common sense and admirably written. It clearly proclaims that the same nerve, the same intelligence and patriotism which marked General Oglesby's conduct at Fort Donelson and Corinth, will distinguish his administration as governor."

Governor Oglesby performed the duties of governor from January, 1865, to January, 1869, with the most admirable skill and ability. He has rare qualities of executive function, coolness, courage, and an underlying foundation of common sense and devotion to what he believes to be right and just, that never fails or falters in its directing power. At the end of his term, those who elected him, with those who voted against him, united in the general eulogium that he had given the State a wise, just and honest administration of its executive branch of the government. He was made president of the National Lincoln Monument Association, organized May 11, 1865, which labored assiduously until it obtained the means to erect to the martyred president an enduring memorial worthy to mark his last resting place and to hold the ashes of the illustrious dead. This stately mounment was so far completed that it was formally dedicated, and the beautiful statue of Lincoln unveiled, October 15, 1874, the governor delivering the dedicatory address. The Springfield Journal said: "There seems a peculiar propriety that Lincoln's ardent friend and admirer, the eloquent and sympathetic Oglesby, should deliver the oration and that the president and cabinet should lend dignity by their presence to an occasion which will soon become historic."

At the end of the first term he retired to private life, but the disturbed condition of politics incident to the "Liberal movement" required that the Republican party should put at the head of its column a man who would not only command the respect and confidence of the people but excite the enthusiasm of the masses; so in 1872 he was nominated for governor the second time. He again made a thorough canvass of the State, and was again elected by over forty thousand majority. At the ensuing meeting of the legislature he was the unanimous choice of the Republican members, and was elected to the Senate of the United States for a full term of six years. He served in the Senate until the 4th of March, 1879, and in that position, as in all others in which he has been called upon to discharge the duty and perform the trust of office, he was faithful and earnest. He was on several important committees of the Senate, and participated in the general business of Congress, voting on all and discussing such measures as required his immediate attention.

His retirement to private life was not of long duration. In 1884 an election for governor was to be held in Illinois, and for the third time the public eye was set in the direction of Governor Oglesby. To be a candidate three times was something phenomenal in the politics of a State where the term lasted four years; and some complaints were made against a "third term;" but the constituency in the rural precincts which had listened with admiration to his matchless oratory on the stump came to his rescue, and for the third time he was unanimously nominated for governor. For the third time he took the stump as a candidate for governor, traveling again into nearly every county in the State, if not all, discussing the questions of the campaign in a style that commanded the attention of every audience, whether in the cosmopolitan city of Chicago or among the rural auditors of Southern Illinois. He was again elected governor and entered upon his third term in January, 1885.

The condition of things had changed since his former terms as governor. The city of Chicago had grown from a city of three hundred thousand to a city of nearly a million, and as a consequence of that extraordinary growth it had gathered some of the worst elements of society. The civilized world has sought it with its variegated shades of political thought, from the man who sings with the gusto of his native land, "God save the Queen," to the man who shouts in the wildness of the mob, "Down with the police." This is the exotic thought of Chicago; and between those two extremes there is every tendency of political opinion, some of which is not distinctly American. For years under a lax and reckless administration of the city government, the anarchical tendency of a portion of the population had not only not been restrained, but it had taken encouragement, until under the guise of freedom of speech and the liberty of the press, insubordination of the law and the constituted authorities, were openly proclaimed and advocated in public meetings.

In May, 1886, a collision between the police and one of those disorderly crowds occured, in which several of the police were killed, and for that killing eight of the leaders of the mob were indicted. In the summer of 1886, after a trial lasting months, they were convicted and sentenced to be hanged in November, 1886. During the excitement incident to the killing, trial and execution, a very dangerous condition of society existed in Chicago, which under the executive supervision of the governor was most judiciously managed by the municipal authorities of the city. After the conviction the whole responsibility devolved upon the executive. The situation demanded the highest type of sagacious judgment to temper the administration of justice with the spirit of mercy. The Governor was beset with innumerable petitions, nearly all on the side of executive clemency. The cases of the defendants, although the same in technical and legal guilt, differed in some particulars in moral turpitude. The matter from its inception had attracted the attention of the civilized world, and after the conviction the interest had become more intense. The anxiety of the public as to what would be done by the governor increased as the time approached. The sentiment which regarded the conviction as just, and the execution as necessary to a vindication of the power and authority of the State to deal with lawlessness, was apprehensive that the sentence would be mitigated to imprisonment for life; while those who were actuated by sentiments of mercy were afraid it would be executed on all the prisoners. The situation was one of trial and responsibility, and never before in the history of an American State was there such a case. The Governor heard with great patience both sides of the question in connection with a full and complete examination of all the testimony which had been heard, extending through many weeks of the protracted trial. After a mature investigation and study of the case, he commuted the sentence of two to imprisonment for life, and permitted the law to take its course with the five others. This decision was regarded by the best element of society, not only in Illinois, but also throughout the country, as wise and just.

His third term as governor closed in January, 1889, Governor Fifer having been elected his successor. He now determined to quit public life forever, and to that end moved to a beautiful farm near Elkhart, Logan county.

In the election of 1888 he was again most efficient on the stump, making speeches during the entire campaign in the principal cities and towns of the State. At the election which was held in Illinois in the fall of 1890, a legislature was elected whose duty it was to elect a United States senator for the term commencing on the 4th of March, 1891. Neither of the great political parties had a majority, and the result was a protracted struggle extending to near the close of the session. Governor Oglesby received the Republican nomination and was supported most cordially by every member of the party as long as there was any hope of his election. It was a distinguished compliment to a long life of honest, patient and efficient discharge of public duty. Upon his retirement at the end of his third term Governor Oglesby had no desire or purpose to enter public life again, and the fact that he was nominated and supported by the Republicans of the legislature without his solicitation makes the compliment the more gratifying. Although he has spent much of his time in official duty, the hearthstone and home of private life is to him the cherished spot of human existence.

He was married in 1859 to Miss Anna E., daughter of Joseph White, of Decatur. After his marriage his wife shared with enthusiasm in all the ambitions and purposes of his life; and was to him during the affliction incident to his terrible wound an inspiration of hope and life. On receiving the news of his condition in the battle of Corinth, she started to the scene of suffering, and by the assistance of Doctor Trowbridge she succeeded in bringing him to Decatur, when everybody except her and the doctor thought every moment would be his last. Mrs. Oglesby was of feeble constitution, and in May, 1868, while the Governor was serving his first term, she died, leaving two children: Robert Oglesby, of Decatur; and Olive, now Mrs. Snyder, of Kansas City. In 1873, after his election to the senate, he was married to Mrs. Keyes, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John D. Gillett, of Elkhart. Mr. Gillett had accumulated a large fortune, and at the time of his death, his farm in magnitude, fertility and improvement was the finest and best in the State. The cattle in its hundred fields were celebrated for their fine quality in the markets of Chicago, New York and London. Upon the death of her father, Mrs. Oglesby inherited a portion of this estate, and in connection with the lands owned by the Governor they now have "Oglehurst," which is one of the most valuable and delightful possessions of central Illinois. She is a lady of rare qualifications and is well worthy to be the wife of her distinguished husband. They have an interesting family of children, one daughter, Miss Emma Louise, and three sons, Richard, John and Jasper.

The foregoing sketch represents the leading incidents in the career of a man who is better known to the people of Illinois than perhaps any public man who has appeared in its history. It may be doubted whether the citizens of Illinois as a mass knew as much of Mr. Lincoln, though his fame is as broad as the domain of civilization, as of Governor Oglesby. Commencing in 1852, he has been one of the active men in politics for forty years. He has been honored by public and official confidence beyond the measure of any public man in the State. In 1846 he was a lieutenant in the army; in 1860 he was a senator in the legislature; in 1861 he was appointed colonel; in 1862 he was made a brigadier-general; in 1863 he was made a major-general; in 1864 he was elected governor; in 1872 he was again elected governor; in 1873 he was elected United States senator; in 1884 he was for the third time elected governor; and in 1891 received the unanimous nomination of his party as its candidate for the United States senate. In all of these positions he has been faithful and efficient, bringing to the discharge of his duty the highest and best qualities of his nature. He is now and always has been the most popular among the masses of citizens; and, like Mr. Lincoln, loves to appeal to their broad sense of justice and right. He despises the intrigues of party manipulation. He was the trusted and faithful friend of Mr. Lincoln, General Grant and Judge David Davis. They had in him the most explicit confidence for all the obligations of peace and war; and while he is a strong partisan, his political opponents give him the credit of having in the highest degree the two cardinal virtues of a public servant—honesty and capability. He is among the last of a race of public men who have given glory to the State and grandeur to the nation. With him closes an era in politics, which for importance in the history of the nations, in the development of liberty, in the achievements of men, has no parallel in the annals of time. The dedication of Mr. Lincoln's monument by Governor Oglesby was well worthy of the living and the dead. No man had a higher appreciation of the virtues of the distinguished dead than the orator of the occasion. They had been personal and political friends for more than a third of a century, in peace and war. They had shared the mutual confidence of the highest inspirations of duty and patriotism, and it was fittingly reserved to Governor Oglesby, as he stood in the shadow of a monument that marks the grave of one of the foremost men of the world, to say,

"The living assign him his proper place in the affections of all men. Posterity, profoundly moved by the simplicity of his private life, elevated and enlightened by the purity and splendor of his administration and public services, cannot fail to fix his place amongst those who shall rank highest in their veneration. He has gone to the firmament of Washington and a new light shines down upon his beloved countrymen from the American constellation."

The orator himself has built a monument of duty performed and of greatness achieved. The people of Illinois are to be congratulated upon a character of such splendor of development, such elevation and purity of purpose, and such devotion to the highest and best interests of the State, as are exhibited in the private and public life of Richard James Oglesby.

Yours truly

F. H. Budde
Rector

FRANK HENRY BUDDE,

BELLEVILLE.

THE honored subject of this review, in the exercise of the high functions of a holy office, has accomplished much in the uplifting of his fellowmen, and is a man of ripe scholarship and high attainments, and one to whom specific recognition should assuredly be made in this connection.

He was born in Dusseldorf, Rhenish Prussia, on the 15th of September, 1855, being the fifth in order of birth of the six children of Christ Budde. His preliminary education was secured in the parochial schools of his native place, and he thereafter entered the high school, where he graduated in 1879. He had determined to prepare himself for the priesthood, and with this end in view he became a student in the University of Luvene, where he completed a thorough course in theology and philosophy. He was ordained to the priesthood on the 19th of May, 1883, at Simpelveld, Holland, Bishop Laurent officiating.

Father Budde arrived in the United States in 1883, in September of which year he located at Quincy, Illinois, where he served as assistant priest until September, 1884, when he was installed as rector of the church at Olney, Illinois, retaining this incumbency until May, 1888, when he came to the cathedral in Belleville as assistant. He was made rector on the first of November of the same year, and has since continued in that capacity, utilizing every means for the advancement of the spiritual and temporal prosperity of his parish and retaining the respect and affection of those to whom he ministers, and the high regard of all who appreciate his sterling character and his earnest endeavors in his holy calling. October 22, 1895, he was appointed rector of St. Mary's Church at Mt. Carmel, Wabash county, Illinois. His executive ability is exceptional, and the cathedral parish has been most prosperous during his administration. He is devoted to his work, in which he brings to bear his great intellectual and moral forces as well as the underlying sympathy and charity which are basic elements of his character. Such effective labor never fails of its reward.

JOHN CHAUNCY TRAINOR,

CHICAGO.

JOHN C. TRAINOR was born at Watertown, Jefferson county, New York, May 18, 1858, his parents being James and Catherine Trainor, of Watertown, where his father still resides, on the old homestead, his mother having died in 1873, when he was fifteen years old. His youth was spent in his native place, and there he received his early education, upon the completion of which he began the study of law in the office of Hannibal Smith, who was the principal of the Watertown high school when young Trainor first entered that institution. He taught the village school at East Rodman, in his native county, during the winter terms of 1878-9, after which he resumed the study of law in the office of Edmund B. Wynn, general counsel for the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company, and was admitted to the bar at the general term of the supreme court held at Syracuse, New York, January 6, A. D. 1882.

Mr. Trainor came to Chicago August 27, 1883, and located at Kensington, at that time a suburb of the city adjoining Pullman, in the town of Hyde Park; and after establishing a good practice he moved into the city, 70 La Salle street, his present office, his residence still being at Kensington, in the Thirty-fourth ward.

October 14, 1880, he was united in marriage to Miss De Ette M. Cavanaugh, of Watertown, New York, grand-daughter of Chandler C. Chase. Miss Cavanaugh was an educated, refined and estimable young lady. In September, 1893, Mr. Trainor lost his esteemed wife, who died of pneumonia, after a brief illness of only a few days.

Mr. Trainor is a self-made man and justly regarded as one of the prominent lawyers of Chicago. In politics he is a Republican. In personal appearance he is of medium height, of pleasant address, a loyal friend, and in all places a gentleman. We bespeak for him a bright future.

EPHRAIM BANNING,

CHICAGO.

AMONG Illinois' honored native sons and Chicago's representative citizens stands Mr. Banning, who by the exercise of his native abilities and those acquired through diligent effort, has secured a foremost place at the bar. He comes of a family noted for strong intellectuality and mental force, and, though deprived of many of the advantages which have aided in their life work some of the most eminent jurists of our country, he has made the most of his opportunities, overcoming the difficulties and obstacles in his path, steadily working his way upward until he has left the ranks of the many and gained a place among the honored and successful few. His energies have not been dissipated over a wide field, but have been concentrated in a particular line, and thus has he become known as one of the most able patent lawyers of the nation. In the courts of the country have been tried criminal cases which have attracted widespread attention, but no more absorbing interest has been elicited than by patent cases which have involved the claims to inventions of the utmost importance. These claims involve immense financial interests, and the trial of such cases has come to be regarded as a special department of law. The successful patent lawyer must possess not only a broad and thorough knowledge of authorities, able power as an advocate and a keen, comprehensive mind that quickly and surely masters the situation, but must also have considerable scientific knowledge and mechanical ingenuity, for in this field of practice many complications are involved which demand the exercise of peculiar talents and a knowledge to be gained from peculiar experience.

John C. Trainer

From the farms of the nation have come many of the most prominent members of the legal fraternity. Ephraim Banning is a farmer's son and his childhood and youth were largely passed within the boundaries of the old home, where he early became familiar with the work of the fields. He was born near Bushnell, McDonough county, Illinois, July 21, 1849. His father, a native of Virginia, received few educational privileges in his youth, but became an honorable, respected farmer, possessed of a good fund of common sense and an energetic spirit full of hope and courage. He removed to Kansas with his family during the early boyhood of our subject. Although a Virginian by birth and reared in that slave State, he became a stanch Abolitionist, identifying himself with that party when it was almost dangerous to express one's opinions if adverse to slavery. Fearless in defense of what he believed to be right, it has become a matter of history that in his home met the committee of the convention which made Kansas a free State. The mother of Mr. Banning was a sister of the late Judge Pinkney H. Walker, of the supreme court of Illinois, a lady of much character and of an amiable disposition who displayed much wisdom in rearing her children. Among the representatives of her people were a number of prominent men who attained distinction in the legal fraternity. Her father, Gilmer Walker, was an able and honored lawyer, and his brother, Cyrus Walker, was one of the most distinguished legal practitioners of Kentucky, whence he removed to Illinois to win further honors at the bar of this State.

When Ephraim Banning was about ten years of age the family went to Missouri. He early became familiar with the labors of farm life, and when, on the breaking out of the Civil war, his two older brothers enlisted for service in the Union army, he was left at home to aid his father in the cultivation of the fields. He became a self-reliant, energetic man, for those trying times developed nature rapidly. He of course was deeply interested in the progress of the war, for his brothers were at the front and one gave his life in defense of his country at the battle of Nashville, while the other served until the end of the struggle. As their home was in the midst of a frontier settlement the educational privileges which Ephraim received were not of the best. He attended the district schools of the neighborhood and was an apt student, his excellent scholarship being manifest by carrying off prizes on a number of different occasions. He had mastered all the branches taught in the common schools at the age of seventeen, and the following year he had the opportunity which he eagerly seized, of further pursuing his studies in an academy at Brookfield, Missouri, where he studied the languages and higher branches of learning under the preceptorship of the Rev. J. P. Finley, D. D.

Subsequently Mr. Banning engaged in school-teaching for a few months, and during that time also began the study of law, which he continued in the office of Hon. Samuel P. Huston, of Brookfield. In the spring of 1871 he removed to Chicago and became a clerk and student in the law office of Rosenthal & Pence, securing admission to the bar in June, 1872, by the supreme court of Illinois.

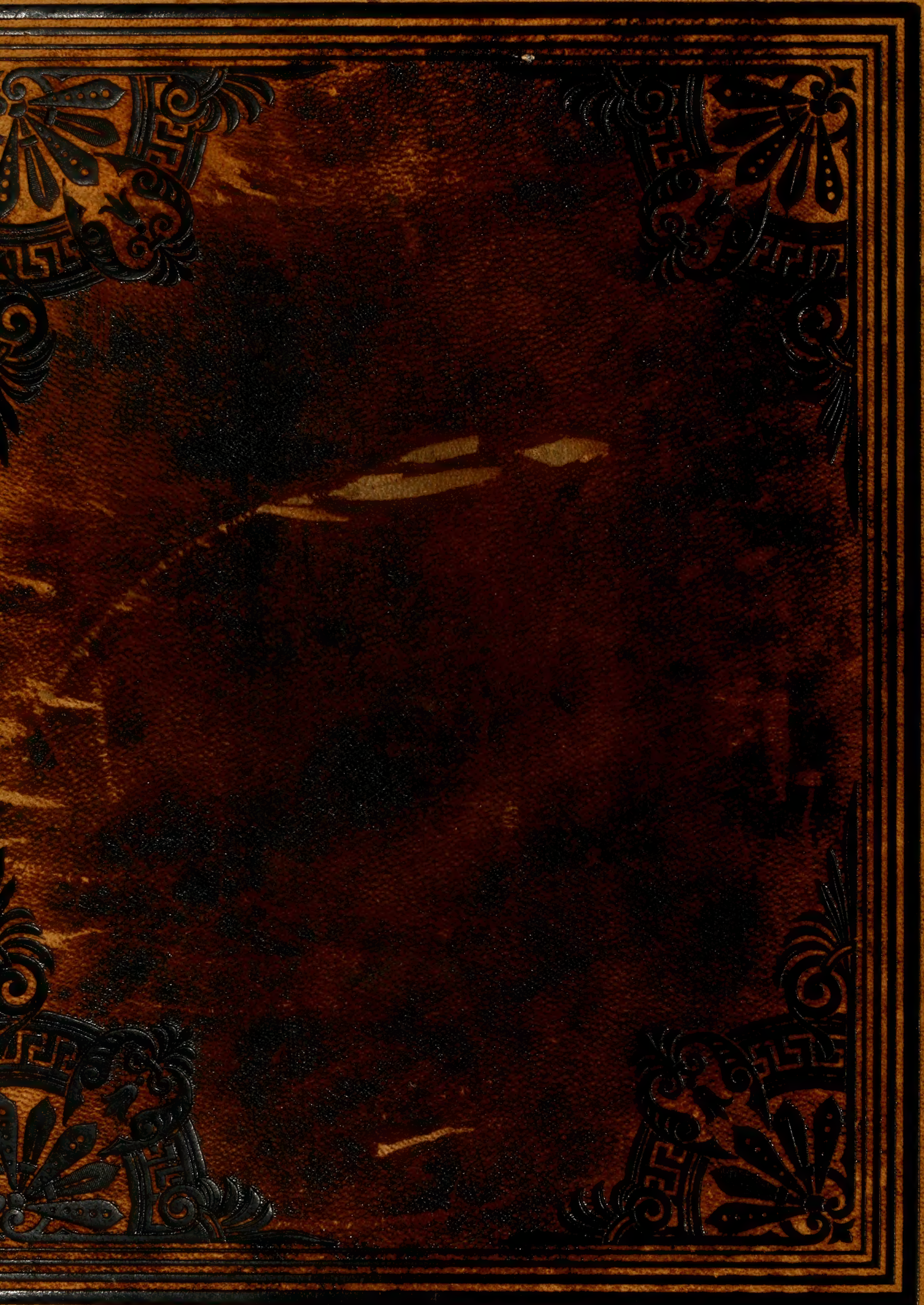
In October, following, Mr. Banning opened an office, and with characteristic energy and determination entered upon the practice of his chosen profession. He was practically unknown in the city and could not depend upon influential friends to secure him a patronage. If he would rise it must be by his own merit. There were already thousands of lawyers in Chicago, with large established practices, but he possessed courage and a laudable ambition,—qualities that are essential to success, and as the months passed his ability began to be recognized, and he succeeded in winning a liberal clientage as a general practitioner. During this time he was retained as counsel in several cases where questions arose regarding patent law. He was endowed by nature with a comprehensive mind and considerable mechanical ingenuity, and the intricate and scientific points of this branch of jurisprudence aroused his interest, and to patent law he began giving close attention. In 1877 he tried his first patent law case before Judge Blodgett, and soon after withdrew entirely from general practice to devote himself exclusively to his specialty. Had he continued to engage in general practice he would undoubtedly have won success; but fame, who bestows her favors charily, has crowned him with renown as a patent lawyer and to-day he stands in the front rank among those who are connected with this department. In 1877 he formed a partnership with his brother, Thomas A. Banning, and under the firm name of Banning & Banning they have become widely known as successful patent attorneys. George S. Payson was admitted to a partnership in the business in 1888, and six years later was succeeded by Thomas F. Sheridan.

Making a specialty of patent and trademark law, Ephraim Banning has during the last fifteen years, argued many important cases in the United States supreme court and in the Federal courts at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Kansas City, St. Paul, Des Moines and other cities. From statistics gathered by a leading New England lawyer, it appears that during the last twelve or fifteen years his firm has argued more cases before the United States supreme court than any other law firm, with one exception, in the West; and during the three years ending with 1892 it was fourth in the United States in the number of cases argued in the lower Federal courts.

Possessed of a mind strong, logical and comprehensive, and much mechanical skill, Mr. Banning is exceptionally well equipped for this kind of practice. Add to these his ripe and varied experience, and it will be apparent why he stands with but few rivals in the West in this branch of practice. In 1888 he made an extensive tour of Europe and by observation and special investigation greatly extended his already thorough knowledge in his chosen field of study and practice.

Mr. Banning is connected with several social and benevolent clubs of Chicago, including the Union League, and is a member of the American, State and Chicago Bar Associations, and other legal organizations, taking an active and commendable interest in all matters connected with the profession. He has recently been a member of a committee appointed by the Chicago Bar Association to secure legislation by Congress to give the Seventh Circuit an additional United States Judge; and under the bill, passed through the instrumentality of this committee, Judge John W. Showalter now presides over the United States circuit court at Chicago. Mr. Banning also served as chairman of the committee on organization of the patent and trademark congress held in this city in 1893 under the auspices of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, which congress was presided over by Judge Blodgett and participated in by many able and distinguished men from different parts of the world. At the closing session of this congress he was appointed on a committee to present to the Congress of the United States various matters connected with industrial property, particularly in its internal aspects, the other members of the committee being from California, New Jersey, New York and Washington. His political support is given the Republican party, but the honors or emoluments of political office have never allured him from the duties of professional and private life.

In October, 1878, Mr. Banning led to the marriage altar Miss Lucretia T. Lindsley, who died in February, 1887, leaving three sons, who are yet living. In September, 1889, was celebrated his second marriage, the lady of his choice being Miss Emily B. Jenne, daughter of the late O. B. Jenne, of Elgin, Illinois. For nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Banning has lived in the vicinity of Washington boulevard and Robey street, and is thoroughly and deeply interested in all that tends to the improvement and upbuilding of the West Side, but does not limit his interests to one district of the city. He is a promoter of the moral and material progress of Chicago, and is pre-eminently a public-spirited man. He holds membership in the Presbyterian Church, is serving as one of its elders, and is devoted to all that promotes morality and uprightness among men. His best thought and tireless energy have been given to his profession. As a lawyer he is noted for his care, skill and faithfulness to his clients. He devotes himself almost exclusively to his profession, and while his comprehensive and well trained mind and large experience and knowledge of men fit him for doing any work needed, it is as a patent lawyer that he is most conspicuous.

71.2009.084.0871